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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 479--79th Congress

Chapter 530--2d Session

H. R. 6429

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 479

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. Includes appropriations for Botanic Garden, Government Printing Office, and Library of Congress. Prohibits use of GPO funds to print and bind the Yearbook of Agriculture or to pay GPO employees detailed to the executive branch. Permits annual reports to be filed without being printed. Contains language specifying the manner of paying for printing and binding. Provides for restoration of persons who leave civilian positions in the executive branch to accept employment by the Senate Appropriations Committee in positions comparable to the positions left, if applications are made to Civil Service Commission within 30 days after termination of employment by the Committee.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON THE

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, EMMET O'NEAL (CHAIRMAN), CLARENCE CANNON, JAMES M. CURLEY, HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN, NOBLE J. JOHNSON, HARVE TIBBOTT, AND WALT HORAN, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING:

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1946.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENTS OF DR. LUTHER H. EVANS, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; VERNER W. CLAPP, DIRECTOR OF THE ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT; HERMAN H. HENKLE, DIRECTOR OF THE PROCESSING DEPARTMENT; DR. ELTON R. JAMES, LAW LIBRARIAN; DAVID C. MEARNES, DIRECTOR OF THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT; DR. FREDERICK H. WAGMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES; SAM BASS WARNER, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS; JOHN G. BRADLEY, DIRECTOR, MOTION PICTURE PROJECT; DR. ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE; EDGAR F. ROGERS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES; AND XENOPHON P. SMITH, DIRECTOR OF BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

Mr. O'NEAL. Gentlemen, this is the first meeting of the legislative subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, and we are very glad indeed to have the representatives of the Library of Congress before us this morning.

I would like to state at the beginning of the hearing that all of us are deeply distressed at the very serious accident which happened to the ranking member of this committee, Mr. Noble J. Johnson, of Indiana. We are all very hopeful that he will have a prompt and satisfactory recovery.

The committee is glad to welcome as a new member Mr. Walt Horan, of Washington. I know he will give very valiant service in the work of the committee.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS, 1947

We will insert in the record at this point the summary of requirements for 1947.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947, Library of Congress

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$4, 795, 410	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	650, 071	
	<u> </u>	\$5, 445, 481
Deduct:		
(1) Nonrecurring items not required in 1947-----		—141, 000
(2) Overtime and within-grade promotions not requested for 1947-----		—199, 613
Adjustment: To round out estimate to nearest \$1,000-----		—300
		<u> </u>
Base for 1947-----		5, 104, 568
Increase requested for 1947:		
Salaries, Library proper-----	\$2, 738, 642	
Salaries, Copyright Office-----	279, 810	
Legislative Reference Service-----	296, 711	
Distribution of printed cards-----	48, 100	
Index to State legislation-----	48, 346	
Union catalogs-----	181, 018	
Motion-picture project-----	141, 223	
Increase of Library of Congress, general-----	45, 700	
Printing and binding:		
General-----	257, 790	
Catalog of title entries of Copyright Office-----	20, 000	
Catalog cards-----	464, 300	
Contingent expenses-----	9, 500	
Photoduplicating expenses-----	21, 150	
Salaries, Library buildings-----	100, 584	
Maintenance, Library buildings-----	20, 250	
	<u> </u>	4, 673, 124
Total estimate or appropriation-----		9, 777, 692
Deduct:		
Legislative Reference Service decrease-----		—20, 200
As per letter of Apr. 4, 1946, to chairman-----		—640
		<u> </u>
Total-----		9, 756, 852

Summary of man-years, Library of Congress

	Permanent		Temporary		Other	Overtime, night- work dif- ferential, within- grade pro- motions	Total	
	Man- years	Cost	Man- years	Cost			Man- years	Cost
1945 (actual)-----	1, 276. 8	\$2, 532, 696	-----	\$37, 995	\$5, 000	\$496, 471	1, 276. 8	\$3, 072, 162
1946 (estimate)-----	1, 401. 5	3, 251, 501	-----	18, 115	5, 000	210, 605	1, 401. 5	3, 485, 221
1947 (estimate)-----	2, 696. 5	6, 905, 054	-----	23, 313	5, 000	11, 300	2, 696. 5	6, 944, 667

Summary by object of expenditure (excluding personal services) Library of Congress

	1945 (ac- tual)	1946 (esti- mate)	1947 (esti- mate)
Travel-----	\$19, 869	\$40, 405	\$42, 005
Transportation of things-----	17, 066	5, 690	5, 690
Communication services-----	31, 104	28, 900	38, 400
Rents and utility services-----	11, 947	23, 165	49, 765
Printing and binding-----	564, 078	611, 300	1, 347, 590
Other contractual services-----	79, 148	113, 825	201, 825
Supplies and materials-----	16, 256	22, 210	50, 150
Equipment-----	687, 518	1, 090, 849	1, 076, 760
Total-----	1, 426, 986	1, 936, 344	2, 812, 185

Mr. O'NEAL. Dr. Evans, we will be very glad to hear from you at this time, if you care to make a general statement as to the work of the Library, including anything dealing with the carrying out of your functions, or any unusual situation you may have in mind.

We will be glad to have a general statement from you at this time.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we have prepared a large book here which sets forth as well as we can the basis of this year's estimates, and I have also filed a summary statement with the committee. But before we get into that I would like to make a few general remarks about our situation and our job, and explain why we have brought in this year an estimate for a considerable increase in the appropriation for the Library of Congress.

Before I talk about the estimate, however, I should like to say a little bit about our working philosophy and the ideas that controlled our work as we prepared these estimates.

In the first place, we have stated, as completely as human beings could, in the light of the philosophy that as a part of the legislative establishment we should prepare estimates for the consideration of the Congress which were totally honest estimates and intended entirely to express what we believe to be the congressional conception of the role which the National Library should play in the Nation's life and, insofar as we have departed from that philosophy, we have done it through ignorance or inability to comprehend the situation properly rather than through any intent at evasion or exaggeration of our needs in order to get a higher appropriation than we really needed.

In other words, these estimates are thoroughly honest, and they are conceived in the light of what we believe to be the congressional conception of the role and work of the Library of Congress.

As you know, the Library of Congress owes its existence to the determination of the Congress to have available for its own use as complete a collection of books, and as good a service on those books, as are required for the work of the legislative branch of the Government.

As the work of Congress has increased, as the issues before it have become larger with the complexity of world affairs, and with the increased role this Government plays in the world, the demands upon the Library of Congress have increased, and hence the demands of the Library of Congress upon the Congress for support have been increased.

The Librarian of Congress has not always brought those increased demands for assistance to the attention of the Congress. There have been a number of reasons in the past decade why the Librarian has not fully presented those needs to the Congress in terms of the appropriation estimates.

I have great admiration for my two predecessors in the office of Librarian of Congress, and I wish it clearly understood that what I say regarding their estimates is in no way intended to be a reflection on them.

The facts of the case are these: Prior to the building of the annex in 1939 there was not sufficient available space in which to expand the

activities of the Library to any considerable extent. As soon as that space was made available, Dr. Putnam brought an estimate before this committee calculated to enlarge considerably the staff of the Library. But that estimate was held over because it was known at that time that a new Librarian was coming in, within a few months. When Mr. MacLeish came in, in October 1939, he developed considerably enlarged estimates in the first few months. As revised, these were submitted to this committee. The response of Congress gave that program considerable support for the initiation of procedures for the processing of the collections so as to catch up with the work that had piled up for a period of several years.

From that time until today the Library has not had an opportunity to present a full statement of its needs, because of the war. The war had already started in Poland before Mr. MacLeish became Librarian in 1939.

So, during the whole period that followed there was a very good reason why it was not possible for the Librarian to submit the necessary estimates.

This is the first postwar opportunity we have had, and we would be negligent of our responsibilities if we did not present to you a full statement of the situation as we see it.

Many of the items that we are presenting refer to necessary appropriations to adjust our operations to a new situation. The shorter hours of work, the higher salaries, the employment of personnel to catch up with the backlogs of work that have accumulated, because we delayed doing our regular work and devoted our staff to the winning of the war, are considerations that are taken into account.

In addition, we are asking for a good deal of money and a great many positions for the purpose of implementing the new situation in certain aspects, in connection with the enlarged role of the Library of Congress in the Nation's life.

We believe that our concept of that role is shared in part, and we believe it will be shared in whole, by the Members of Congress as soon as it is fully explained.

One reason we believe this is because recently there has been a detailed investigation of the needs of Congress. I refer particularly to the Legislative Reference Service, and the investigation of its potential usefulness which has been made by the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.

That committee has made a thorough study, an honest, deeply probing study of the needs of Congress for research, and it has come back with a recommendation for substantially doubling the service which the Library of Congress is now giving to meet the needs of Congress.

I think that test, if applied to many other parts of the Library in its service to the Congress, as well as to the Government of the United States generally, would yield similar results.

So, we do not feel that we are being reckless, or that we are going beyond a statement of actual needs in the national interest in submitting the estimates that we are placing before you at this time.

Let me say briefly what some of those things are, in the large.

First of all, there is the matter of acquisitions. The Library thought before the war that it had a pretty adequate collection of books and maps and other materials which it is set up to handle.

The war taught us, however, in very clear and shill terms, that our collections were very inadequate in a great many respects. I am prepared to show some of our inadequacies by specific lists of material if the committee should wish to probe that matter somewhat, but I can generalize by saying that in regard to books concerning foreign countries, their languages, their populations, their economic conditions, their political conditions, their highways, their industrial development, and so forth, the Library of Congress was caught flat-footed. So far as material needed by the Army or the Navy or other agencies of the Government was concerned, we lacked the sources of information for great sections of this planet.

We were ourselves frankly astounded at the inadequacy of our collections, even for such a relatively well-known part of the world as north Africa.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the Library of Congress, through its failure to secure those materials, was guilty of endangering the management of the war in some important details.

The absence of materials meant also that the other branches of the Government had to exert great effort and expend large sums of money to try to compensate for our deficiencies.

When we did not have the maps needed for the Italian invasion, extraordinary and—in terms of normal costs—extravagant efforts had to be made to procure them. Agents were sent around the world by various war agencies to try to secure maps and other materials which should have been instantly available in the Library of Congress collections. The administration of the Library should have recognized the need in time and should have secured the appropriation necessary to gather the material and catalog it.

It is our view that the Library should have had about twice the material of foreign origin which it then possessed—and most of the material required was, of course, of foreign origin—moreover if you consider it in terms of buying for the conduct of a war, it would have been bought with the greatest advantage to the national welfare if our world coverage had been far more comprehensive.

The goal that we are setting now represents something of that magnitude, but we do not know whether it should be an expansion of 90 percent or 100 percent, or even more, but as far as we can guess, from sampling in one place or another, we should have had about twice the amount of material we had when the war came.

We are not asking in this Budget for the complete satisfaction of our probable needs for acquisitions, but we are asking for the satisfaction of those needs as far as we are convinced that we have a solid foundation for action.

If we are going to have the enlarged inflow of material we must have an increase in the staff necessary to catalog it, to get it bound and place it on the shelves, and so also, to some extent, we must have an increase in the staff which services that material.

But we realize that you cannot make such an arithmetical increase all along the line. In the work of research you have to have another yardstick of measurement. You could have thousands of people doing research in the present collections of the Library of Congress, and if you increase the collections greatly you could have almost uncounted thousands working on them.

One word as to the way we made up these estimates.

Mr. MacLeish developed, while he was Librarian of Congress, a democratic method of administering the Library of Congress, which I think is the secret of the strength of the administration of the Library. He held a daily conference of the responsible administrators to discuss the various problems of major importance. In those discussions there developed a confidence among the officers of the Library, a democratic approach to problems of administration, which I have seen fit to continue. We have shifted the time; we now meet 2 hours a day for 3 days a week instead of every day, and these estimates we are presenting to you have been hammered out for approximately four of the six conference hours every week since last September. Thus all the important members of the staff who bear administrative responsibility have had a chance to study these estimates and to offer severe criticism; and we all stand behind the estimates as representing our collective best judgment. We have done this with a single-minded devotion to the Government's interest, as we believe Congress views that national interest.

I think that is all I would like to say by way of introducing these estimates. I shall be glad to summarize them, if you would like, but we will go into the different departments of the Library pretty carefully.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to ask you a few questions as to your general statement.

COOPERATION WITH LIBRARIES

In preparing these estimates, particularly with reference to acquisitions, have you had any cooperation between the Library of Congress and other great libraries in this country?

This question arises in my mind because of the distinct possibility of having the same types of material scattered in several different places. There might be some very distinct economy if, through such cooperation, the Library of Congress might acquire certain maps or other material needed, if you were to go to some other library, as you have done in the past, on other items.

I wondered if you have discussed the matter with any other large libraries.

Dr. EVANS. I am glad you mentioned that because during the last year or so there has been the greatest and most important development in the field of cooperative library acquisitions among the large libraries of the country that this country has ever seen.

We have tackled this problem on a number of fronts. One of the things we have done, to begin in our own backyard, is to admit that the Army Medical Library will take precedence in the field of medicine. Congress has supported the Army Medical Library as the great library of medicine.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is nothing here that would relate to the field of medicine?

Dr. EVANS. No. A similar development has taken place in regard to the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture, by an act passed in 1862, is given the function of collecting all information in the field of agriculture, and that library has had a large development in the fields where the Department of Agriculture is specifically interested in a comprehensive collection of works of that character.

As collections have increased outside of Washington we have tried to take account of them in developing our own. We have attempted to record in our union catalog their important research books, and the information as to what other libraries have has modified our own buying.

Also we have thrown our weight, over the past few years, to secure general adherence to what is called the Farmington Plan—a statement of policy drawn up by Mr. MacLeish and the librarians of Princeton and Harvard—to the end that the libraries of the country should cooperate in assuring that at least one copy of all of the important foreign materials should be brought into this country and held in one or another of those libraries.

There might be some duplication in some fields because certain foreign books are needed by many libraries. But the purpose of the plan was to see that in the country, taken as a unit, all the foreign materials would be represented. The plan has not as yet secured adoption as a whole, but recently a long stride has been made toward success in one part of it. We have taken the lead in securing materials from the countries recently liberated by our armies, since we possess facilities to get materials from those countries through the Army or the State Department. We have consequently set up a cooperative acquisitions program to attempt to take care of the interests of the major libraries of the country. They deposit money to our gift funds and we use that money to purchase books that they want to get.

Mr. O'NEAL. To be specific, as to the illustration you used in connection with maps and other material in regard to north Africa. Suppose you decided to make an adequate collection of material of that kind, and the Harvard Library is doing the same thing, and possibly also Yale and Princeton and other libraries. In a case of that type will you get complete cooperation so you will not have to make a similar useless expenditure of that sort? Where it is being done by one library, is it not unnecessary for that to be done by anybody else?

Dr. EVANS. We are working to develop an arrangement that will take care of that. We think that perhaps there should be one pretty comprehensive collection in the country, and if Harvard is going to collect an extensive representation of north African maps, Yale ought not to have to duplicate it.

Mr. O'NEAL. How do you get cooperation?

Dr. EVANS. We are trying to secure it through the committee we have set up. We have set up a committee—

Mr. O'NEAL. To come directly to the point for which you are speaking here, that will eliminate many of the items, due to the cooperation of other libraries in purchasing such specific things. Is it your original idea to have consultations with them?

Dr. EVANS. We have consulted them as to whether the Library of Congress should acquire material regardless of what the other libraries had. We think there should be specialization in individual fields, and not duplications in the same field.

As regards certain material already printed, we are trying to put ourselves into a position to locate through the union catalog materials we do not have. That is very useful.

Taking the country as a whole, the acquisition of foreign books is not half of the total production. You have to have an enormous ex-

pansion of the activity of the country as a whole to get complete coverage, and we think the best place to locate single copies of most kinds of material is the Library of Congress where it can answer the needs of the Government, rather than to have these single copies scattered all over the place.

MR. O'NEAL. Do you think you have adequate cooperation in the discussion of this subject among the leading libraries of this country?

DR. EVANS. I think so. I think this is the very best way to prevent unnecessary duplication, and I think in the case of most of the important fields, the Library of Congress should have the first copy and then we should allow the second copy to go to the library specializing in that field.

Is not that a fair statement, Mr. Clapp, of the way these people have felt about it?

MR. CLAPP. I think so. We have from the principal librarians of the country a statement of their conviction that the first copy should stay in Washington.

I would like to make one further remark. We are talking here perhaps of two different things, a substantial representation of foreign books and the total representation of foreign books.

No library can possibly keep a total representation of foreign books. But when you are working on atomic fission or the Normandy beachhead, you want to use everything you can get on those two situations.

Even should the committee grant everything we have requested, we would not be able to get everything on the Normandy beachhead; we won't get all of the maps; we won't get everything printed in Norway on atomic fission. But we would like to see a divided responsibility for acquisitions in this country so that at least one library would be getting everything published in Norway on atomic fission; and while we would have here for the assistance of Congress, the Government, and other libraries the principal works on the subject, maybe at Beloit, or maybe at Texas University, when the emergency arises, we can find every pamphlet, every trade catalogue, and every off-print on the subject.

SERVICE RENDERED BY THE LIBRARY

MR. O'NEAL. Now, with reference to the service the Library is rendering, would you care to make a statement of a similar type to what you have made in the past, showing the services the Library is rendering, the people who use it.

I do not believe the people generally realize that the Library of Congress touches as many fields as it does and gives the service it is giving.

DR. EVANS. I have a few figures that might be relevant. Mr. Clapp has prepared a table on the increase of the collections, which shows, taking volumes and pamphlets, that the rate at which they come into the Library has practically doubled in the past few years. It is over twice now what it was in 1940, for instance. We had hit sort of a plateau there for some years and the jump takes place really in 1944. We are now receiving approximately half a million books and pamphlets a year.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the number of people who use the Library?

Dr. EVANS. The number of people who use it does not increase greatly. We have tried over the past few years to dig into the statistics and improve them. Our statistics, comparatively, are not good. The number of people who come to the Library, sit down in the reading rooms and read a book has been stabilized for a number of years at generally 300,000 to 400,000. It is something over 400,000 right at the moment. That is something over 1,000 people a day, of course.

The number of books we let go outside of the buildings is not a very good basis from which to estimate our services, because the number of pieces we allow to go out is kept down by the fact that very few people may borrow books.

The number of books that go to Government agencies downtown has increased by about 40 percent in the last 10 years.

The number of inquiries by mail that we have to answer has increased considerably, but our figures are very incomplete on that prior to very recent years, and our present number is about 50,000 pieces of outgoing reference mail a year. Our figures prior to this year are very inadequate on that.

Another figure I do have here for the past 4 years concerns reference inquiries answered by telephone. This runs between 150,000 and 175,000 a year. These inquiries are on the increase and are pressing us very hard.

I could, Mr. Chairman, with a little more preparation, give you a consolidated statement.

Mr. O'NEAL. If you will, do that.

(The information follows:)

SERVICES OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Reading rooms and collections

Reading rooms.—General reading rooms: Main reading room, Government publications reading room, and periodicals reading room, main building; Thomas Jefferson room and newspaper reference room, annex.

Special reading rooms: Aeronautics, Hispanic, manuscripts, maps, microfilm, music, orientalia (Chinese, Japanese, Indie, Hebraic, Near East), prints and photographs, rare books.

Hours of opening.—General reading rooms open 82 hours a week. Closed only on Christmas and the Fourth of July.

Total collections, June 30, 1945.—More than 20,000,000 pieces, surpassing any other library collection in the world.

Special collections, administratively, organized as follows:

Aeronautics Division.—25,000 volumes and pamphlets; the largest aeronautical library in the world.

Hispanic Foundation.—100,000 volumes and pamphlets; a center for research in Hispanic and Latin-American history and culture; compilation of the annual Handbook of Latin-American Studies.

Manuscripts Division.—More than 7,900,000 manuscript pieces; the preeminent nonarchival collection of American historical documents, containing the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, an engrossed copy of the Bill of Rights, the Articles of Confederation, the papers of the Continental Congress, the papers of the majority of the Presidents, and of other American statesmen and public figures.

Maps Division.—1,653,860 maps and atlases; the largest and most comprehensive map collection in the United States and probably the largest in the world; total accessions, fiscal 1945, 99,950 maps; accessions July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, more than 180,000; anticipated size of the collection, 1950, more than 2,500,000.

Microfilm reading room.—43,343 reels and strips of microfilm; 1,200 microfilm and rotograph reproductions of manuscripts and rare books in European countries; microfilm of unique materials from various sources.

Music Division.—1,703,599 volumes and pieces of music, 123,134 phonograph records; the largest library of music and musicology in the world; unexcelled collection of symphonic scores, opera scores, and librettos; music before 1800 and early books on music; American music and music history; Coolidge and Whittall collections of holographs, manuscripts, prints, autographs, and memorabilia; manuscripts of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Wagner, etc.

Orientalia Division (Chinese Section, Hebraic Section, Indic Section, Japanese Section, Near East Section).—Total collections, 325,000 pieces; the largest collection of Chinese books outside of China.

Prints and Photographs Division.—More than 1,000,000 pieces, photographs, prints, posters, slides, drawings, etc.; Historic American Buildings Survey collection of measured drawings and blueprints; Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell collection of Whistlerian; Gardiner Greene Hubbard collection of prints; Early American Architecture collection; collection of copyright photographs; collection of documentary photographs produced under the direction of Roy E. Stryker for the Farm Security Administration and the Office of War Information.

Rare Books Division.—154,156 volumes, 16,782 broadsides; rare Americana; eighteenth century American newspapers; incunabula; the library of the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes; the Lessing J. Rosenwald collection; Bible collection.

Circulation:

	Pieces
Total circulation in the buildings, 1945-----	1,596,854
July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946-----	1,577,845
Estimated, 1946, more than-----	2,000,000

GENERAL SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC

Reference.—Aid in the use of bibliographic sources and collections in the general and special reading rooms. Total pieces issued to 397,846 persons in the reading rooms in 1945, 1,596,854.

Telephone reference service to local callers and callers by long distance, over 150,000 reference inquiries by telephone in fiscal year 1945.

Study rooms, tables, and reserved shelves.—Total registrations, nongovernmental, noninstitutional investigators in 1945: 455 investigators.

Interlibrary loan.—13,628 volumes issued in 1945 on request from 1,188 libraries throughout the United States, Canada, and Latin America. The largest nationwide interlibrary loan circulation among libraries in the United States.

Photoduplication Service.—Supplied at cost: 72,033 photostat exposures; 1,379,364 negative exposures of microfilm; 48,938 enlargements from microfilm; 2,587 photograph copy negatives; 8,851 photograph contact prints; 4,869 photograph projection prints; 393 lantern slides; 25,730 square feet of blueprints; 3,073 dry mounting, a total count of reproductions of materials in the Library's collections for public use of 2,008,899 for 1945.

Correspondence.—46,813 reference letters from all service divisions to correspondents in the United States and abroad for specialized information and bibliographic data not otherwise accessible. Library of Congress usually the place of last resort after the exhaustion of local resources.

Circulation.—Special borrowing privileges to 792 scholars, writers, and journalists in Washington.

Exhibitions.—Extensive displays of rare materials in the Library's collections, e.g., American Battle Art, The America of Currier and Ives, Old Railroad Prints, Paganini Memorabilia, Florida Centennial, Presidential Campaigns of the Nineteenth Century, Texas Centennial, the Lessing J. Rosenwald collection, and so forth; touring exhibits of photographs on The Red Cross in Retrospect, United States Railroads, and the Florida Centennial; loan of materials for exhibitions in other libraries in the United States.

Music.—Chamber music concerts in the Library in 1945, 27; extension concerts in universities and colleges in the United States, 41. The Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation have made the Library of Congress preeminent in the field of chamber music.

Folk song.—9,000 phonograph disks recording 35,000 folk songs available for purchase by the public; a selection of songs in 11 albums for which 50,000 orders

have been received; published checklist of records, in 3 volumes, distributed to libraries throughout the country for public use; advice to motion-picture companies (Paramount, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Walt Disney), to music publishers, radio chains, authors, compilers, and so forth, on the selection of folk songs.

Union Catalog.—A unique catalog of 13,660,766 cards representing the principal holdings of over 800 American libraries, serves as the national clearing house for the location of over 8,000,000 titles in the contributing libraries, available to all users of the Library, and through correspondence to inquirers everywhere.

SPECIAL SERVICES—SERVICES TO CONGRESS

Research.—Legislative Reference Service. Basic data studies for committees and Members on questions facing Congress. These analyze pros and cons and bring to bear in summarized form all pertinent data necessary to an intelligent decision (e. g., limitation of the right to strike; British loan; atomic energy).

Other research, economic, legal, governmental, geographic, historical, as needed. Assistance to Members themselves doing research in the congressional reading room.

Law library: Legal research in cooperation with the Legislative Reference Service, particularly questions involving extensive research in statutory provisions of foreign countries.

Reference.—Legislative Reference Service: Information (historical, economic, legal, educational) on any question; data from past and present hearings; citations of, and searches for, particular Federal or State laws.

Other divisions: Compilation of information for Members and their constituents on any subject represented in the general and special divisions of the Library.

Publications.—Legislative Reference Service: Digest of public general bills; abstracts of important books and articles on subjects before Congress; summaries of many public hearings (e. g., Pearl Harbor); biennial index of State laws; monthly summaries of State laws; public affairs bulletins on subjects before Congress.

Bibliographies.—Legislative Reference Service: Reading lists for Members on any given subject.

Basic bibliographies for committees investigating any given subject.

Other divisions: Annotated bibliographies, e. g., Universal Military Training; lists on particular subjects represented by the special divisions.

Photoduplication.—Photostat services for official use. Photostats at cost for personal use.

Reading room.—Special congressional reading room, with browsing and reference collections for the use of Members, their families, and their staff.

Study rooms.—Assignment of special study rooms for research; 100 investigators from congressional offices and committees in 1945.

Loan of books.—20,715 pieces, about 13 percent of the total circulation.

SPECIAL SERVICES—SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Reference.—Extensive assistance to Government personnel in the use of the general collections in the general reading rooms and of special collections in the reading rooms of the Law Library, the Divisions of Aeronautics, Manuscripts, Maps, Music, Orientalia, Prints and Photographs, Rare Books, and the Hispanic Foundation. Telephone and correspondence reference service in all divisions.

Use of study rooms.—447 representatives of Federal agencies. Conducting investigations over extensive periods (fiscal year 1945).

Bibliographies.—Compilation of selected lists of the Library's holdings on subjects represented in the general and special collections. Special projects, such as Postwar Problems: A Current List of United States Government Publications. Special lists for use abroad, lists of reference books for outpost libraries.

Translations.—Miscellaneous translations, principally from the Oriental languages and Russian dialects. Translation of the German Penal Code by the Law Library for the War Department, and of other legal text from and into foreign languages.

Circulation.—64,868 pieces issued to Federal libraries in 1945.

Transfer of materials.—41,501 duplicate pieces in 1945, including 10,000 current publications of which several thousand are copyright copies transferred to the Surgeon General of the Army, the Department of Agriculture, etc.

Services to Non-Federal libraries and institutions:

Distribution of printed catalog cards.—10,593,495 sent free to 105 depository libraries in the United States in 1945; 447,564 sent to foreign or cooperating libraries. Cards sold at cost plus 10 percent in 1945, 14,718,502; to March 31, 1946, 10,996,785.

Reference.—Service through correspondence in response to reference inquiries from libraries, universities, learned societies, corporations, State and local agencies, etc., in the United States and other countries. Identification of publications in the Union Catalog of the principal holdings of 800 American libraries. Selection of authoritative texts for interlibrary loans.

Bibliographies.—Identification of existing bibliographies; compilation of brief selected lists; distribution of mimeographed lists issued by Library.

Exchange of materials.—More than 150,000 pieces of material of all kinds sent to other institutions in 1945; 18,867 pieces to foreign institutions; 63,500 pieces presented to the Philippine Commonwealth; 39,067 duplicates to the American Library Association's Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas; 41,491 pieces to the Hoover Library of War, Revolution and Peace.

Use of study rooms.—246 investigators from American universities and institutions; 9 from foreign universities.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND

Books for the Adult Blind Division.—Production of books in raised characters, Braille, and Moon (2,748 titles), and of phonograph or talking-book records (1,062 titles) for the use of the blind; distribution through 27 regional distributing library establishments and 55 State lending agencies of volumes in raised characters (total of 628,139), and of records (total of 1,723,681) to blind persons; control of the distribution of over 19,000 talking-book machines throughout the United States; priority loans of books, records, and talking-book machines to war-blinded veterans.

Service for the blind.—Issue on loan of embossed volumes (22,689 in 1945) and talking books (9,516 in 1945) to 2,171 borrowers, to an important extent in connection with studies in universities; preparation of bibliographies and union lists of extant Braille books on specified subjects for the Braille Book Review and for blind students.

SPECIAL SERVICES—PUBLICATIONS SERVICES

United States Quarterly Book List.—An annotated list of current literary, learned, and scientific works published in the United States, unique in its field; distributed abroad by the Department of State; distributed to contributing publishers and reviewers by the Library of Congress and to depository libraries by the Superintendent of Documents; sold by the Superintendent of Documents to individuals at home and abroad.

Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions.—Supplement to the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, describing and summarizing acquisitions and acquisitions activities; distributed to depository libraries, institutions, organizations, and associations with which the Library has exchange relations; sold to individuals.

Monthly Checklist of State Publications.—The only comprehensive bibliography of the official publications of the States; distributed to depository libraries and sold by the Superintendent of Documents.

Catalog of Copyright Entries and Other Articles Registered Under the Copyright Law.—Issued periodically during the year, and cumulated annually with indexes.

Guides to materials in the Library's collections.—Examples:

Latin American Periodicals Currently Received in the Library of Congress and in the Library of the Department of Agriculture. 1945. [Hispanic Foundation.]
Anglo-American Legal Bibliographies: An Annotated Guide. 1944. [Law Library.]

A Guide to the Law and Legal Literature of Mexico. 1945. [Law Library.]

Catalogue of Early Books on Music (before 1800): Supplement (Books Acquired by the Library 1913-1942). 1945. [Music Division.]

Bibliographies.—Examples:

Cartels, Combines and Trusts: A Selected List of References. 1944.

Aeronautics in Alaska: A List of References. 1944.

The Netherlands East Indies: A Bibliography of Books Published after 1930 and Periodical Articles after 1932, available in United States Libraries. 1945.

Postwar Problems: A Current List of United States Government Publications. 1945.

Public Affairs Bulletins Legislative Reference Service.—Examples:

Cartels and International Patent Agreements. 1944.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreement Program. 1945.

Other publications.—Cataloging and classification manuals, classification schedules, catalogs of exhibitions, weekly staff information bulletins, press releases (70 in 1945), public information circulars, copyright and card distribution bulletins, catalogs of phonographic recordings and photographic materials available for purchase, catalogs of braille and talking-book titles, etc.

SIZE OF LIBRARY AS COMPARED WITH OTHER LIBRARIES

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the size of the Library now as compared to other libraries of the world and in this country? I would like to have something in the record about that—the size and scope of the Library, too.

Dr. EVANS. The size is considerably greater than that of any other library. I would have to make a comparative statement on that. The two other greatest libraries in this country are Harvard University Library and New York Public Library. Abroad, the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale of France are among the largest. We hear there are some libraries in Russia that have recently achieved very large magnitude, but we are not sure of the basis of their statistics of size. We do not know whether they represent the collections of branch libraries involving a considerable duplication, or not.

I think we are probably by a considerable margin the largest and most comprehensive library that has ever been put together. I believe that the range of our subject matter, the importance of our collections in the major subject fields exceed those of any other library; but—and here is a very important point—when you dig into some particular subject, you frequently find that some other library is better.

In the field of law, I think Dr. James will tell you that until recently, at any rate, the Harvard Law Library was better than the Library of Congress. It still is, in certain fields of law.

In the field of medicine, we have already referred to the fact that the Army Medical Library is better, and we do not question that in other things there are others greater than the Library of Congress. Take the field of Russian material: in certain fields of Russian literature and history the New York Public Library has greater strength than the Library of Congress.

One, therefore, has to make two statements—first, that we are the largest and most comprehensive and have strength in the greatest number of fields; and that as regards some of the important fields of learning we are not in the first group, but in the second group of libraries.

RELATIVE COST OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you any figures or any information as to the cost of operation, including acquisitions, of other large libraries which would give us a comparison as to whether or not we are operating as economically and really as wisely as are other libraries?

Dr. EVANS. I would have to get them for you; I do not have them available; but we could get you figures for the New York Public Library. I think the reference department of the New York Public would be the only fair comparison, because to include the other 64 branch libraries they run would not be a fair comparison. The reference department is their big collection at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue.

(The matter referred to follows:)

COMPARISON WITH OTHER LIBRARIES

Because of the differences in organization and types of service contemplated by various libraries it is impossible without extensive study to make an accurate comparison of the Library of Congress with any other library. However, to take the New York Public Library as the nearest in the character of operations in its reference department to the Library of Congress, the comparisons shown in the following table may be made. It will be noted that the size of the staffs of the two institutions are approximately in proportion to the number of service units. Because of the difference in nature of the reference work performed, no account has been taken in this table to the relative reference-work loads of the two libraries.

	New York Public Library ¹	Library of Congress ²
Collections: Volumes and pamphlets.....	3, 047, 762	³ 7, 242, 002
Principal buildings.....	⁴ 1	2
Service units ⁵	620	732
Ratio.....	1	1.6
Staff, full-time positions.....	612	914.5
Ratio.....	1	1.5
Salary cost.....	\$1, 385, 084	\$2, 111, 303

¹ Source: Report of the New York Public Library for 1945.

² Source: Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945.

³ Exclusive of Law Library.

⁴ Portions of collections (e. g., newspapers, books for blind) in other buildings.

⁵ Counting administration, acquisitions, and processing as 3 units in each case.

⁶ Counting reserve collection, Spencer collection, and Berg collection as 1 unit (comparable to rare-book room).

⁷ Excluding Law Library, Legislative Reference Service, Copyright Office, Card Division, Index to State Legislation, books for adult blind, Union Catalog, motion-picture project, recording laboratory, buildings and grounds.

Mr. O'NEAL. Generally, are you in line with those in the amount you are asking this year?

Dr. EVANS. The Library of Congress, in the years prior to this year, has had less to spend for books than some of the other big libraries of the country. As regards staff, we are considerably larger than most of the other libraries.

Mr. O'NEAL. How about the staff in proportion to the service that is rendered? Would you feel your staff is in line in comparison with other libraries?

Dr. EVANS. I think it is very moderate; it is a very modest staff when you consider that we do a great deal of the country's cataloging of books, while the other libraries can take our cards and use them for their cataloging. When you consider things of that kind, in the services we render, yes, I feel we have a modest establishment, but I will be very glad to dig out as many figures as we can.

INCOME OF THE LIBRARY

Mr. O'NEAL. Then you do have for the Library of Congress some income as an offset against those funds?

Dr. EVANS. Our two largest items are returns from the Copyright Office which, by itself, practically offsets the copyright appropriation.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is what, approximately?

Dr. EVANS. That is something over \$300,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. And what is your other income?

Dr. EVANS. Our other large income is from the sale of printed cards. We are required by statute to sell these at 10 percent in excess of the cost of printing the extra copies and distributing those copies. Our income from that in this year is in the neighborhood of \$400,000. That money goes directly into the Treasury; we are not allowed to use it; but it does offset the appropriations for this purpose.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now are there any general questions?

COLLECTION OF MAPS

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Evans spoke about the collection of maps. Does any other Government agency make a collection of these maps?

Dr. EVANS. Prior to the outbreak of the war there was no very significant collection of maps in any other agency of the Federal Government; that is, there was nothing at all comparable to our collection.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do the Army and Navy make collections of maps?

Dr. EVANS. At the time the war broke out they had very moderate collections, but here is what happened: They found our collections woefully inadequate. We had an enormous collection of maps, but did not have all of the maps they needed; so two agencies developed very large map collections. One of those was the War Department. It developed the Army Map Service. That Service did two things; it collected maps and had a great library of foreign maps, and it also made maps, manufactured them, for the use of the Army and Navy in all of their operations abroad. That collection is very large and the Army expects to continue it for the uses of the Army and Navy but not for the use of the public.

Then the Office of Strategic Services engaged in a similar operation. That is, to say, you gentlemen have financed the building of three great map collections in Washington during the war.

The OSS collection has now gone to the Department of State. I have not examined carefully the Department of State bill which was reported by the committee a few weeks ago and I do not know whether it involves an appropriation adequate to maintain that map collection which the State Department has inherited from OSS.

The Library of Congress made every effort it thought was legitimate to attempt to secure the OSS map collection, because it is a great collection and we think, taken with ours, would repair a lot of deficiencies in the past as regards our own collection.

We took up about 2 years ago—and I have the correspondence here in case you would like to see it—with the Assistant Secretary of War

the question of what we should do in relation to our two collections—the collections of the Library of Congress and the collection of the Army Map Service. It does not make sense to us to maintain all three of those collections. The Assistant Secretary of War wrote us and said it was the intention of the War Department to keep and develop its own collection, just for the uses of the military services and not for the use of the public. That forces us to have two collections if they maintain that policy, because there has to be a collection available to the other agencies and also to scholars of the Nation.

We took the matter up with the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget took the position that there ought to be only one great research collection of maps. A lot of agencies could have working collections, but there should be only one great research collection. The Bureau of the Budget called a meeting of representatives of 14 agencies and they drew up the statement that there should be only one great map collection and that should be in the Library of Congress. On the basis of this recommendation we presented to this committee last year a modest recommendation for increasing our staff.

When we came to this year's budget, we took up with the Bureau of the Budget the question of what its position now was as regards these other two collections. They said at the Bureau that they had passed the estimates for the Army Map Service and also for the OSS collection because there appeared to be no basis at the moment for believing the Library of Congress would be able to give the service and build the collection that was necessary. The Bureau of the Budget said that if the Library of Congress did show later on that it had sufficient equipment and personnel for the purpose of maintaining a central map collection, the Bureau would cooperate to curtail these other collections that had been built up in other agencies.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Has the Bureau of the Budget recommended expenditures for them this year?

Dr. EVANS. It has passed appropriations recommended by the War Department and State Department, as I understand it, but the Bureau of the Budget does not pass on the estimates of the Library of Congress. So we are presenting that problem to you gentlemen for decision as to which agency shall have the great map collection. We have not fought the other collections; we have merely said we would present the whole picture to you gentlemen as we understood it, and then Congress could make the decision as to what kind of operation it wanted.

EXCHANGES WITH OTHER LIBRARIES

Mr. TIBBOTT. Is there a great deal of exchange between the other libraries, the large libraries of the country, and the Library of Congress? I mean an exchange of books.

Dr. EVANS. There is a considerable volume of that; yes, sir. There is not as much as there would be if it were not for the fact that we already have most of the material that they have available for exchange with us.

Mr. Clapp, can you say off-hand what the volume of exchange is?

Mr. CLAPP. Something like 300,000 pieces last year, but that included not only libraries in this country, but some libraries outside.

I am unable at the moment to say what proportion was domestic and what was foreign, but I would like to say, Mr. Tibbott, in addition to the number of exchanges that are quid pro quo, that is, we will give you this if you will give us that, we send out large numbers of books for which we get no return.

It might be convenient at this moment to mention our 150-copy operation. We are now trying to get out of the executive agencies books which they have printed during the war, but which we have not procured during the war, and instead of asking for one copy just for ourselves, we are asking for 150 copies because we assume there is often an undistributed residue of those books, and we are making arrangements to get those 150 copies to the other libraries throughout the country. That is a burden on our staff, but now is the time to do it or never.

Dr. EVANS. We do in the long run get something in exchange for that—I mean particularly when we ship copies abroad—because a great deal of what we get from foreign countries is in exchange for material we send to them. So, taken by and large, it is a productive operation for us.

Mr. CLAPP. We even got the Army and Navy to issue specific orders requiring their units to transfer to us 150 copies of each of the publications in their residual stocks.

Dr. EVANS. The actual mailing of those is handled by the Superintendent of Documents, but we get them to him for mailing purposes.

HISTORY AND GROWTH OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL. I understood you to say, which has been my understanding for some time, that the Library was started as a service library for the legislative branch, or Congress.

Dr. EVANS. That is correct, and we still maintain that as its primary function.

Mr. O'NEAL. But it has expanded until now it is a great national service library and even international, as far as that is concerned.

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir; that is correct. And we believe Congress has approved that at various stages.

Mr. O'NEAL. But that came about just as a natural growth?

Dr. EVANS. I think so.

Mr. O'NEAL. I know that nothing specific was ever said or done about it, but it has just gradually grown.

Dr. EVANS. Congress has enacted some legislation that points in that direction. For instance, in 1866, it passed an act saying that the Smithsonian Library should be transferred to the Library of Congress and there was some attempt previously to make the Smithsonian Library into a national library. When they enacted this law in 1866, they transferred these books to us in carrying out that intention. Then the Joint Committee on the Library, which really used to run the Library by deciding its rules and policies, developed this policy and backed it at various stages. And the transfer of copyright deposits to the Library by Congress in 1870 is another step in that direction. All this was done under the leadership of Ainsworth R. Spofford, who was the librarian from the Civil War until 1897.

RELATION TO CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY COMMITTEES

MR. O'NEAL. What is the actual relationship between the Committee on Libraries in Congress and the Library? In what advisory capacity or in what capacity do they act?

DR. EVANS. Prior to 1897 the Joint Committee on the Library, which is made up of the Library Committees of the Senate and of the House, with the chairman of the Senate Committee as the chairman of the joint committee, very closely supervised the Library, and its policies were very closely regulated by the Committee. The matter was debated thoroughly in both Houses when the 1897 act was passed, and the law came out in this way, that the Librarian of Congress was responsible for the running of the Library, determining its rules, procedures, etc.; so the Library Committees have not taken an active part in the management of the Library since that date, except to cooperate in the sponsorship of legislation of one kind and another. And a very important matter in which they did that was in relation to the whole program for the blind.

MR. O'NEAL. But those committees do not in any way attempt to supervise the Library at the present time, where they sit down with you and your staff and discuss the whole policy of the Library, its expansion, and the sort of thing you have been discussing this morning?

DR. EVANS. That is right. We talk to the Library Committees on occasion on important matters and ask them to go over them with us. We asked the Library Committee of the House, pursuant to a directive of this committee last year, to meet with us and let us explain the big policy changes we are recommending in this budget. The committee could not be assembled, but we did talk with the chairman and went over with him some of the important points and he promised to study our estimates carefully; I believe we left copies of the book for other members of the committee.

(After discussion off the record:)

REASON FOR SIZE OF STAFF

MR. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, Dr. Evans in his general statement, I think, made the statement that there was a larger staff than in other large libraries of the country. Why is this?

DR. EVANS. We are a considerably larger library and we carry on a great many services that the other libraries do not. For instance, our cataloging staff has to be much larger in proportion to the books they catalog than the staffs of other libraries, because they can use our printed cards and catalog their books very quickly, whereas we have to prepare the printed cards. Then we give much greater service to the Government departments than they do to any other comparable clientele.

Take Harvard: Most of the people they serve are people who come in and go to the stacks, pick out the books they want, and sign for them; whereas we have to select the books needed and deliver them to the offices of the people requesting them; and the amount of personnel it takes to render those services is much greater than the personnel it takes to run a library where, like the New York Public, you do not allow any books to be taken out, but anybody who wants a book has to go in and read it there.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS, LIBRARY PROPER

Mr. O'NEAL. Now we will insert in the record at this point the green sheets showing the summary of requirements, Library proper, fiscal year 1947.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Summary of Requirements, Fiscal Year 1947, Salaries, Library Proper

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$1,783,310	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	405,407	
		\$2,188,717
Deduct:		
(1) Nonrecurring items not required in 1947-----	135,000	
(2) Overtime and within-grade promotions not requested for 1947--	145,353	
Adjustments:		
(1) To round out estimate to nearest \$100-----	—62	
(2) Transfer in or out-----	+1,506	
		1,909,808
Base for 1947-----		
Increase requested for 1947:		
Revised allocations-----	\$26,132	
Revised allocations (supplemental)-----	10,889	
To be available for 1946 (supplemental)-----	57,000	
New positions (supplemental):		
Office of the Librarian-----	14,795	
Office of the Chief Assistant Librarian-----	28,454	
Administrative services-----	107,253	
Reference Department-----	1,184,856	
Processing Department-----	994,569	
Acquisition Department-----	235,140	
Law Library-----	78,048	
		2,737,136
Total estimate or appropriation-----		4,646,944
Deduct as per letter of Apr. 4, 1946, to chairman-----		—640
Total-----		4,646,304

SALARIES, LIBRARY PROPER

Mr. O'NEAL. Under the item "Salaries, Library proper," there was appropriated in 1946 in the regular bill \$1,783,310 and there was a deficiency appropriation of \$405,407, which gave the Library of Congress for the fiscal year 1946, \$2,188,717. I believe that is correct?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. In preparing your base for 1947, you had in there a nonrecurring item of \$135,000; overtime and within-grade promotions not requested for 1947, \$145,353, and one or two small adjustments, which made your base for 1947, \$1,909,808. For the fiscal year 1947 you are asking increases throughout the Library which amount to \$2,737,136, which makes the total request for appropriations for 1947, \$4,646,944, less recent adjustment of \$640, which would reduce it to \$4,646,304. I believe that is correct, is it not?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, this is over twice any previously granted sum of money for any fiscal year and is much larger than anything that has been asked for in the past. I believe that is correct, is it not?

Dr. EVANS. That is right, sir.

REVISED ALLOCATIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, we might examine these items, one by one, and first we will take the non-recurring item of \$135,000.

Make a brief explanation of that, if you will.

Dr. EVANS. The \$135,000 is a nonrecurring item which was made available for expenditure in fiscal 1945 to meet the cost of revised allocations for that year. We have another item in the increase set-up to cover revised allocations for this year, but the \$135,000 is last year's item and therefore does not recur.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the same applies to the \$145,353 overtime and within-grade promotions not requested for 1947, but a similar item is requested in the 1947 budget, I believe, is there not?

Dr. EVANS. The request in the 1947 budget does not include the within-grade promotions or overtime. We have some revised allocations requests.

Mr. O'NEAL. Take up the increases requested for 1947. The first item is revised allocations, amounting to \$26,132. Will you explain that?

Mr. ROGERS. The first two items, \$26,132 and \$10,889, represent the cost of 144 revised allocations that have taken place since October, 1944, but hitherto defrayed out of savings. That is on page 5 of the justification.

Dr. EVANS. It is explained on page 8. The two items appear in the total of \$37,021 in the middle of that page.

INCREASE FOR DEFICIENCY DURING CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

Mr. O'NEAL. And the \$57,000 increase also to be made immediately available; will you explain that item briefly?

Dr. EVANS. That item is to get us through the current fiscal year because of the fact we have had a lot of unanticipated increases, so that, if we held to our allowable man-years of employment this year, we would have that much of a deficit, even with the appropriation asked for last October and which was included in the deficiency.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would there be a deficiency?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir. The only way we can avoid that is to stop filling vacancies and let many people go toward the end of the year.

We are now under our allowable man-years of employment. On March 25 the total positions would have given us an authorized employment of 713 man-years and we had only 707; so that we have been staying under on our employment. But when we were asking for a deficiency last fall, we made a bad estimate of the additional increases, and so forth, that would be needed to get through this year.

Mr. O'NEAL. What have you spent up to this date of the appropriation which was granted to you for 1946?

Mr. ROGERS. For the pay-roll period through the 10th of March we had spent \$1,460,423.

Dr. EVANS. Against a total allowable of what?

Mr. ROGERS. \$2,053,717.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is on the basis of about \$95,000 a month or \$96,000 a month. Is that what you normally run?

Mr. ROGERS. No. Our pay roll runs about \$82,500 every 2 weeks. We are on a 26-pay-day per annum basis.

Mr. O'NEAL. That would be \$164,000?

Mr. ROGERS. A little more than that.

Mr. O'NEAL. Say \$170,000 a month.

Mr. ROGERS. About \$170,000 a month.

Mr. TIBBOTT. In this you are taking account of the amount that is included in the deficiency for last year?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir; that is included.

Mr. O'NEAL. Well, under those figures, you would have a balance of the difference between \$1,456,000 and \$2,188,000, or \$732,000. You have a little over 3 months to run from March 10, and that would be about \$520,000; so you would have a margin of about \$200,000. Do you think you will have a balance of about \$200,000 out of this appropriation?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is going to cause it to change? You say you have spent up to March 10, \$1,456,000. The appropriation for 1946 was \$2,188,000, which leaves you with approximately \$732,000 for the balance of the year. And at the rate of \$170,000 a month it would be \$520,000, which would leave you with over \$200,000.

Dr. EVANS. We will have to explain that, Mr. Chairman. The figures were given me which indicated that this would be necessary, but we will have to get the explanation.

Mr. O'NEAL. If you will, check that back and put it in the record.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

(The following was submitted later:)

Salaries, Library proper, 1946

Total appropriation-----	\$2, 188, 717
Less amount available for expenditure in 1945-----	—135, 000
Amount available for 1946-----	2, 053, 717
Expended through Mar. 10, 1946-----	1, 460, 423
Balance Mar. 11, 1946-----	593, 294
For 8 days (Mar. 11 to June 30, 1946)-----	¹ 660, 000
Anticipated deficit June 30, 1946-----	66, 706

¹ Present biweekly pay roll, \$82,500.

NOTE. The difference between the \$57,000 requested and the \$66,706 deficit will be met through savings.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Mr. O'NEAL. You are asking for quite a few new positions which are set out in the estimates, but I would like to have a brief statement. For the office of the Librarian, there is \$14,795 by way of increase. Will you explain that?

Dr. EVANS. It is broken down into two groups of two persons each. The first group includes two positions, a correspondence clerk and a secretarial assistant and receptionist for my office, there being at present only myself and my secretary in my office on the regular staff, and one additional person from savings. That is the second of these two positions. The correspondence clerk there would be new.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is two man-years, which means two employees, also?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir. The two employees in 1946 mean myself and my secretary, and we have recently set up a second position given in the first paragraph, out of savings. We have not set up the second, the correspondence clerk, but I do need that one.

Mr. O'NEAL. This is in your office, is it not?

Dr. EVANS. This will be in my own office.

The other two positions represent a new function. We want a special assistant and a secretary for him to study the services of the Library and to attempt to coordinate them better to serve the libraries of the Nation.

Mr. O'NEAL. How have you handled that work previously?

Dr. EVANS. We have not done it in the way it should be done; we have gone about it in something of a haphazard way. We think a real study of it is necessary. The President gave me only one directive when he called me in to tell me he was nominating me for the position. He said he hoped I would be able to make the Library more useful to the small libraries of the Nation, and I would like this position to help make a study. This employee would be a special assistant.

Mr. O'NEAL. At \$7,175?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that a permanent position?

Dr. EVANS. That might be absorbed in some new activity that we would organize at another place after we got started. I am not sure we would want to keep it permanently, but I think possibly some new unit might emerge from our studies which would make it desirable to keep it on a permanent basis.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Mr. O'NEAL. In the office of the Chief Assistant Librarian you have an increase requested of \$28,454. Will you explain that?

Dr. EVANS. This is for the Information and Publications Office and the office of the Keeper of the Collections. The eight positions requested in the Information and Publications Office are for the purpose of helping to carry the heavy work load that has developed in the distribution of publications and to take care of a sales stand which we think we ought to set up.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. TIBBOTT. What would be the duty of this person at the sales desk?

Dr. EVANS. The purpose of the sales desk is to sell Library of Congress publications, photographs which tourists ask for, and perhaps our phonograph records which we have for distribution reproducing the music and folklore material; the people at the desk would also help tourists who come to the building and guide them through. We have not decided fully whether we will allow souvenirs of one kind and another to be sold, but it is primarily for the sale of publications and pictures about the Library, in response to tourist demand. And we know there is a big demand, because for several years there was a desk run by a private enterprise which was a going concern with good profits which maintained two people.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Mr. O'NEAL. For administrative services you have an increase of \$107,000 plus. Explain that.

Dr. EVANS. I would like Dr. Wagman, who has recently been made Director of the Department of Administrative Services on an interim basis, to speak to that question.

Dr. WAGMAN. That represents our attempt to cope with the current work load, to the extent that 27 of these jobs are needed just to handle the present load of work.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are asking for 27 new positions?

Dr. WAGMAN. Of the 45 requested, 27 are to handle just the present current load. Five of those positions—

Mr. O'NEAL. What kind of load is that, Dr. Wagman?

Dr. WAGMAN. That breaks down into the work of the Accounts Office, the Disbursing Office, the personnel functions of the Library, the preparation of photoduplicates of materials in the Library, the handling of the Library's mail, its supplies and statistical work.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let us be a little more specific, and take it position by position. You are asking for 45 man-years as an increase; is that correct?

Dr. WAGMAN. That is the total.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes; and how many people does that represent?

Dr. WAGMAN. It represents actually 45 people.

Mr. O'NEAL. What does the request contemplate as to where those 45 positions will be established?

Dr. WAGMAN. Three of them will be assistants in the departmental office.

Mr. O'NEAL. Be a little more specific. "Departmental office" does not mean very much. Does that mean they are going to be book-keepers, or what?

Dr. WAGMAN. No, sir; they will be in the Director's office; the position of Director and two secretarial positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, this is an increase, as I understand.

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many have you now in that office?

Dr. EVANS. There has been a recent reorganization; one of the positions is to provide a Director for the Department of Administrative Services.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like for us to have a little better understanding of what is covered here. Can you give us a break-down showing the number of people you have at present and the number you are asking for in addition?

Dr. EVANS. At present there are three positions in this office, which existed previously and were transferred to it along with their former functions.

The total request for this particular office of the Department is three new positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. Three for that department. What will they be doing?

Dr. WAGMAN. One will be to coordinate the housekeeping activities of the Library.

Mr. O'NEAL. Can you be a little more specific?

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes, sir. By the various housekeeping functions, I mean the observance of Government regulations with regard to our fiscal operations, supervision of our disbursing operations, our accounting, the administration of personnel, the development of adequate personnel policy and procedures for the Library; in addition, the work of record keeping, the handling of the Library's mail and delivery service, the safekeeping of the buildings, the purchase and allotment of supplies.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why is it necessary to have another person to fill that position?

Dr. WAGMAN. Heretofore that work has been handled by the Librarian. His work load has been such that he has found it necessary to place those activities under the direction of another person.

Mr. O'NEAL. That accounts for one of the three positions.

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the other two?

Dr. WAGMAN. The other two positions will be secretarial in function; these people will be responsible for answering approximately 45 to 50 telephone calls a day, maintaining the files, doing a little investigation into facts that are needed for reports and statements, which have increased to a high number at present, and to do necessary typewriting.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is secretary work.

Dr. WAGMAN. General office work.

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, you may remember that some years ago Mr. Clapp was handling those administrative duties. In the reorganization of the Library Mr. Clapp was shifted to the position of Director of the Acquisitions Department and the duties of his previous office were shifted to my direction as the assistant librarian. We have recently found that it was necessary to recreate the Administrative Department because there was too much of a work load at the Assistant Librarian level or at the librarian level, so that this really means we are going back to the set-up we had previously of having an Administrative Department.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why are additional people needed for that work?

Dr. EVANS. We used the position for another department.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does this represent a decrease in personnel, or did it, when that shift was made?

Dr. EVANS. It meant we were able to set up the Acquisitions Department without asking you for persons to do so, yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. You transferred these people to the Acquisitions Department?

Dr. EVANS. We did that without asking for new positions, so that is where the savings took place at that time.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Has there been a great increase in this particular service?

Dr. EVANS. There has been some increase; yes. But the principal reason for setting it up is the Chief Assistant Librarian was so overloaded with work of the administrative kind that it was just unbearable and also it prevented the consideration of policy-making matters of the kind that should be handled.

Mr. O'NEAL. That explains three. What about the others?

Dr. EVANS. One is an accounting position, to help take care of the increased work load in the Accounts Office. Another is for the Disbursing Office.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is one who does the disbursing work.

Dr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you behind in your work in that section?

Dr. EVANS. For some time we have gotten behind in both divisions and have had to furnish some temporary help.

Mr. O'NEAL. These 16 positions are in the Personnel Office; is that correct?

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you explain the necessity for that? These are all new positions, of course?

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes, sir. Four of the positions are in the Records Section, one of them to help carry the present work load and three to take care of the anticipated work load with the increased personnel.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now in the personnel office of the 16 positions you have set up, which ones of those do you consider the more urgent?

Dr. EVANS. One in the Records Section is essential for the current load; three of the four would be necessary only if there is the increase in staff that we have requested.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the others?

Dr. WAGMAN. One is for the Pay Roll Section, and that one is necessary for the present operating work load.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is based on 1947 request?

Dr. EVANS. That is based on 1946.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Is that based on new work?

Dr. EVANS. No; that would be necessary on the basis of the 1946 program, because at present we are behind and are having to work our people overtime in order to get the work out.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the next positions?

Dr. WAGMAN. There are four positions in the Classification Section. We feel that these four positions are essential to the proper operation of the Personnel Office at the present time.

Mr. O'NEAL. How have you done the work before; that is, have you been dropping behind?

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes; it has been dropping behind until we have developed a serious arrearage in work in the Classification Section. For example, at the present time there are approximately 80 positions which need to be reclassified. That has not been possible because of the pressure of work. Certain sections of the Library have not been reexamined from the standpoint of classification for a very, very long time, and that results in both an injustice to the Civil Service Commission and the people who are holding the jobs. We feel very strongly that these positions are immediately needed for the proper work in the Library.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think that the work load is sufficient to keep you going all the time?

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Or will it be nonrecurring, so you will not need this entire staff?

Dr. WAGMAN. This work will recur because as there are changes in the operation of the various divisions, it is necessary from time to time

to reexamine the classifications. This organization for the Classification Section was worked out in conjunction with a representative of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is the increase based on the present needs or the increased plan?

Dr. EVANS. Well, we were thinking of the total employment with the new personnel added. We could make a cut of one CAF-7. I do not think we could cut below that. This new position would be largely a duplication of the old one; it would be adding a proportionate work load, but we could, on the basis of the present work load, cut this to three positions instead of four.

Mr. O'NEAL. That accounts for 9 out of the 16. What about the others?

Dr. WAGMAN. We have two positions in the Recruitment and Placement Section in the Library. We have for the recruitment and placement work one interviewer, grade CAF-5; one analyst, who is also a grade CAF-5 and who works on the analysis of the qualifications of applicants. The Library has always had a problem in recruiting and selecting Library personnel, and we need a person at a relatively high level who is competent to deal with representatives of universities and other institutions. We need someone who can plan for the proper placement of personnel in the Library, someone who can plan programs, that will enable the employees to get a firm grasp of the purpose of the Library and its total operations and will make them more valuable to the Library. There was very little work of this sort in the past.

Mr. O'NEAL. This contemplates an increase?

Dr. WAGMAN. These positions would result in an improvement in the present operation of the Personnel Office, particularly with regard to the persons who are coming into the Library's service.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Who is doing this work now?

Dr. WAGMAN. The work had been done on a part-time basis by the Assistant Director of the Personnel Office who is really not able to devote adequate attention to it.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is this not a job for the very top man in the Library; picking the proper people for this work? I do not see how Dr. Evans and his staff could get away from doing this work.

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes; that is correct. The recruitment officer would not be making the final selection of personnel; that is, the final appointments would be made by the Librarian. The principal activity here would be to go through preliminary processes of finding out what people are properly equipped, and to make recommendations; but in the end, of course, the Librarian would make the appointments.

Mr. O'NEAL. That accounts for 11 of them. What about the five others?

Dr. WAGMAN. Two of those positions are in the Employee Relations Section. We have had, for almost 2 years now, a person employed as an employee relations officer at the Library. His position was set up with a view to increasing the efficiency and performance of employees and we have regarded his work as a valuable aid to us. There are no frills to this whatsoever. It is based purely on the contribution to the Library in terms of increased efficiency.

I would like to point out that every other department director confirms, that our having an employee relations officer who has the

confidence of the employees, who assists in straightening out complaints of employees, has resulted in great savings of time that otherwise would have to be devoted to these problems by the chiefs of the various divisions.

This employee relations officer has been extremely useful to us in helping us to take care of the people, who, over a period of time, have become unfit for their work. With a very humane attitude, and in connection with the welfare and rehabilitation organizations in the District, we have, in the past 2 years, taken care of a considerable number of such cases.

As a result, further, of this man's work in employee relations the number of appeals from disciplinary action has dropped from 10 to 2 annually. And the hearing of the appeals takes the time of a number of people, which in terms of expenditures results in a very large sum. We believe this work has resulted in a considerable saving.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you take up the next position. That accounts for 13, I believe.

Dr. WAGMAN. There are three positions requested for the Training Section.

The Library of Congress does not have an organized and adequate training program, which is highly unusual because of the nature of its work. During the recent war the Government discovered that training was very important. In order to secure effective results, it was necessary to have properly organized training programs, not only in fields where contentual knowledge was of importance, but also where techniques were important.

We do not have at present, for example, an adequate program of orientation for inducting new employees into the individual divisions; it takes time and expert planning to provide such orientation.

When an employee comes into the Library of Congress I feel we can cut perhaps a week or two of wasted time by having a short period of training and orienting of the employee to the general needs of the Library and its activities. We do not have a program of training which will enable the new employees coming from other institutions, to learn quickly the procedures followed here.

We visualize a very rapid expansion in certain fields. We do not have at the moment an adequate staff to take care of the specialized training, for example, that should be given to the returning veterans who have been away from the service for three to four years, and who should be retrained in terms of the new positions they are to fill.

And finally we do not have a staff at the present time which can provide adequate supervisory training. We are cognizant of the fact that a supervisor does not become one merely by appointment; that he needs a certain amount of instruction, in most cases, as to what his duties and obligations are in connection with being a supervisor. During the war the Government spent vast sums of money in teaching people to become supervisors, because they felt it was the more efficient method to train them to be supervisors rather than to let them spend a year or more learning from their mistakes. We think we can capitalize on the experience of the recent years.

Mr. TIBBOTT. You think you need three for that purpose?

Dr. WAGMAN. We need three for that program, for this reason; one man would be a trained expert, a man who has had considerable experience both in training and if possible in the field of librarianship,

who would serve as the head of a coordinating committee of representatives of the other divisions in the Library, who would consult with him. It would be a cooperative arrangement in which an attempt would be made to identify the areas where training was most needed—

Mr. O'NEAL. This is based on the increased operation, or new plan for the Library?

Dr. WAGMAN. It is hard to make that distinction, to draw the line as between the present and the new personnel, because of the increased use of the Library at present. There are increased operations in every section and there is need currently for work in training.

Dr. EVANS. We have a lot of personnel, and we have had a terrific turn-over.

Mr. TIBBOTT. That would be the only duty that these men would have to perform?

Dr. WAGMAN. In the field of training?

Mr. TIBBOTT. Yes.

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes. Analyzing the training needs and the preparation and conduct of the program. One assistant would be necessary for the writing of training materials, and one would be a secretarial position for necessary typing and clerical and filing work. We need an assistant to prepare materials for use in training.

Dr. EVANS. If we had to take a cut we could cut out the middle position of the three.

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes.

Dr. EVANS. The next positions are two positions in the Photoduplication Service..

Mr. O'NEAL. That makes the 16 positions right there?

Dr. WAGMAN. That makes the 16 positions in the Personnel Office.

Dr. EVANS. We did not take up the Photoduplication Service. That is referred to on page 23, where we request two positions. We have carried that service on the gift fund entirely up to the present time. There are 36 positions at the present time on our gift fund, and the service earns its own way, but we believe that there should be paid from the appropriation the position of chief and also of the secretary, because we do not believe that the chief ought to have a vested interest in the amount that the operation earns. We are asking for two appropriated positions and the rest of them will continue to be carried on the gift fund.

Mr. O'NEAL. What would become of the gift-fund money that would be saved; would that be used?

Dr. EVANS. That would be used for expansion of the service or for increasing the free services to the Library itself or that other libraries get by reason of this arrangement. We feel that the benefits will be much more than the cost of these two positions, by having this service in the Library, including the units that do the photostating for Members of Congress; this is an extremely valuable service for that purpose.

In this Department of Administrative Services we are also requesting six clerical positions for the Secretary's office, two clerical positions and twelve positions for mimeograph work in the Supply office and two positions in the tabulating office which operates our electrical accounting equipment.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item we have is the Reference Department where a total increase of \$1,184,856 is requested over 1946, which involves an increase of 390 man-years as compared with 319 in 1946.

Dr. EVANS. With the 319 this year, and the requested increase of 390 man-years, it is a total of 709.

Mr. O'NEAL. Those are actual positions, or are they based on man-years?

Dr. EVANS. Those are actual positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. While you are asking for this actual number of positions for the Library would that not reduce the amount required in man-years?

Dr. EVANS. If we did not fill all the positions on the first day of July, and undoubtedly we would not with the large increase, we would make some saving and you are asking for the estimated amount this could be cut in terms of anticipated positions that are filled.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes; that is what I wanted.

Dr. EVANS. We think that probably off of the entire Library proper appropriation, if the committee should grant all of the positions, it would be reasonable to trim perhaps a million dollars on account of vacancies that would remain beyond the 1st of July.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is on this \$1,184,000 figure?

Dr. EVANS. No; that would be the entire Library proper appropriation. The amount here would perhaps be half a million dollars. We are thinking of the \$2,737,000 for the Library proper, and maybe \$1,000,000 of that could be cut off if all of the positions are granted, and we estimate that it would take us about a half of a year on the average to fill the total number of positions.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Are the men available to take these positions?

Dr. EVANS. We do not feel that all of them would be appointed in a short time. We think in the course of the year they would be available to fill the positions we are asking for.

Mr. O'NEAL. That cut refers to the increased scope you have asked for?

Dr. EVANS. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have broken this figure down in the reference department. You have no further break-down except as it relates to the various divisions.

Dr. EVANS. I can give you a rough summary. There would be two in the Reference Department, with an assistant director for the Circulation Service and a technical assistant to the assistant director.

There would be 10 in the Loan Division, of which 6 would be used for the purpose of providing Saturday and Sunday service. We are using the stagger system there in order to operate 7 days whereas each person works only 5 days. In addition to that we are asking for 23 in the Serials Division, in which 5 would be for the purpose of Sunday and Saturday service.

In the Stack and Reader Division, which comes next, we would ask for 37 positions, of which 14 are for Saturday and Sunday service.

The next request is for the Aeronautics division, where we are asking for 27 positions, 11 of which would be temporary.

The next request is for a new division, the Science and Technology Division.

Mr. O'NEAL. Suppose you put in the record a very brief statement for each one of the requests you are making and we can refer to the justifications for further detail if necessary. But I would like to have a short statement in the record.

Dr. EVANS. I will be glad to do that.
(The statement requested follows:)

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED FOR REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Circulation Service, Office of the Assistant Director

Additional positions requested: 2, at a total cost of \$9,210 for (a) an Assistant Director for general supervision of 3 divisions constituting the Service (the Loan Division, the Serials Division and the Stack and Reader Division) including the selection and supervision of personnel, and the planning, establishment and enforcement of standard controls over the general collections, (b) a technical assistant to analyze the flow of materials and undertake functional studies in order to achieve most effective and economical operations (pp. 28-29 in justification).

Loan Division

Additional positions requested: 10, at a total cost of \$20,604, for (a) personnel to permit a staggered schedule for week-end and holiday service, (b) improvement in loan service to borrowers in Washington and (c) expedition of the loan service to borrowers outside of Washington (pp. 29-30 in justification).

Serials Division

Additional positions requested: 23, at a total of \$49,422, for (a) reference service in Government publications reading room on uncataloged documents (more than 835,000 received in 1945), (b) bookstack attendants to shelve, collate and issue documents, (c) reference service at issue desk in Periodical Reading Room, (d) collation and preparation of periodicals for binding (present work-load 14,000 volumes per annum), (e) collation and preparation of newspapers for binding (2,500 volumes per annum) (f) stack service for periodicals and newspapers (20,000 files of periodicals and 1,200 files of newspapers), (g) typed cards for pamphlet collection (16,000 awaiting treatment, annual increment 11,000), (h) staggered schedule for week-end and holiday service (pp. 30-34 in justification).

Stack and Reader Division

Additional positions requested: 37, at a total cost of \$74,334 for (a) an assistant chief to assist in administration of division (approximately 4,500,000 volumes in its custody and responsible for issue of approximately 700,000 volumes annually), (b) receipt and dispatch of readers' requests for books, (c) supervision of return of books, (d) orientation of readers in the use of Library's facilities, (e) maintenance of Central Charge File (approximately 275,000 entries and approximately 150,000 charge slips filed in fiscal 1945), (f) supervision of bookstack attendants, (g) searches for missing books, (h) a staggered schedule for week-end and holiday service (pp. 34-37 in justification).

Public Reference Service, Office of the Assistant Director

Additional position requested: 1, at a total cost of \$7,175 for an Assistant Director for the general supervision of, and for the review and study of operations in, the nine Divisions constituting the Public Reference Service, i. e., the General Reference and Bibliography Division, the Aeronautics Division, the Hispanic Foundation, the Manuscripts Division, the Maps Division, the Music Division, the Orientalia Division, the Prints and Photographs Division, and the Rare Books Division (pp. 37-38 in justification).

Aeronautics Division

Additional positions requested: 27, at a total cost of \$90,250 for (a) technical reports on aeronautical subjects, (b) liaison with Federal agencies, international agencies and private organizations, (c) compilation of a union catalog, or general index of aviation data available in Government depositories (a 2-year project endorsed by the Air Coordinating Committee), (d) preparation of an index to aeronautical literature published in periodicals and journals (pp. 38-42 in justification).

Science and Technology Division

Additional positions requested: 46, at a total cost of \$209,082 for (a) personnel for a Division of Science and Technology with subject specialists in the following fields: Geology, metallurgy, astronomy and mathematics, nuclear physics, industrial physics, organic chemistry, physical chemistry, chemical engineering, civil and structural engineering, mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering, botany, morphological zoology, and functional biology; (b) the development of the Library's collections in these fields (now approximately 1,000,000 volumes); (c) the performance of an expert reference service, (d) the preparation of necessary scholarly guides, bibliographies and abstracts relating to existing scientific literature (pp. 42-44 in justification).

General Reference and Bibliography Division

Additional positions requested: 33, at a total cost of \$98,274, for (a) an assistant chief to coordinate and supervise the reference service to representatives of the Government and the general public (more than 225,000 readers this year), (b) the selection, supervision, assignment, and recording of books for reference collections, (c) the supervision of the reference staff in the two general reading rooms of the Annex, (d) the receipt of telephone inquiries, (e) a staggered schedule for week-end and holiday reference service in the general reading rooms, (f) the resumption of service in the North Reading Room, (g) the review and editing annually of draft replies to 3,500 written reference inquiries, (h) the preparation of a current list of United States Government publications, (i) the prompt and full response to reference inquiries (approximately 7,000 annually, present arrearage 700 letters), (j) expert bibliographic service in economics and statistics, modern European history, political science and government, and transportation and communication (k) an Education Reference Section, (l) a consultant in children's literature (pp. 45-50 in justification).

Bibliographic planning project

Additional positions requested: 2, at a total cost of \$9,495 for (a) basic studies of the bibliographical control of knowledge, in cooperation with librarians, scientific groups, and scholars, (b) recommendations for more comprehensive and satisfactory bibliographic cataloging, indexing, and abstracting controls (pp. 51-52 in justification).

Hispanic Foundation

Additional positions requested: 4, at a total cost of \$14,752 for (a) the compilation, preparation, and editing of the annual Handbook of Latin-American Studies (costs of publication to be borne by a joint committee of the National Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Social Science Research Council) (pp. 53-54 in justification).

Maps Division

Additional positions requested: 55, at a total cost of \$141,504 for (a) the proper maintenance of the national map library, (b) a survey of geographical publications (c) a comprehensive map acquisitions program, (d) the processing, classifying, and cataloging of maps, (d) a reader and reference service in terms of the map collections, (e) the improved arrangement, shelving, and issuing of the map collections (pp. 55-59 in justification).

Manuscript's Division

Additional positions requested: 25, at a total cost of \$58,550 for (a) records on a current basis of manuscript accessions; (b) the assortment and arrangement of manuscripts; (c) the cataloging of manuscripts; (d) the bookstack service of manuscripts; (e) a reference specialist for the papers relating to the Wilson period of our history; (f) the service of European archival transcripts relating to American history; (g) the preparation of guides and lists; (h) messenger service; (i) secretarial service; (j) the arrangement, restoration, preservation, and service of the records of the House of Representatives (pp. 60-64 in justification).

Music Division

Additional positions requested: 33, at a total cost of \$88,110 for (a) a purchase searching unit; (b) a national folklore section; (c) evening service; (d) improved custodial procedures; (e) more adequate response to written inquiries;

(f) secretarial aid; (g) a foreign music specialist; (h) an index to periodical literature; (i) a phonograph section (pp. 65-72 in justification).

Microfilm reading room

Additional position requested: 1, at a total cost of \$2,320 for the prompt listing and recording of literature of all sorts and in all forms which has been reproduced on microfilm (p. 73 in justification).

Orientalia Division

Additional positions requested: 19, at a total cost of \$61,900 for (a) a Philippines and Pacific islands section; (b) a specialist on Korea; (c) a specialist on Central Asian and Mongolian questions; (d) a specialist on Malaya and the East Indies; (e) a specialist on Siam; (f) a specialist on Indochina; (g) a reference assistant in the Hebraic section; (h) cataloging of Chinese, Japanese, Indic, and Near Eastern materials; (i) necessary secretarial and custodial staff (pp. 74-79 in justification).

Regional Divisions

Additional positions requested: 34, at a total cost of \$128,022 to inaugurate and maintain the services of the Library with regard to geographical areas now lacking concentrated attention. In the interest of international relations and world acquaintanceship, these divisions are needed: Western Europe (15 positions); Soviet Union (6 positions); Central European (6 positions); African (3 positions); Canadian (2 positions); Australian and New Zealand (2 positions). Each of these divisions will: be responsible (a) for the completeness of the collections (literary, scientific, cultural, economic, et cetera) of materials emanating from the respective areas; (b) for adequately interpreting and servicing the collections of the Congress and Federal agencies; (c) for originating and promoting significant exchanges of cultural materials between this country and others; (d) for giving personal guidance and assistance to Government research workers and scholars utilizing the collections. The distribution of positions is in accordance with linguistic variety, cultural and political distinction, and current need for closer international understand (pp. 95-95 in justification).

Division of United States History and Civilization

Additional positions requested: 18,¹ at a total cost of \$64,746, to do for the people of the United States regarding their own Nation what other geographical divisions in the Library (Orientalia, Hispanic) have done in other areas: (a) coordinate all work in the Library relevant to American cultural history; (b) establish the highest scholarly reference service, including the preparation of bibliographies, indexes, and guides, in this broad field; (c) promote the constant and planned increase of *Americana* collections (literature, science, art, etc.) (pp. 86-90 in justification).

The Sesquicentennial History of the Library of Congress

Additional positions requested: 2, at a cost of \$8,550 to begin preparations for a comprehensive history of the Library of Congress (one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1950). The only previous history (published in 1904) was a factual, not a cultural approach, and covered only the years 1800-64. This will initiate a project planned to run 4 years and to result in a document of significance for the Congress and the public (pp. 91-92 in justification).

Prints and Photographs Division

Additional positions requested: 18, at a total cost of \$48,536, for (a) a catalog of the Library's photograph collections (more than 1,000,000 photographs are unprocessed); (b) a reference service on the photograph collections; (c) a catalog of the print collections (more than 200,000 engravings, etchings, woodcuts, and lithographs now in the collections); (d) the maintenance of the Archive of Hispanic Culture; (e) the extension of the Exhibits Office (pp. 93-98 in justification).

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there a further statement you care to make with reference to that department?

Dr. EVANS. Yes. At the top level we are asking for two assistant directors in the Reference Department. I think those are badly needed now.

¹ The request for five positions, at a cost of \$18,875, to compile the writings of Abraham Lincoln, is withdrawn, reducing the estimate to 13 positions, at \$45,871.

In connection with the Loan Division the increase is largely in terms of current work load. And, the same is true in the Stack and Reader Division. In the Serials Division, the explanation of which you will find on pages 30 and following, I would like particularly to call attention to the needs for more librarians at the reference level to help in handling the volume of work there. We have one of the most serious break-downs in this division because of the quantity of work.

As regards the Aeronautics and the Science and Technology Divisions what we are attempting to do is to catch up with the work in the whole field of science. Aeronautics would be treated as a separate division. We have not been able to give adequate service either in aeronautics or the broad field of general science.

AERONAUTIC AND SCIENTIFIC WORK

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me ask you about your aeronautic and scientific work: Is the Library attempting to be a scientific library in the same way it is with reference to other services?

Dr. EVANS. As far as books are concerned we have a great scientific library. As far as being able to assist scientists who call upon us for help we have been very inadequate. We have more than 900,000 books in the field of science and technology but we have only one person who is able or available to work in that field the way it should be done. As an example of the kind of work this man does I have here a copy of a report issued by the Committee, last week, that was considering the National Science Foundation, which has in it the bibliography on atomic energy, prepared by this man on our staff. This is the most comprehensive bibliography that has been done in the field of atomic energy.

We believe that the Library of Congress ought to be the greatest scientific library in the country, to backstop this whole operation of the National Science Foundation. Dr. Vannevar Bush in his report to the President (Science: The Endless Frontier) refers to the real inadequacy of the Library of Congress, the Army Medical Library and the New York Public and Harvard Libraries in relation to having an adequate library service such as is required by scientists. In Dr. Bush's report, on page 112, he discusses this problem.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you undertaken to meet that need?

Dr. EVANS. We have attempted as far as we can to meet the suggestion he makes in his report.

Mr. O'NEAL. In attempting to assemble scientific collections from all over the country, where other libraries are attempting to do the same thing, I was wondering if a lot of duplication was not taking place.

Dr. EVANS. There is a lot of duplication, and I think the only way to do away with it would be to have at some central place all of the materials to which reference could be made for scientific purposes along the line of the libraries of the Army Medical Library for medicine, and the Department of Agriculture for agriculture. We work very closely with them.

Mr. TIBBOTT. You do have cooperation with the other agencies in this line of work?

Dr. EVANS. We do have cooperation; yes; between the Library and other institutions that may be set up to work in this field.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think we appropriated many hundreds of thousands of dollars during the war to the War Department and Navy and other departments to follow this same work. By and large it should be deposited in one place, as you suggest, and probably we would be appropriating here funds to do exactly what some other Government bureau is doing unless there is some liaison between the Library and other agencies so as to accomplish what you have in mind and at the same time save a great deal of money.

Dr. EVANS. This is done only with regard to the two big libraries, the Army Medical and the Department of Agriculture libraries. In the other Federal libraries there is no real effort in the field of science. They have little collections here and there, but as far as having a comprehensive library on science is concerned, the Library of Congress is the only one that really approaches adequacy.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have attempted in the Library of Congress to develop a complete scientific library?

Dr. EVANS. We have collected a large number of books; we have about 900,000 books that are strictly in the field of science. And of course there is a lot of science scattered through other books. But we really have not developed a service in the field. No other library in the Government can really compete with us in the general field of science except the Army Medical Library and the Department of Agriculture Library in their respective fields.

Mr. O'NEAL. The Congressional Library did serve as a scientific library for the Army and Navy?

Dr. EVANS. So far as scientific collections are concerned; yes.

Mr. TIEBETT. How would your Library compare with other libraries—large libraries—throughout the country?

Dr. EVANS. We have made no general comparison with the other libraries as to their collection of scientific material, but I think probably we have the largest collection of any library except perhaps some that specialize in a particular field. I would like to ask Mr. Henkle to supplement that if he wishes.

Mr. HENKLE. Certain of the large universities have concentrated their efforts in certain fields; for example, the University of California has a very heavy concentration in the field of chemistry and in certain aspects of biological sciences. Harvard University, through its museum and research departments for geology, botany, astronomy, and certain other fields, has concentrated very heavily in those limited fields, but I think probably it is safe to say that there is no large research library in the country that has the over-all coordinated program covering the scientific fields, taking them all together, to be found in the Library of Congress.

You will note in the list here there is little or no overlapping in the specialization of the Army Medical Library, which covers the whole field of medicine and certain basic related sciences such as biochemistry and physiology; and there is no overlapping at all in the specialized fields, such as are covered by the Library of the Department of Agriculture, which covers the field of agronomy and the technical problems in the field of agriculture.

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I think we can summarize it by saying that as far as the Library of Congress is concerned we have the largest compilation of scientific material to be found in the country.

Dr. Bush says in his report, that—

Federal aid for the library system of the country might well have as its central object the strengthening of the Library of Congress so that it could foster programs of cooperation. Both the Library of Congress and the Army Medical Library occupy leading positions in their fields. Yet these two Government institutions still have to look to private sources for much of their support especially for projects involving experimentation with new methods.

And he emphasizes the necessity for having a central collection so that other institutions could have a working collection and would not have to duplicate anything that is available in the area in which they are specializing.

Mr. HENKLE. The thing that makes the Library of Congress so strong is the fact that for many years the Smithsonian Institution had a program of international exchange, which has brought over to the Library of Congress the basic journals issued by scientific, research, and other learned societies. On the other hand you will find here in the Library possibly the greatest concentration of publications in the field of sciences that you will find anywhere.

Dr. EVANS. And most of the scientific materials appear first in periodicals rather than in books and we have great numbers of those publications.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. The next large increase is in the Processing Department, where you are requesting \$994,569, which represents 371 man-years. Does that also mean 371 positions?

Dr. EVANS. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. Assuming that the total requested is granted how much could be deducted from that amount on the basis of time required to fill these positions?

Dr. EVANS. I covered that in the \$1,000,000, Mr. Chairman, and I suppose this would be roughly its proportionate amount.

Mr. O'NEAL. That was covered in the \$1,000,000?

Dr. EVANS. That is correct, since this is a part of "Salaries, Library, proper."

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there anything else you wish to add concerning this item?

Dr. EVANS. A part of this would be for arrearage and a part of it would be involved in the new acquisitions program.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you give us a general statement as to number of man-years that are in the arrearage program and the number in the new program?

Dr. EVANS. I have a chart here which gives that information. For 1946 the staff of 197 positions indicated a figure of \$589,537.

For 98 positions to catalog present increases in acquisitions it would take \$294,768.

And, 105 positions to begin a 10-year project to catalog arrearages; \$243,753.

And, for 168 positions to catalog anticipated further increases in acquisitions, \$456,048.

Mr. TIBBOTT. I think it would be well to have that chart be made a part of the record.

Mr. O'NEAL. It will be inserted in the record at this point.
(The statement referred to follows:)

Salaries, Library proper, Processing Department

Uses of requested appropriation for salaries:

Base for 1947 (1946 appropriation)-----	\$589, 537
Regular increase requested (135 percent)-----	750, 816
First year of 10-year project (54 percent)-----	243, 753
Total-----	1, 584, 106
For 168 positions to catalog anticipated further increases in acquisitions-----	456, 048
For 105 positions to begin a 10-year project to catalog arrearages-----	243, 753
For 98 positions to catalog present increases in acquisitions-----	294,768
For 1946 staff of 197 positions-----	589, 537

Mr. TIBBOTT. That is in the Processing Department?

Dr. EVANS. Yes; that is set out in the justifications, beginning at page 99.

Mr. HENKLE. The Library of Congress, through the Processing Department, makes the catalog records for its own collections in the interest of the Congress and the executive agencies of the Government. To a certain degree materials can be made available through our present catalogs, but we have large collections of materials that have never been adequately cataloged, and only by an excessive expenditure of time in some cases can we get at those materials.

But, the Library of Congress has come to be relied upon by the other libraries, and they advise us of their inability to get their collections cataloged promptly through failure to get our catalog cards. Here is something that came to my attention. Some 3 or 4 months ago a report was made by a retired librarian of one of the principal libraries, who is very much interested in the whole problem of the contribution that the Library of Congress makes to the economy of libraries and their administration in this country. I checked with him, because I felt he had made a rather interesting statement in his report; and I wondered whether or not he felt there was any justification for it. He said he felt very strongly about it. I quote from his report:

Failure to get Library of Congress printed cards promptly is also chiefly responsible for an enormous loss of time by libraries everywhere; in each local library one or more of the most highly educated assistants has to do its own expensive work of this type.

He went on to point out that the cataloging costs and delays plague every librarian. He pointed out the very great contribution that the Library of Congress makes to its cataloging operation in the more economical operation of other libraries. So such degree that we succeed in making the record of more of our collections available, through the printed cards, there would result an additional saving of a great amount of money for other libraries.

I received recently, a letter from a librarian who was raising the question as to the failure of his library to get catalog cards promptly. That is partly related to the card distribution appropriation, which is coming up a little later, but is partly also related to the failure to get the materials cataloged promptly, by getting the cards out covering the collections of materials that have been made.

This university librarian stated:

We are as dependent upon the Library of Congress for this service as any other university library in the country. We are working under heavy pressure with increased student enrollment, increased book budgets, and an increasing demand for a highly effective catalog. It seems to me that we should be able to obtain better service than we have since last October.

A number of such letters have been received during the past year and have convinced us that unless the Library of Congress devotes a great deal more attention—and a great deal more attention means addition to the staff—to making materials available which have accumulated as arrearage over the last two, three, four, or five decades, and which the Library of Congress has been unable to catalog, we will fail the libraries throughout the country by not making available to them the cards that they depend upon us to furnish. That applies not only to the distribution of printed cards, but to the catalog operations and getting the records printed and available for distribution.

For that reason this estimate includes significant increases in the staff, designed to bring our cataloging onto a current basis within the next 10 years.

Mr. O'NEAL. The same staff that you are now asking for in the next 10 years should enable you to become current?

Mr. HENKLE. I think we have properly divided our request into two parts: The increased staff which we feel is necessary to keep our cataloging records current with the greatly increased acquisitions of the Library of Congress, and the personnel complement that would be devoted exclusively for a 10-year period to bringing our cataloging up to date.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would you furnish us the same sort of information with request to the appropriation for funds in terms of your present operation as well as the new program?

Dr. EVANS. Yes; the funds needed in terms of present operations and funds needed in terms of the program to eliminate arrearages.

Mr. O'NEAL. Anything that you can give us as to the new positions which will guide the committee in its decision will be appreciated.

Dr. EVANS. Very well.

Mr. HENKLE. Mr. Chairman, I think if you will take the justifications beginning on page 102, you will find it in a consolidated form. The cost studies were undertaken largely at the request of this committee some 2 or 3 years ago, and represent the careful accounting analysis of the exact man years requested for the personnel in the Processing Department. The pattern of the analysis was developed for us by an accounting expert loaned to us by the General Accounting Office; and we believe it furnishes as firm a basis for the estimates as we could possibly make.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would this correspond to the increase in the number of cards sold?

Mr. HENKLE. Yes. But the percentage varies. Large research libraries are able to get Library of Congress cards for 40 to 50 percent of their acquisitions, while for some of the smaller public libraries we have printed cards for as much as 90 percent of their current publications. But this increase will affect very largely the proportion of printed cards available for sale.

Mr. TIBBOTT. To what extent do you feel that it would increase?

Mr. HENKLE. It is pretty difficult to give any precise estimate. But in view of the collections of very great importance in the Rare Books Division and other divisions of the Library, I should say that we should certainly increase the proportion by a very large figure. Some of the larger research libraries might be able to obtain printed cards for as much as 75 to 80 percent of their current acquisitions.

This will be contributed to, indirectly, through the cooperative acquisition program, through which some libraries will concentrate their efforts in certain fields where Library of Congress coverage is less complete. We are able to print the cards for titles that are cataloged in other libraries and make them available, also, through the card distribution service.

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for the Acquisitions Department, where you are requesting \$235,140 increase for 1947, involving 106 man years; is that correct?

Dr. EVANS. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you give us the same kind of break-down heretofore requested. Is that included in the \$1,000,000 you gave before?

Dr. EVANS. Yes; as long as we are in Library Proper that would be included.

I would like to have Mr. Clapp give you a brief statement covering this item.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. Chairman, a summary for the whole department will be found on page 104. The man-years available for 1946, are 84 at a total cost of \$223,888. The new positions requested, 106, make up the total man-years requested of 190.

We are now at the point in the organization of the Library at which material comes into it. There are three divisions and one office in the Acquisitions Department. The Departmental Office, which performs certain services relating to the over-all acquisitions work; the Order Division which handles the purchase funds, and performs all operations relating to the expenditure of those funds; the Exchange and Gift Division, which handles all operations relating to the acquisition and materials which does not involve expenditure; and the Serial Record Division, which maintains the central records of the Library regarding those forms of materials which can be simply recorded by numbers, such as periodicals, journals, reports, books in parts, and so forth.

I will not now go into the details of the individual positions requested, which are set out for each of the units of the Acquisitions Department, but I do want to call your attention, if I may, to the table shown on pages 112-113 where there is set out a break-down of the actual positions in the Exchange and Gift Division, the work load during the fiscal year 1945 and the estimated work load for 1947, the present positions available and the new positions required on the basis of the estimated work load.

We have tried to be absolutely specific in setting out the figures in order to show the basis of the estimate.

There is a similar table relating to the work of the Order Division found on pages 118 and 119.

ACQUISITIONS TO LIBRARY IN FISCAL YEAR

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you put a statement in the record showing the acquisitions to the Library during the past year?

Dr. EVANS. Yes.

(The information requested follows:)

Accessions, fiscal year 1945, by source and form—continued

Source	Volumes and pamphlets	Unbound serial parts including newspapers (pieces)	News-papers (issues)	Manu- scripts (pieces)	Maps and views (pieces)	Micro- films (reels and strips)	Motion pictures (reels)	Music (pieces)	Phono- graph records (rec- ords)	Photo- graphic prints, negatives and slides (pieces)	Photo stats (sheets)	Prints (fine pieces)	Other (broad- sides, etc.) (pieces)	Total (pieces, etc.)
By purchase from—														
Increase of Library of Congress, General.....	37,502	125,853	112,955	11,109	11,003	8,065	3	483	893	6,948	1,719	646	15,241	71,500
Increase of Law Library.....	13,920	15,332	1420	124	49	3		2	130	1,265	3,687		10	19,066
Books for Supreme Court.....	2,484													2,484
Guggenheim Fund.....	86	11									1			87
Huntington Fund.....	2,569	1417	1654		125								3	2,572
Rockefeller Fund—Archive of Hispanic Culture.....	1									1,124	23	679	1,749	3,576
Rockefeller Fund, motion-picture project.....							1							1
Cooperation with American Republics.....	161					5				2,847	149	33	365	3,560
Pennell Fund.....	1									1		116	344	462
Whittall Fund.....	2													2
Hubbard Fund.....												5		5
Total purchases.....	56,726				49	8,073	4	485	1,023	12,185	5,579	1,479	17,712	103,315
By virtue of law, official donation or exchange from—														
Copyright.....	45,109						638	21,284						67,031
Public Printer.....	341,212	177,372 5,968	166,052		15,323			8		12			47,932	395,132
U. S. Geological Survey.....					11,626									
Smithsonian Institute:														
Regular deposit.....	692		13,134											692
Langley Aeronautical Library.....	16		1206											16
Transfers from Federal agencies.....														
American Printing House for the Blind.....	75,128	1187,782 77,133	118,983 165,505	1188	180,737 9	2,997	2,178	304	641	40,665	50,785	3	7,515	422,863
Books for the adult blind.....	233													233
State governments.....	622	110											10,505	26,743
Local governments.....	6,427	170,514	11		1266						9		1,013	7,524
Foreign governments (including interna- tional exchange).....	2,145	12,423	75		1116			19		3			102	2,269
Quasi-official and similar sources.....	18,444	155,631	19,916		1436		8	154	6	187	436		3,901	53,758
	186	1732	28,003							1		31	54	272

[illegible]

Count supplied by accessioning divisions as work statistic; not included in horizontal or vertical totals.

² Includes 857 gifts to Supreme Court Library.

³ Count supplied by Serial Record Division and Monthly Checklist of State Publications.

4 Count supplied by Serials Division.

⁵ Count supplied by Manuscripts Division.

Count supplied by Maps Division.

⁷ Figure comprises 11,938 volumes consolidating (estimated) 238,760 periodical issues (periodicals reading room); 593 volumes consolidating (estimated) 11,360 periodical issues (Law Library); 10,242 volumes consolidating (actual) 22,220 nonperiodical serial issues, etc.; and 4,860 volumes consolidating (estimated) 97,200 periodical issues (Government publications reading room); 2,789 volumes consolidating (estimated) 83,670 newspaper issues (periodicals reading room).

⁸ For composition of figure see footnote 7.

⁹ See footnote 7.

Increase in collections,¹ fiscal years 1936-45

Fiscal year	Volumes and pamphlets	Manu- scripts	Maps and views	Musie (volumes and pieces)	Prints	Microfilms (reels and strips)	Phono- graphic recordings	Motion pictures (reels)	Photographs (prints and negatives)	Total
1936	228, 284	-----	21, 064	18, 297	3, 987	-----	-----	-----	-----	271, 632
1937	174, 250	-----	18, 322	18, 540	2, 222	-----	-----	-----	-----	213, 334
1938	196, 666	-----	25, 857	26, 113	5, 547	-----	-----	-----	-----	254, 183
1939	236, 416	-----	18, 627	26, 636	6, 548	-----	-----	-----	-----	288, 227
1940	274, 133	-----	20, 434	178, 024	3, 892	-----	-----	-----	-----	476, 483
1941	246, 898	-----	18, 276	199, 419	3, 916	-----	-----	-----	-----	468, 509
1942	258, 606	-----	12, 256	20, 504	3, 678	2 6, 917	-----	-----	-----	301, 961
1943	213, 061	2 221, 371	31, 568	22, 374	3, 075	9, 290	-----	-----	-----	516, 437
1944	481, 733	290, 616	33, 340	23, 076	7, 647	7, 557	2 15, 698	2 3, 998	2 742, 402	1, 607, 561
1945	572, 821	138, 287	102, 337	38, 869	2, 622	11, 129	17, 560	2, 828	54, 781	942, 234
Total increase, 1936-45	2, 882, 868	651, 274	302, 090	571, 852	43, 134	34, 893	50, 381	6, 826	797, 243	5, 340, 561
Total, June 30, 1945	7, 877, 002	7, 929, 903	1, 639, 505	1, 703, 599	575, 083	43, 343	123, 134	11, 955	936, 142	20, 839, 666

¹ Exclusive of unbound newspapers and other serials.² Statistics not kept by year in prior years.

Mr. CLAPP. Finally, there is a statement relating to the work of the Serial Record Division found on pages 122 and 123.

These estimates, in each case, for each of these units, Departmental Office, Order Division, Serial Record Division, and so on, are based upon the anticipated work load being considerably higher than for the present year. This higher work load we expect will result from two things: One of them is on the assumption that we will be given increased funds for the purchase of material. That may not come to pass.

The other factor is the increase in work even though we have no additional funds for purchase. We get, as you know, a majority of our acquisitions free—from the other governmental agencies—and we are by law the depository for the publications of foreign governments—from associations in institutions, and so forth.

I would like to interject here that with the 84 positions which we have now, we have handled down to the beginning of this month, this fiscal year, 2,047,000 pieces of all kinds of materials. We are handling a perfectly incredible amount of material.

FOREIGN PURCHASES

Mr. O'NEAL. Were your foreign purchasers able to pick up available materials—did they do a satisfactory job?

Mr. CLAPP. We inserted a statement covering that last year. They did a very satisfactory job. It is probable that a greater quantity of materials was secured by them than by the war agencies; and at a comparatively small amount of expenditure, because of the fact that the Library of Congress carries even more prestige, sometimes, in foreign countries than it does here; and our agents in Finland—not our employees, for we were borrowing employees from the war agencies—the men in Finland were able to go to Helsinki and get Finnish publications for which, if we had had to pay dealers for them, we should have expended a considerable sum of money. The same is true of our representative in Stockholm. Because of the prestige carried by the name of the Library of Congress, we were able to secure not only the Swedish publications but German publications and got perhaps more German publications out of Stockholm during the period of the war than many Germans were able to see in wartime.

Now may I come back just a moment to the basis of this estimate? With the present 84 positions we are barely holding our own. As a matter of fact, we are unable at the present moment to open some of the cases of materials which have come to us from Germany. I have estimated, however, that if we can assume that the work load of a year ago—not for the present year, which is to some extent above a normal year—but assuming that the work load of a year ago would be the normal work load, we would still need 28 additional positions in the department to handle and to keep current with the work. If the present level of work load should become normal—the level established by the increased appropriation for purchases—we would need 98 additional positions; that is, 70 and 28.

I have a table here similar to the one that has been inserted in the record for the Processing Department, which will give you a breakdown covering the uses of requested appropriation for salaries for the Acquisition Department.

(The statement referred to follows:)

Salaries, library proper, Acquisitions Department

Uses of requested appropriations for salaries:

Base for 1947 (1946 appropriation)-----	\$223, 888
Increase requested (105 percent)-----	235, 140
Total-----	459, 028
For 8 positions needed to handle additional increased load anticipated to result from further increase in book funds estimated for 1947----	14, 170
For 70 positions needed to handle increased load estimated at 1946 level--	157, 524
For 28 positions needed to handle current load estimated at 1945 level--	63, 446
For 1946 staff of 84 positions-----	223. 888

LAW LIBRARY

Mr. O'NEAL. For the law library a request for an increase is made of \$78,048, covering 30 man-years.

Dr. EVANS. That is covered on page 124.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to have Dr. James present this request. I regret to announce to the committee that Dr. James is going to leave us soon. He has been with us for the past 3 years, as the committee knows. We were delighted to have him with us for a temporary period. We are sorry that he will not stay longer, but he has reached the age of 70; I personally hoped that he would continue on beyond, but he has decided that he does not want to stay, and I am sorry this will be his last appearance. As this estimate falls under his jurisdiction I would like to ask him to present it.

Mr. O'NEAL. We are in accord with the statement you have made, with the exception of the reference to his age; Dr. James, we do not believe he can be accurate in that. But I would like to say that this committee feels as you do—that we are very sorry indeed to hear the announcement that we are not going to have you with us again.

Dr. JAMES. Thank you very much, but I am a little older than 70 years. I shall be 71 next November.

I am very happy to sing my swan song in connection with this estimate.

I have been very much interested in the work of the Law Library of Congress. It would be somewhat of a boast for me to say it is the greatest law library in the world, but it is certainly one of the two greatest law libraries of the world. In many respects it does work that is done in no other library in this country, and I doubt whether any law library in the world gives the sort of service that we have been doing, and which I think it would be valuable for the Government to continue and to increase.

The law school libraries do not perform this sort of service, as their reference service is largely for students. Members of faculties do their own research work.

Here we assist every Government agency that comes in contact with foreign law, and there are very few of the various departments which at some time or other do not come in contact with foreign law.

I do not know whether it has actually gone to press. but, if not, it will within a day or so; manuscript has been prepared of a translation of the German statutory criminal law, of which 2,000 copies have been requested from Germany for the use of the American military occupa-

tion forces, and the War Department will have it printed in an edition of 3,000 copies.

They have been using a preliminary draft prepared by us which went over about a year ago with which they have been working up to the present time. The work which is now being published is a revised work. I do not know of any other law library which could produce such a translation in the course of its ordinary work. We can do it, and I hope we have done it well. We get requests every day from various Government departments; for example, the State Department, the Immigration Service, the Federal Security Agency, and other departments and agencies which frequently are faced with questions of foreign law but which do not have staffs who can handle the material. Even in some places when they have such a staff, our work is, however, of very great assistance in assembling materials and making loans.

I know that the committee will be as much surprised as I to know that the end of the war did not cause a diminution in the work of the two foreign law sections which we have, one in the law of Europe and related countries and the other in the law of Latin America. But the work has not only kept up but it has increased since the end of the war.

I suppose these agencies became acquainted with us during the war and found out what we could do for them, and now they come in fair numbers for that sort of work. I am not speaking in large numbers in this matter, for six is a good number in any one day.

We translate for Members of Congress, not only in the field of law but generally because we have a staff in the Library which is competent linguistically. I do not mean to say there are not others in the Library of Congress who might do some of this, as there are a number of them.

This work in foreign law, I think, is the most important work that the Law Library does, from a governmental standpoint.

You may be interested—I do not know whether it was mentioned to you last year—that in the Cramer case, in which the Supreme Court, for the first time, was called upon to define treason in the Constitution, three members of our staff prepared three memoranda for the Department of Justice, to be used in the brief for the United States, and the then Solicitor General, Mr. Fahy, had been printed as a part of the brief of the United States. Work of this sort is a very valuable assistance to the departments and agencies who call upon us. However, these are only some of the high spots of work of various degrees of importance and difficulty that is done in the Law Library every day.

Another aspect of the Law Library that astonished me when I came here was this: I found that the Law Library had not been adequately staffed, even for its ordinary duties. We have three deck men, one of whom works at night in connection with the reading room and gives only half time during the day, as we have seven full decks and the equivalent of another, this is not enough to maintain necessary controls and to take adequate care of the collections, and I hope the committee can see its way clear to remedy that particular situation.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many do you need for that?

Dr. JAMES. I am asking for five, which would enable us upon a staggered basis to give some night service in the stacks.

The largest number of people frequenting the law library is at night, and on Saturdays and Sundays, and an increase in the number of desk men would enable us to give these people much better service than we are able to give them now.

I think we give a valuable service, and I think the service is in the interest of the public welfare.

Mr. Chairman, this is my swan song, and I would like you gentlemen to appreciate the importance and need for the law library, and I hope you will give its requests your most careful attention. If it is not doing what you want it to do, I think it is your business to find out why. I think it can perform and is performing a very useful function in the Government. If we do not do work in the field of foreign law, other agencies will start to do it. I know of one agency which has in its plans the development of a great foreign-law collection. The only reason for that would be the possibility that we are not going to give it the service it wants. That is the War Department.

If the committee would feel that it is desirable, I am sure that this department can get from us the service it wants.

We hope, therefore, that it will be possible for you to consider favorably our proposals for the increase of the law library staff.

Mr. O'NEAL. We have been getting your advice for quite a long time, and it will carry a great deal of weight with this committee.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Would you have the cooperation of the War Department in this work?

Dr. JAMES. Yes; we would.

I am not asking for a large staff, as I think it would be undesirable for the foreign law section to do all the research in foreign law for all department and agencies, but we do need a somewhat larger staff than we now have to enable the men doing this work for the Government agencies to do it more satisfactorily and efficiently and to assist them where they have no foreign law staff. I suppose there is a minimum of research work we would have to do, but I do not believe a large staff will ever be necessary.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Under what agency of the War Department would this work come?

Dr. JAMES. It would come under the plan now developing for the unification of the libraries in the War Department.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much for your statement, Doctor.

SALARIES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for Salaries, Copyright Office, and we will insert in the record at this point page 133 of the justifications, giving a summary of requirements for the fiscal year 1947.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Salaries, Copyright Office

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$299, 800	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	50, 900	
		\$350, 700
Deduct: Overtime and within-grade promotions not requested in 1947--		—1, 607
Adjustment: To round out estimate to nearest \$100-----		—53
Base for 1947-----		349, 040

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Salaries, Copyright Office—Con.

Increase requested for 1947:

Revised allocations-----	\$3,460
Reorganization and new classifications (supplemental) --	62,954
New positions (supplemental)-----	213,396
	<hr/> \$279,810
Total estimate or appropriation-----	628,850

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you make a statement about the work of the Copyright Office? Just give us a brief statement.

Dr. EVANS. I would like to call on the Register of Copyrights, Mr. Warner, to speak briefly on this estimate.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Chairman, the Copyright Office is similar in many ways to the office of a register of deeds. A man gets his copyright and then he has to register it in the Copyright Office. So the Copyright Office keeps a copy of the registration.

This is made more necessary than the registry of deeds because of a provision in the copyright law that a man can renew his copyright, but only in the twenty-seventh year, which is the end of the first copyright period. We have many inquiries from copyright owners to get the exact dates.

Within the last few weeks I have had two people telephone me after 4:30 o'clock of the last day before the expiration of the copyright to act as their agent for the renewal of the copyright because the next morning their copyright would be lost and a renewal would be impossible.

We get our printed catalogs of all copyright entries in the form of 64 pamphlets each year. These printed catalogs serve to inform people interested in copyrights about what has been copyrighted during the year, but they are also valuable to libraries.

Our catalog on music is the only reasonably complete catalog of American music published, and the same thing is true of our catalog of motion pictures.

So, only in part, does the Copyright Office serve copyright purposes. It also serves general library purposes, such as supplying bibliographical information to bookstores and persons interested in the various subjects throughout the country and throughout the world.

If you were the owner of a South American radio station and wanted to play Chickery-Chick on the radio you would have to get permission. You could go to our catalog and find out to whom you should apply for permission.

I might mention that fact also that ASCAP takes our catalogs and cuts them up into small pieces and makes cards.

They have also asked us to supply them with cards, as have also many radio stations. They would like to secure cards for everything copyrighted the day after it has been copyrighted. Unfortunately, ever since I have been in the Copyright Office, and I think for a long time before, the Copyright Office has not been sufficiently staffed to make that possible. We are now between 6 months and 9 months behind in getting out our catalogs, which greatly cuts down their

value to the general public. If you want to find out about the latest song hit and you have to wait from 6 to 9 months before you can ascertain who owns it, by that time the information is not of much value.

We have had many complaints because our catalogs have not contained sufficient information. We have had to cut down the amount of information in the catalogs in order to save money and personnel.

I must say that we cannot justify our present catalogs either on the basis of information they contain or the speed with which they have been issued. I think in both respects they do not comply with the duty laid upon the Register of Copyrights by the Copyright Act, and I am anxious to improve the service and render better service both to the people interested in using our catalogs as a means of finding literary works, and also people interested in selling American books and motion pictures because our catalogs are of great advantage to the commercial interests of the country.

We also have a reference service. As soon as a book comes in to be copyrighted we make a record of it. Let us say, Mr. O'Neal, that your secretary is interested in a recent book, and telephones over to the Legislative Reference Service to find out if that book had been published. The latter would telephone the Copyright Office and we would look in our records and tell them what to reply.

We spend over 4 or 5 man-years each year in supplying such information to various people, not only to Members of Congress, but to other departments and private citizens concerning books. Many people wish a bibliographical, rather than a copyright information. In supplying it we are serving the general public.

I suppose we should not belabor this point because the Copyright Office is self-sustaining. In the fiscal year 1945 we had a large amount of fees, these together with the value of the books and other works turned over to the permanent collections exceeded expenditures by \$122,000. If you grant us all the new positions we have asked for, so we can get first-class service in 1947, we expect to net about \$194,000.

RECLASSIFICATION OF PERSONNEL

When the war came on, one of the things we tried to do when the complaints came in about the lack of speed of our work, was to reorganize the work of the Copyright Office to do a better quality of work and to improve the speed. So we then began shifting positions around and increasing the duties of many people in the Office, especially the catalogers. These increased duties resulted in change in the civil-service classifications.

The Civil Service Commission has reclassified about three-quarters of the Copyright Office, thus increasing the average salary by \$400, from \$2,200 a year to \$2,600. This means that we have had less money to pay the same number of people. So we were obliged to carry a number of positions vacant, because we did not wish to spend more money than was appropriated.

Mr. CANNON. Why was it necessary to have reclassifications?

Mr. WARNER. Both because we were doing higher classes of work, and because we were underclassified. The Copyright Office was not reclassified the last time the Library was reclassified. For example,

we had a vacant position as messenger at \$720. Of course, you could not get anybody in Washington to come to work for \$720 a year. He could not subsist on that amount. So I had the position reclassified. Also, I was unable to get stenographers at \$1,440.

The Office also had several CAF-2 stenographers at a base salary of \$1,440. Any stenographer in Washington—that is, any good stenographer—can get more than \$1,440. Fortunately the Civil Service Commission reclassified those positions. Otherwise we would have lost the people we had.

Mr. CANNON. How many were reclassified?

Mr. WARNER. About 120 out of 159.

Mr. CANNON. What was the change in classification; what was the highest class that was reclassified?

Mr. WARNER. The highest class was the chief cataloger, the head of the catalog division, who was given the classification of P-6.

Mr. CANNON. What was the salary previously?

Mr. WARNER. Then it was CAF-11, which was \$4,300. It was the same as P-4.

Mr. CANNON. And you made an increase from \$4,300 to what?

Mr. WARNER. To \$6,230 when new duties were added.

Mr. CANNON. How many P-6 and P-5 positions are there?

Mr. WARNER. Just one position at P-6. There are four P-5 positions but only two have been filled.

We went to the Civil Service Commission and they decided that our catalog division should be classified similarly to the Processing Department, and taking the Processing Department as a model they reclassified us on the same basis, where the work was the same in the two departments. The result was to make our classification similar to that of other departments in the Library.

Mr. CANNON. That did not involve any reduction in the classification?

Mr. WARNER. No. We had the lowest classification in the Library; one of our positions was at \$720, and you could not reduce it. We could not get anybody for many of our positions, because they were not being classified high enough. We had, theoretically, 159 positions, but 20 of those were vacant.

Our classifications were made many years ago.

Mr. CANNON. Have you had any new people brought in under the new classification?

Mr. WARNER. A few, so far. There is a considerable turn-over. I guess that we have employed about 30 new people.

Mr. O'NEAL. You had an appropriation for 1946 in the regular bill of \$299,800, with a deficiency appropriation of \$50,900, making a total for 1946 of \$350,700, and your base for 1947 is \$349,040. Your increases include \$3,460 for revised allocations; \$62,954 for reorganization and new classifications, and \$213,396 for new positions.

NEW POSITIONS

Mr. WARNER. I have submitted a statement of the reason for the revised allocation and reorganization and new classifications. I would like now to say a word or two about the new positions.

If you will turn to page 135 of the justifications, you will note that there are 81 new positions requested. Of those 81, 64 are requested to

handle the increased business of the Copyright Office, over which the Copyright Office has no control.

Mr. O'NEAL. Presuming that you will get all of the business coming to you that you expect to get, and the amount you ask for were allowed on the basis that you would employ them within 1 year, how much would the amount be reduced? Presuming that the whole amount were allowed, and you had a delay in getting the proper people, and you had some lapses, how much would that reduce this amount of \$213,396?

Dr. EVANS. I would like Mr. Warner to make an estimate on that. He has studied the job situation.

Mr. WARNER. That is a difficult question to answer; we want to take time to get good people, because people remain in Government employ for a very long time. There will be some more classifications which will raise our cost. I would think, about \$75,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then \$75,000 would be a reasonably conservative estimate of the amount we could take off, presuming all the positions would be allowed?

Mr. WARNER. Yes, sir. The 64 are for increased business.

During the 10 years ending in the fiscal year 1945 the business of the Copyright Office, that is, the number of registrations received, increased 26 percent. During the same period the number of people in the Copyright Office increased 16 percent. I mention as evidence that in the fiscal year 1945, and during that decade, the business had increased far more rapidly than the personnel.

Another evidence is that the work of the Office got very materially behind, and as a matter of fact much necessary work had to be eliminated during the war because there was not sufficient help.

We started short-handed in the fiscal year 1946. In the first part of 1946 the amount of business was about the same as in 1945, but after our victory in the war and after the restrictions on the shipments of materials and the use of paper were removed then business picked up. We wrote this estimate in the last days of December and estimated a 50 percent increase in business in the fiscal year 1946 over 1945, but now the actual increase is 68 percent over the same period in 1945.

Mr. O'NEAL. The war did not increase the copyright business?

Mr. WARNER. No; the war cut down about half of the copyrighting of books made in the United States. It cut down to 3 percent the number of foreign books copyrighted in the United States. But the number of pieces of music continued to increase at the rate of about 5,000 a year. I assume that was because of the increase in the importance of the radio which led writers to wish to have their music copyrighted, thinking they would make a fortune.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you defining everything of that sort as music?

Mr. WARNER. Most of it is not, but we have to label it as such.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How does that compare to the years prior to the war?

Mr. WARNER. Up to the fiscal year 1945 there was an increase of 26 percent. That stayed about the same until October, November, and December last year. Then there commenced to be a big rise. When I wrote this estimate I stated that the increase then was 26 percent and estimated it would be about 50 percent for the fiscal year 1947. It is now 68 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. As to the additional people you are asking for, what will they do?

Mr. WARNER. They will be taking care of the extra work in the office. They will be handling the amount of mail that comes in each day, and if you add 50 percent it will take more people to open the mail and send it where it belongs. In accounting for this work we require extra clerks. Then we have to make out certificates of copyright registration. If you add 50 percent to the number of certificates to be made out, you have to add 50 percent to the number of clerks. We also have to make an index.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you say that is the exact proportion?

Mr. WARNER. No. You will notice that I ask for a 36-percent increase in personnel, including the 17 in the base, to take care of an expected 50-percent increase in business.

Mr. O'NEAL. What are the other 17 for?

Mr. WARNER. They are to prevent duplication with work done elsewhere in the Library. The Copyright Act requires the Copyright Office to make an index and to get out catalogs. If we did not do that we would not know what we have in the Office. We are now undertaking to get out a catalog and an index in accordance with the standards of the Processing Department and the American Library Association.

If our cataloging can serve the general purposes of the Library of Congress and other American libraries, that will result in a very considerable saving in duplication.

Last fall we started a course in cataloging so the people in our cataloging office could do the work as it was done in the Processing Department and thus save duplication.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are required by law to do those things?

Dr. EVANS. We have no choice; the statute requires us to make a complete index and catalog.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Where do you expect to get these employees?

Mr. WARNER. As soon as the legislation passes and we get the money, we can get them.

STATUS OF WORK

Mr. O'NEAL. How near are you current?

Mr. WARNER. In regard to certificates, we are only 3 days behind. I have taken on everybody in the Copyright Office who could push a typewriter and used them to catch up on the certificates. When I wrote the estimates we were 2 months behind in cataloging, but that was before the great rush of registrations. As of last night we were 3 months behind in cataloging.

EXPENDITURES DURING CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of the appropriation have you spent up to this time?

Mr. ROGERS. That amount is \$229,102.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is how much per month?

Mr. ROGERS. That is about \$15,000 per payday.

Mr. WARNER. We figured it just about right to come to the end of this fiscal year without a deficit.

Mr. O'NEAL. That was up to March 10?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. That gives you \$121,000 for the rest of the year?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the monthly figure?

Mr. ROGERS. That is \$15,000 per pay day, and there are eight more pay days.

Mr. WARNER. That amount is greater than the average, but that is because we have hired a number of people since that time and we are trying to get all the work we can get done without spending more than our appropriation. I do not see any way that we can handle 50 percent more business without the number of people we are asking for here.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL

Mr. O'NEAL. The Committee on Appropriations received a letter a short time ago signed by members of the copyright committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York requesting the appropriation of funds for the additional manning of your department.

I want to have that letter included in the record.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.

Re United States Copyright Office.

To the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives:

We wish to call to the attention of the Appropriations Committee a condition arising from the lack of sufficient appropriations for one of the important and indispensable Government agencies, the Copyright Office. This condition seriously and substantially jeopardizes American business running not merely into the millions, but actually into the billions of dollars, annually. This business effects American authors, dramatists, composers, book publishers, magazine and periodical publishers, motion-picture producers and exhibitors, play producers and theaters, music publishers, radio chains and stations, and kindred enterprises, all of which are built on or largely dependent upon our copyright law and on the prompt, adequate, and efficient conduct and operation of the United States Copyright Office.

The members of the copyright committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York who are petitioning your Appropriation Committee are attorneys in active practice, a number of whom have had numerous transactions with the Copyright Office and are qualified to present their views and recommendations.

The Copyright Office, by reason of inadequate staff, at present is not and for some time has not been properly functioning, as was contemplated by Congress in its creation, and under the several subsequent copyright acts. Its operation is growing progressively worse, to the serious detriment of all American business based upon or connected with copyright. Some of the functions of the Copyright Office (all of which were intended to be and should be absolutely up to date) are from 8 months to a year in arrears. Even when copyright recordings finally reach the catalog, the data cataloged is inadequate, insufficient, and unsatisfactory. The making of photostatic copies and the certification of documents and records by the Copyright Office, essential for use on the trial of copyright litigation, are often so long delayed that litigants are compelled to prepare for trial without such documents, to the irreparable prejudice to the owners of copyright or rights under copyright. Urgent steps are mandatory to correct this state of affairs which threatens to become rapidly and radically worse.

Without prompt functioning of the Copyright Office and without an adequate copyright catalog promptly issued, there seems little occasion for a Copyright Office, for there are at present no available complete and dependable records

for business or sources of information for the public. Understaffed as it is, the Copyright Office cannot and does not nearly keep up to date its records and catalogs, nor is it able, with any degree of promptness, to answer telegrams or letters seeking data as to its records. Such delays frequently result in the abandonment of business transactions, with the accompanying substantial financial loss.

These facts have been duly called to the attention of the Register of Copyright, who states that the office personnel has been so materially reduced because of inadequate appropriations that any hope for any improvement in the situation is well nigh impossible.

The Copyright Office functions as a recording office of chains of title for valuable literary and artistic properties, performing in its field functions similar to those of registers of deeds in the field of real estate. In addition, it is a collector and depository of such works, without any expense to the Government.

The Library of Congress receives annually from the Copyright Office, without cost, the hundreds of thousands of recently published books, booklets, magazines, and other periodicals, music, plays, and publications generally. This alone saves annually hundreds of thousands of dollars for the Library of Congress.

This petition is not one to continue an unnecessary governmental agency, or to perpetuate unnecessary employees on Government pay rolls, but is an application for sufficient appropriation to permit the proper functioning of an essential Government agency. It is essential to businesses yielding to the Government yearly millions of dollars in income. It is practically the only source of supply of literary and artistic material for the Library of Congress.

We believe that the Register of Copyright will substantiate the foregoing statements and can furnish your committee with the requirements for the proper functioning of his office.

We further respectfully request that we be advised of the date of hearing upon the appropriation for the Copyright Office and that members of this committee be permitted to appear in person before your committee to set forth in greater detail the urgent need for improvement in the operation of the Copyright Office and the vital importance of that office to industry and the public, which makes it essential that a reasonable increase in appropriation be made by your committee.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT P. MYERS, *Chairman*.
ROBERT J. BURTON.
WOLFE R. CHARNEY.
HERMAN FINKELSTEIN.
SIDNEY R. FLEISHER.
JOHN F. HARDING.
HOWARD L. HAUSMAN.
EDWIN P. KILROE.
JOSEPH A. McDONALD.
ABRAHAM MARCUS.
BENJAMIN PEPPER.
CHARLES S. ROSENSCHEIN.
EDWARD A. SARGOY.
JOSEPH F. SHARP.
JAMES C. STEPHENS.
SAMUEL W. TANNENBAUM.
ALFRED H. WASSERSTROM.

Dr. EVANS. We have also received a letter, addressed to Mr. Warner, concerning the inadequacy of our catalog service.

Mr. WARNER. I have here the letter addressed to me on that subject with a copy of my reply. I think that complaint is justified because the people interested in copyright information must spend a great deal more money to secure it when we do not get our copyright catalogs out on time.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think this letter and your reply should be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letters referred to are as follows:)

JOHNSON & TANNENBAUM,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
New York 19, N. Y., March 18, 1946.

Hon. SAM BASS WARNER,
Register of Copyrights, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WARNER: As you perhaps know, ever since the creation of the Copyright Catalog, I have been a subscriber for the catalog, using two copies of each division for card indexing and one copy for binding. In this way I was able to avoid inquiries to the Copyright Office in connection with any copyright reports called for.

At this time, however, the catalog is so far in arrears that I am unable to supply data covering works copyrighted in the past 8 months or so.

As an illustration, the last issues of the catalog I have received from the Superintendent of Documents are:

- Part 1, group 1: No. 8 received January 17, 1946.
- Part 1, group 2: No. 7 received November 6, 1945.
- Part 1, group 3: No. 7 received November 7, 1945.
- Part 2: No. 2 received December 13, 1945.
- Part 3: No. 7 received December 21, 1945.
- Part 4: No. 7 received January 7, 1946.

Is there any possible way of forcing the Superintendent of Documents to speed up the publication of the catalog or is the public printing office now confined to purely political publications and documentary material needed for political and propaganda purposes?

Very respectfully,

LIGON JOHNSON.

MARCH 25, 1946.

Mr. LIGON JOHNSON,
1619 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

DEAR MR. JOHNSON: Your letter of March 18, stating that some parts of the Catalog of Copyright Entries are a year behind and all over 6 months behind, has been received.

You very courteously lay the blame on the Superintendent of Documents and ask if there is any possible way of getting him to speed up the printing of the Catalog of Copyright Entries. I appreciate the great inconvenience caused to you and to many other users of our catalog by its publication being so much delayed.

I wish I could honestly lay all the blame on the Superintendent of Documents. I regret that a large part of the fault lies with the Copyright Office. It is getting further and further behind in its operations each month and may have to abandon printing some parts of its catalog unless Congress votes it more money. This I feel confident Congress will do for two reasons. The first is the great usefulness of our catalog to you and many other people interested in copyrights. The other is that increases in our appropriations are not a burden on the taxpayer, because the Copyright Office is a paying institution. The amount of money taken in and the value of the copyright deposits turned over to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress far exceed our expenditures.

There are two reasons why we are in financial difficulties at present. The first is that during the war and particularly since the fighting ended, there has been a great increase in the number of applications for registration of copyrights. Though fiscal 1945 was a boom year in copyright registrations, we estimate that 50 percent more applications will be received in fiscal 1947. We cannot do 50 percent more work with no more staff. It will not do to let all the functions of the Copyright Office suffer equally, because some, like accounting for the money received and sending out certificates, are more essential than others. The result is that in spite of its importance, cataloging is the function that has to be curtailed.

The other reason is that the Civil Service Commission has just changed the classifications of many positions in the Copyright Office. I am not complaining about this. It had to be done, if compensation in the Copyright Office was to remain equal to that elsewhere in the Government service. It results, however, in our being able to employ less people than was possible before the raising of Copyright Office salaries.

In my estimates for next year I have asked Congress for more money so as both to compensate for these pay increases and to enable us to increase our staff to handle the increased business. I am confident that Congress will grant this increase and when it does, I shall make getting cataloging operations in order my first task.

Sincerely yours,

SAM B. WARNER, *Register of Copyrights.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Mr. O'NEAL. We will insert page 142 of the justifications in the record at this point.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Financial statement of copyright office

	Fiscal 1945		Estimated fiscal 1947	
	Amount	Items	Amount	Items
RECEIPTS				
Fees applied.....	\$338,812.90		\$498,600	
Estimated value of materials transferred to Library of Congress:				
Books at \$4 per copy.....	58,856.00	14,714	200,000	50,000
Pamphlets at \$0.25 per copy.....	7,794.25	31,177	12,500	50,000
Periodical issues at \$0.25 per copy.....	23,071.25	92,285	28,000	112,000
Motion picture films at \$20 per reel.....	13,840.00	692	60,000	3,000
Music at \$2 per copy.....	37,066.00	18,533	60,000	30,000
Maps at \$5 per copy.....	8,255.00	1,651	11,000	2,200
Photos, prints, and engravings at \$1 per copy.....	4,104.00	4,104	10,000	10,000
Total.....	491,799.40	163,156	880,100	257,200
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries for present staff (159).....	348,000.00		415,504	
Salaries for increase in staff (81).....			213,396	
Printing and binding, general.....	9,042.51		10,000	
Catalog of Copyright Entries, printing.....	9,326.66		40,000	
Photoduplication.....	1,243.35		1,600	
Stationery and transportation.....	1,397.97		1,800	
Postage.....	26.00		200	
Total.....	369,036.49		682,500	

Mr. O'NEAL. How do you arrive at your income?

Dr. EVANS. The amount is fixed by law, that is, the amount you have to pay to get a certificate.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is not discretionary?

Dr. EVANS. No, the fee is \$2.

Mr. WARNER. The same thing applies to catalogs.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How do you arrive at the exact cost to you?

Mr. WARNER. Of what?

Mr. TIBBOTT. Of making these cards.

Dr. EVANS. This is just for our total operations. The total appropriation made available is the only way we can measure it. We do not know whether the cost is \$2 or less. We do not know the details of the volume of work that is involved because our fees do not depend on that.

We have the cost accounting operations in the Processing Department, and if we were to apply them to the Copyright Office we could discover what it costs to register a copyright.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you made any recommendation to the Committee on the Library for increasing the cost because your costs have

increased? It seems to me it is about time we charged people what the work is worth.

Mr. WARNER. I have prepared a bill to increase the cost of the catalog. But, on the basis of our present charges, the Copyright Office does make a profit. We had a profit of \$124,000 in 1945 and we estimate that next year it will be \$194,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have not put in anything that is now pending in the Library Committee?

Dr. EVANS. I think it would go to the Committee on Patents, because it is copyright legislation.

Mr. O'NEAL. Could you give us a statement breaking down the cost?

Mr. WARNER. Of the various operations?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. WARNER. I am sorry, sir; we do not have that. Being so short of personnel, particularly of accounting personnel, we have not been able to do anything more than to account for the charges on the material that comes in.

Dr. EVANS. We could give you the cost of personnel by sections of personnel, but it would not be very precise.

Mr. WARNER. I do not think it would be very helpful, because the work does not exactly go by sections. We want to get as much work out as possible under the present short personnel so have shifted the work about.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item, on page 143 of the justifications, is for the Legislative Reference Service. We will insert page 143 in the record at this point.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Legislative Reference Service

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$198,300	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	35,734	\$234,034
Deduct: Overtime and within-grade promotions not requested for 1947-----		—9,039
Adjustment: Transfer in or out-----		—1,506
Base for 1947-----		223,489
Increase requested for 1947:		
New positions-----	\$254,408	
Temporary positions-----	8,463	
Supplies-----	13,640	
		276,511
Total estimate or appropriation 1947 (of which it is requested that \$5,700 be made immediately available)-----		500,000

ESTIMATES, 1947, AND APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. O'NEAL. The amount of your regular appropriation for 1946 was \$198,300, and there was a deficiency appropriation for 1946 of \$35,734, making a total for 1946 of \$234,034.

Your base for 1947 is \$223,489, and you are asking increases for 1947 for new positions in the amount of \$254,408; for temporary positions, \$8,463, and for supplies, \$13,640, making the total increase requested for 1947 \$276,511. The total estimate requested for 1947 is \$500,000, of which \$5,700 is asked to be made immediately available.

COST OF NEW POSITIONS IN 1947

Presuming that all these positions are allowed, and considering the time required to fill positions, how much of that amount could be taken off?

Dr. EVANS. That requires some explanation, Mr. Chairman. We are basing this estimate on the report of the Joint Committee on the organization of Congress, which has requested that we be given \$500,000 this year, \$650,000 for the following year, and \$750,000 for the year following that.

If we started the fiscal year 1947 to build toward \$650,000 we figure we could use this total amount of \$500,000 because we would have to account for \$650,000 in the following year.

If we should not have that amount, if the committee should say it believes the figure should be lower, that it should be \$500,000 this year and \$500,000 next year, we could trim this figure.

Mr. O'NEAL. Did not the Committee on Reorganization have in mind when it set the sum of \$500,000 that that would represent so many positions for that work?

Dr. EVANS. They did not mention specifically the number of positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. How did they arrive at that figure?

Dr. GRIFFITH. They arrived at the amount of \$750,000 after studying the needs of Members of Congress for the facilities of the Legislative Reference Service. They then cautioned us in their report to be very careful in the selection of new personnel. That was the reason they gave for not fixing the amount at \$750,000 immediately; \$750,000 was their best judgment as to what Congress would ultimately need. They suggested an increase to \$500,000 the first year, not in terms of total needs, but in terms of the probable speed we would exercise in selecting the best personnel we could find, with \$750,000 as the ultimate level.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes; but those figures do not work out right, if I am any mathematician at all.

Dr. GRIFFITH. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Maybe you can correct me in my thinking on this. If the total budget figure were to be on the basis of \$750,000 a year—that is what they are asking.

Dr. EVANS. It will be in the third year.

Mr. O'NEAL. And you estimate that you could not get over half of the men employed, or at least after the end of this year, with the \$500,000—that is what you gave us on the other appropriation.

Dr. GRIFFITH. But that does not apply to Legislative Reference. We are hitting at an eventual plateau and are hitting it at a higher figure than the \$500,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. You think you could do better if this money were appropriated; that you could probably spend more than half of the \$500,000 for this present fiscal year?

Dr. GRIFFITH. We could spend the entire \$500,000. We cannot spend the total of \$750,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am talking about the \$500,000.

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL REQUESTED FOR 1947

Dr. GRIFFITH. We would spend it all. You see, this year we have been operating on the basis of the needs of Congress being greater the second half of the fiscal year than the first half and hence requiring a larger staff. We now have 14 positions in excess of what we could continue on the basis of our present appropriation. In other words, 14 of the requested new positions are really already filled, assuming you allow us the increase, because the need of Congress has been this much greater the second half than the first.

We propose to operate at a \$400,000 average scale the first half of this next fiscal year. This being the election period, our demands, while they will be ahead of those of last year, will grow more slowly. Then when the new Congress comes back the first of the year, we will move into a \$600,000 scale assuming the committee approves the recommendation of the Joint Committee. From there we would build up to the \$650,000 the 1st of July which the Joint Committee proposes for the second year.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, reduced to just a simple statement, you plan to have more than 69 positions which you are requesting here?

Dr. GRIFFITH. We plan to end the fiscal year with more than 69 additional positions; that is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. So, in reality, you are not asking for the creation of 69 positions; you are asking for the creation of considerably more than that number?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Sixty-nine man-years, of which the bulk——

Mr. O'NEAL. When asking for 69 man-years, how many positions do you estimate that will provide for?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Eighty-six by the second half. We had in the first half of this fiscal year 60 positions; we now have about 72. It is recorded here as 68, which is the total man-years. We have been using an escalator in accordance with the growing needs of Congress.

Dr. EVANS. Do you know how much your present rate of expenditure is per annum? If it is \$300,000 you would perhaps double it by January, because you are going to raise it to \$600,000 in January by your proposal.

Dr. GRIFFITH. I would like to correct that in the record as far as the exact figure is concerned. It is now at the rate of about \$250,000 for all purposes.

Dr. EVANS. So that it would be more than doubling the present staff by January.

Dr. GRIFFITH. Yes.

REPORT OF REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, do we have authority by law to adopt this recommendation of the Joint Committee?

Dr. GRIFFITH. The Joint Committee contemplated only one additional function, which was to furnish experts for the press and radio galleries, as compared to the functions already assigned the Legislative Reference Service by the earlier appropriations acts. So that,

except for that one thing, which is somewhat of a separate question, there is nothing new contemplated, but only an expansion of what is already being done.

We are now serving committees, for example, in four subject matter fields. Their [the Joint Committee's] proposal and ours is that we shall make similar service available to all committees of Congress and not merely to the four to which we now make it available.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you any report on the recommendation so that it may be embodied in our hearings?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Yes; I have.

Dr. EVANS. There are reproduced on page 145 certain quotations from the text of the report.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that all you would care to put into the record?

Dr. EVANS. I think that gives the essential parts.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will include that.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

The report of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of Congress says:

"Since 1919 Congress has been using the research facilities of the Legislative Reference Service. But that Service has long been hopelessly understaffed and underpaid. No director of any large national corporation would be satisfied with a research department costing only \$198,000 and employing but 75 persons, only one-third of whom are available for research at the professional level. Yet these are the present inadequate research resources of a Congress charged with legislating, inspecting, and providing for a public enterprise employing nearly 3,000,000 persons and costing in postwar years \$25 000 000,000 or more. * * *

"Your committee recommends that the Legislative Reference Service be immediately increased in size and scope adequately to serve the individual Members of Congress, and also to provide a pool of experts available for use by the committees of Congress.

"We recommend that the annual appropriations for this Service be increased in the fiscal year 1947 to \$500,000, to \$650,000 for fiscal 1948, and thereafter to \$750 000 per year."

The report also recommends small staffs for standing committees. It says:

"In addition to the staff employees authorized, committees at any time should be able to draw on the Legislative Reference Service for additional skilled assistance for limited periods of time when committee work is heavy. It is contemplated that skilled personnel will be employed by the Reference Service in order to provide for these part-time aides to assist the standing committees."

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, the recommendation of the Joint Committee does not mean that is action by Congress; that still has to meet with the approval of Congress.

Dr. GRIFFITH. Yes.

Dr. EVANS. I would just like to make a remark on that point. Mr. Tibbott has made it, too.

We have been facing something of a parliamentary problem. We knew this committee report was going to recommend this (it had actually recommended it when we wrote our estimate justification). We felt that we could put it in our estimate before the report was disposed of by the Congress, because our estimate at this figure raises no point of order as far as we can tell. That is, there is no more of a point of parliamentary procedure involved here than if we had just made our estimate at the old figure. In other words, action on the Joint Committee's report is not necessary as a preliminary for this committee to take action in connection with this item, as I understand it.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Well, a point of order could be made against it, because it is legislative matter in an appropriation bill.

Dr. EVANS. No; it is not legislative matter because it does not involve any new authorization. What is involved is merely an expansion under the same statutory language we have had all the time.

Dr. GRIFFITH. Last year, at the request of a number of Members of the House, there was formed a bipartisan committee of 12 members, 4 of whom appeared before your subcommittee to testify in behalf of a greatly expanded Legislative Reference Service. On recommendation of this committee, we had then submitted a total plan of \$500,000,000, of which we requested an initial \$100,000.

Dr. EVANS. And you granted \$50,000.

Dr. GRIFFITH. You granted \$50,000 and suggested we should await the report of the Joint Committee and then prepare our estimates in the light of that report; but the \$500,000 figure was in your record a year ago.

Mr. O'NEAL. We would like to have you take these 69 positions, or whatever the number of positions is—85, did you say, 14 of which you now have; is that correct?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And there are 71 new positions; is that correct, that you are now asking?

Dr. EVANS. He is asking for 69 additional positions; 14 of the positions he has now are only temporary, as they are taken care of out of savings.

Dr. GRIFFITH. But we could not keep them after the first of July.

BREAK-DOWN OF NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED FOR 1947

Mr. O'NEAL. Take the list as of today, then, and make us a list of what you need and tell us what they are; take these 71, or whatever number of positions you are asking, and make just a statement showing those positions and what duties each one will be called upon to perform, the possible salary range, and so forth.

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

(The matter requested follows:)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED—LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1947

The 69 new positions requested for fiscal year 1947 are listed in the following table.

It is intended to fill 52 of these new positions during the first half of fiscal year 1947 and to fill 86 new positions during the second half of the year. The average number of new positions filled during the whole year will be 69. At the close of the fiscal year 1947 it is proposed to have 154 (i. e., 68 old and 86 new) filled positions at an annual rate of \$544,586. This rate would be in excess of the appropriation, but actual expenditure would not exceed the appropriation and the increased rate would be preparatory to entering the level of employment (at \$650,000 expenditure) recommended for the second year by the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.

	New positions, first 6 months fiscal year 1947		New positions, second 6 months fiscal year 1947		New positions, yearly average	
	Posi- tions	Amount	Posi- tions	Amount	Posi- tions	Amount
P7. Analysts at \$7,175.....	8	\$57,400	16	\$114,800	12	\$86,100
P1. Research secretaries, at \$2,320.....	8	18,560	16	37,120	12	27,840
P6. Research counsel, at \$6,230.....	1	6,230	1	6,230	1	6,230
P4. Research assistants, at \$4,300.....	10	43,000	16	68,800	13	55,900
P2. Research assistants, at \$2,980.....	3	8,940	3	8,940	3	8,940
P1. Research assistants, at \$2,320.....	3	6,960	3	6,960	3	6,960
SP5. Research assistants, at \$2,100.....	3	6,300	3	6,300	3	6,300
CAF2. File clerk, at \$1,704.....	1	1,704	1	1,704	1	1,704
CPC3. Messenger, at \$1,572.....	1	1,572	1	1,572	1	1,572
P6. Legal analyst, at \$6,230.....	1	6,230	1	6,230	1	6,230
P3. Assistant legal analyst, at \$3,640.....	1	3,640	1	3,640	1	3,640
CAF7. Reporters at, \$2,980.....	1	2,980	3	8,940	2	5,960
CAF3. Legal typist, at \$1,902.....	1	1,902	1	1,902	1	1,902
P5. Information Specialists, at \$5,180.....	2	10,360	2	10,360	2	10,360
CAF7. Administrative assistant, at \$2,980.....	1	2,980	1	2,980	1	2,980
CAF5. Editorial clerk, at \$2,320.....	1	2,320	1	2,320	1	2,320
CAF3. Records clerk, at \$1,902.....	1	1,902	1	1,902	1	1,902
CAF3. Stenographers, at \$1,902.....	2	3,804	6	11,412	4	7,608
CAF2. Typists, at \$1,704.....	2	3,408	6	10,224	4	6,816
CPC3. Messengers and filers, at \$1,572.....	1	1,572	3	4,716	2	3,144
	52	191,764	86	317,052	69	254,408

The P-7 analysts and their P-1 research secretaries would be assigned to the special fields of congressional interest so that, together with the P-7's on the present staff, there would be at least one top analyst for all but two of the fields of major congressional concern. Their work would be of the same importance in their own fields as that of those now on the staff in other fields. (See description presented at a later point in the discussion.)

The P-6 research counsel will provide the necessary supervision for the additional staff members at P-4 and below.

The P-4 research assistants would carry the bulk of the important specialized work for individual Members. At present far too many inquiries are handled either by unqualified staff or by sending books with markers instead of writing a report that will meet a Member's actual need. They will give an excellent subject matter coverage for Congressmen who wish this specialized help.

The additional P-2's, P-1's, and SP-5's are to take care of the anticipated increase in run of the mine informational inquiries. (See table presented later in the discussion.)

The P-6 legal analyst and the P-3 assistant legal analyst will relieve the serious arrearages in important work especially for the Senate Judiciary Committee, and will also meet the anticipated further increase in ordinary legal inquiries.

The CAF-7 reporters and the CAF-3 legal typist are to prepare summaries of committee hearings. (See later discussion.)

The P-5 information specialists are to serve in the press and radio galleries of the two Houses. (See later discussion.)

The remaining minor administrative and clerical positions are essential to sustain the proposed increase in operations at the professional level.

MR. O'NEAL. I would like Dr. Griffith to explain the 12 at \$12,175.

DR. EVANS. We have it on this page (submitting).

MR. O'NEAL. This speaks of 69 positions.

DR. EVANS. That is 69 additional. These 12 would be absorbed in the 69.

DR. GRIFFITH. I think perhaps it would be more helpful if I include in the table the number of positions proposed for the first and last 6 months of the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. O'NEAL. We would like to have that. Frankly, I do not know how many positions you are asking for at this time. I can see your 3-year plan, but I would like to know how many you are asking for, the salary at which you would take them on, and what the duties of those will be, so that we can intelligently analyze it.

Dr. EVANS. We can give you that.

Mr. O'NEAL. And this statement here I think you might defer until you get the other statement.

Dr. EVANS. All right; but that does show we figured out the breakdown of the 69. What we would have to give you would be the others he would have for the second half of the year.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let us take the first 69. Later you can put in a statement about the balance of them. You have here 12 P-7 analysts at \$12,175 each. Just take that and explain the various categories.

EXPENDITURES IN VARIOUS SUBJECT-MATTER FIELDS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Dr. GRIFFITH. I have here a chart which gives some indication of the expenditures in the different subject-matter fields of the executive branch.

(The chart is as follows:)

Expenditure of executive agencies by fields budget estimates—1947

(n. b. The break-down is by major agency only, and hence the allocation to the various fields is necessarily approximate and to a considerable extent a matter of opinion.)

National defense	\$13, 000, 000, 000
Veterans	4, 337, 779, 430
Money and banking	1, 764, 550, 000
Health and welfare	1, 340, 811, 030
Engineering and public works	1, 014, 443, 009
Agriculture	862, 834, 437
Housing	722, 320, 000
Transportation and communication	413, 265, 000
Taxation and fiscal policy	313, 593, 000
Industrial organization	133, 061, 900
Full employment	134, 700, 000
Labor	103, 495, 000
American Government and administration	95, 000, 000
International trade	69, 903, 850
International relations	68, 756, 250
Conservation	67, 322, 100
Federal law	63, 964, 400
Science	52, 165, 000
Education	33, 800, 000
Mines and mining	34, 744, 100
Indian affairs	32, 884, 300
Congress (1946)	18, 800, 000

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FOR CONGRESS

It is the feeling of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of Congress, and also our own, that Congress would not wish to be without first-class independent research aid in each of these fields, so that it would not have to rely upon either the executive or special-interest groups in order to perform its policy-making function.

These figures are approximate only. I have also a chart of the present resources of Congress, filed by field, insofar as it relies on the as-

signment of such research responsibility upon the Legislative Reference Service.

(The chart is as follows:)

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FOR CONGRESS IN THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE, BY FIELDS, 1945-46

<i>High grade (n. b. all of these are quantitatively inadequate)</i>		<i>Low grade (i. e., top specialists usually paid less than \$4,000)—Continued</i>	
International relations			<i>Salary</i>
Labor problems		Engineering and public works--	\$2, 980
Taxation		American history-----	2, 980
Federal law		Education -----	4, 300
State law			
<i>Low grade (i. e., top specialists usually paid less than \$4,000)</i>		<i>No specialists available (i. e., inquiries handled by unqualified persons)</i>	
	<i>Salary</i>	Transportation and communications:	
Industrial organization-----	\$3, 640	Housing	
Social welfare-----	3, 640	Agriculture	
Indian affairs-----	3, 640	National Defense	
Money and banking-----	3, 640	Full employment	
International trade-----	3, 640	Veterans' affairs	
American government and public administration-----	2, 980	Science	
		Conservation	
		Mines and Mining	

EXPERTS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, LABOR, TAXATION, ETC., EMPLOYED IN CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

Here in international relations, labor, taxation, law, we have experts provided chiefly out of the \$50,000 which you granted us this year, experts who can hold their own, in our opinion, with the best that the executive can furnish, or special-interest groups. You will see, in the first chart, for example, in the field of international relations, in monetary terms, that there is an expenditure by the executive branch in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000. We have put a first-class man in that field, who has been useful to and is used by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in all their sessions, including those of their subcommittees, including executive sessions. He is consulted freely by members of both parties. He went with the congressional delegation to San Francisco as their consultant. I could give you other illustrations also.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the name of that man?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Dr. Francis Wilcox.

Mr. O'NEAL. What has been his background—just briefly?

Dr. GRIFFITH. He was professor at the University of Louisville, but took his doctorate at Iowa. He was on the staff of the Bureau of the Budget after his Louisville incarnation, and was also on the staff of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs at one stage. He is a young man of real authority in his field and one who has apparently satisfied those who held various points of view in the field of international relations as a man who is not himself trying to influence legislation in any respect, but only to bring to bear the facts or an analysis of the questions.

We had a tougher problem in the labor field to find a man not associated in his background with either trade unions or employers. We

think we have such a man. He has been used by the House Committee on Labor and by many individuals in the Senate.

Also he is responsible for this Public Affairs Bulletin [showing] which was made available to all Members of Congress as an analysis of all the major proposals on strike limitations, without any bias as far as I could discover.

Mr. TIBBOTT. What is his name?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Gustav Peck, whose career in the labor field was essentially a career in Government service, in which he had to assume a judicial attitude as between employer and employee, rather than as a partisan for either one.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Where was he located prior to coming here?

Dr. GRIFFITH. He was at the University of South Dakota, before entering Government service. He was secretary of the Labor Advisory Board in NRA days. Donald Nelson thought so highly of him in this position before he came to us that he was Nelson's representative (i. e., the War Production Board's representative) on the War Manpower Commission. He has had a rich experience in the Government service.

I could go on with these others in whom you might perhaps be interested. Here is a record of what we did with the \$50,000 and how these men have really tied into the work of Congress.

The use of the 4 analysts who have been available during the current year is convincing evidence of the need for at least 1 high-grade specialist in each field of major concern to Congress. The analyst in international affairs acted as a consultant to the congressional members of the United States delegation during the San Francisco Conference on the United Nations and later served our delegation at the London meeting (December through February) of the first General Assembly of UNO. He also prepared extensive reports on the League of Nations Covenant and the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, and on the mandates system and the dependent areas problem. Subsequently, he supervised the preparation of 8 major reports for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and at the request of individual Senators, developed reports on a variety of topics such as the embargo acts of Congress, the policy of consultation in inter-American relations, the oil policy for the United States and the Anglo-American petroleum agreement, and a summary of American-Japanese negotiations prior to Pearl Harbor. During major debates on foreign relations this analyst has been readily available for consultation with Senators of all points of view and all party affiliations.

The analyst on labor problems has given very useful assistance to the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives in its deliberations on the minimum wage bill. In addition, he has prepared 8 major reports on request, since joining the staff in November, on such subjects as the handling of industrial disputes in Great Britain, the goal of the full employment bill, and collective bargaining and the strike limitation issue. He has been consulted by more than a dozen members of the House and Senate on aspects of the Case bill and other labor relations proposals made in the Senate and House Labor Committees.

Our taxation analyst prepared a report on postwar tax policies for the Senate Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and

Planning, which was published as a committee print. He has also prepared, or has in preparation, reports on the financing of social security, a comparison of public and private finances in the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and for the Joint Committee on International Revenue Taxation a comparison of the treatment by principal commercial countries of their nationals and corporations doing business abroad.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has found extensive use for the services of the Federal law analyst. Many major bills requiring extended consideration have been referred to him for analysis. On request he has prepared 15 reports such as those on S. 493 which adjusts the compensation and claims of war internees, S. 1120 which authorized the President to reorganize Government departments and agencies, and Senate Joint Resolution 48 which releases to States all Federal interest in lands beneath tidewaters and navigable waters. Another 7 reports which have been requested are being prepared at the present time.

The use made by the committees and Members of Congress of the analysts in these four fields should find its counterpart in the remaining 12 areas of specialization enumerated above. We have already discovered that some of the fields—such as foreign relations—cannot be covered adequately by the staff added under this past year's increase and are requesting additional staff at lower grades to meet this situation for the time being. We anticipate fairly soon the necessity for having more than one analyst in certain fields already provided for but for the time being we believe that the needs of Congress are better served—except for Federal law—by adding to the number of the fields covered.

Dr. EVANS. We have listed the new fields we expect.

FIELDS OF NEW ANALYSTS REQUESTED

Dr. GRIFFITH. And those new fields are the fields which are represented on these tables or charts [inserted above].

Mr. O'NEAL. These will be the 12 analysts you are asking for?

Dr. EVANS. They begin on the second line of page 146 in the justifications.

Mr. O'NEAL. And their salary range is this P-7?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Their salary range is P-7. Congress at the present time in these other fields, in the field of social welfare, in the field of engineering and public works, is limited to experts, at totally inadequate salaries, who must hold their own—which, of course, they cannot do—with the experts from the special interests and from the executive departments. Our proposal is to equip Congress in each of these subject-matter fields with at least one first-class man who has complete loyalty to Congress, not to either party within Congress, but to Congress itself, so that you would have not merely the truth, which I assume you would get from the Executive or the special-interest groups, but the whole truth which perhaps you would not get.

In these fields, Congress has no member of its staff whatsoever available as expert. We are having to handle in the whole field of national defense inquiries from Members and committees of Congress by somebody who goes to a book and puts a marker in the book. Our proposal is to take these various fields and give Congress, in this first year of

the expanded program, one top-notch man in each of the fields mentioned. We have broken down these fields according to the present committees of Congress, so that there will be complete coverage for the various committees of Congress by experts in the Legislative Reference Service available either for the committees or for the Members. They will give the committees the help they need.

I appreciated very much Chairman Cannon's compliment to us (off the record), but we have frankly been unable, Mr. Chairman, to supply the needs of Congress in these matters.

Mr. CANNON. To Members of Congress.

Dr. GRIFFITH. To Members of Congress.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, the other positions.

INCREASE IN TREND OF CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRIES

Dr. GRIFFITH. Perhaps this table will give you in a nutshell the situation on most of the other positions, although there are two which I would like to speak of individually afterward. This gives you the trend in the use you are making of us.

(The table is as follows:)

Congressional inquiries handled by the Legislative Reference Service

1925 -----	1, 771	1940 -----	8, 450
1930 -----	1, 874	1945 -----	14, 451
1935 -----	2, 164	1946 -----	estimated-- 16, 000

The trend is consistently upward. We have been able, after a fashion, to handle this year's load of inquiries by a very considerable use of overtime, all of which we lose this next year; in lieu of overtime, certain additional positions are put in. These amount to about 10 percent of the total amount.

Mr. O'NEAL. In dollars and cents?

Dr. GRIFFITH. In dollars and cents, it amounts to \$49,918. Assuming the present rate of increase for ordinary inquiries—and we have no reason why we should not assume it, because the curve has been so consistently upward—we shall need another 14 percent just to cover this increase. On the other hand, we are sending—and we know we are—inferior answers to inquiries. We are doing worse than that; frequently when Members request a report on a subject—shall we say the St. Lawrence waterway, which was a recent case—we are sending books with markers, when we should send Members a carefully digested, simplified report that would save the Member's time—a report streamlined for his use, prepared by an expert of intermediate grade (P-4) under the direction of one of our top specialists. For, if a Member asks us for a report on the St. Lawrence waterway, we assume he is planning either to ask questions in committee or to make a speech on the floor, and we should like to feel that the information which went to him was concise, accurate, impartial, and therefore more illuminative not merely to the Member himself, but to those of his colleagues who would listen to him. Several of the positions are to do a better job within the orbit of present inquiries.

Dr. EVANS. I think that can be explained rather briefly and in summary form by saying that 12 P-7 analysts will each have to have a P-1 research secretary, and the lower structure at the P-4 level, for

instance, will have to be strengthened. We request 13 people at the P-4 level. Then the rest of them are the clerical staff, cooperating with the additional staff in legal work, files, and other services, and messengers for the service as a whole. But the big increase is the 12 analysts and 12 secretaries for the analysts, and the 13 P-4 research people.

Dr. GRIFFITH. I should say in connection with the important work in the field of law we are going to need there a second top-flight man. The Senate Judiciary Committee has adopted the policy of referring every measure which it proposes to consider to us for preliminary analysis. We have fallen down on that job. We are from 6 to 8 weeks in arrears, although we have to give some priorities to things they want most, and work of that type is tremendously important. We prepared a report on the tidelands, in the matter of the title as between the States and Federal Government to tidelands. Billions of dollars were at stake there and we were quite conscious of the inadequacy of that report. We are not dealing here with peanuts; we are dealing here with problems and policies of the first magnitude, and Congress simply does not have the staff at the present time. That was the thing the joint committee felt, having gone over much of the same evidence. They said the Congress is trying to deal with matters of national importance without facilities for impartial studies.

Mr. O'NEAL. These secretaries are really analysts, too, are they?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Each one of them needs a research assistant to function effectively.

Dr. EVANS. But they do typing and other work, too, so that we call them "secretaries."

Dr. GRIFFITH. We need also in the same subject fields people at lower grades who can handle ordinary inquiries, so that we won't have to use the top men, who ought to be available for these major studies.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is about 24; the 12 analysts and the 12 secretaries. What are the others; what would they be doing?

Dr. GRIFFITH. There would also be 16 P-4's by the second half of the year, or an average of 13 for the full year. That is an average total of 37. There, again, the justification has been a little misleading because of the way we are expected to prepare the estimates. Actually we propose not 12, but 16 by the end of the year.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where do the rest of the other positions come; what are they?

Dr. EVANS. There is one P-6 research counsel, who would help edit reports before they went out; three P-2 research assistants; three P-1 research assistants; three SP-5 reference assistants; one file clerk; three messengers; two more legal people; two reporters for public hearings of committees; two information specialists, who would be in the press and radio galleries; an administrative assistant; an editorial clerk; a record clerk; four stenographers; four typists.

Mr. O'NEAL. Could you indicate which you consider the most important of those?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Chairman, while I would be glad to do that in terms of our needs, is it not a matter rather of the committee deciding which functions it wishes to make available for Congress?

Dr. EVANS. It would be a choice largely between the fields, I think.

Mr. O'NEAL. You know the committee is economy-minded; at the same time they do want to furnish service and you know much more about the subject. It is not a question of pleading guilty for you to make a distinction there—

Dr. GRIFFITH. I am not pleading guilty.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is not pleading guilty, but it would be helpful to the committee if you would tell us which you consider are the most important.

Dr. GRIFFITH. You are asking me which of those fields I believe Congress would need more adequate help in.

Mr. O'NEAL. If you would make a statement of that sort, we can probably apply the rule.

Dr. GRIFFITH. I certainly would not want to say there is adequate help now in veterans' affairs. You really are asking me that question in each of those fields—Indian affairs, perhaps, is not too urgent at the present moment.

Mr. O'NEAL. Well, they would not confine their activities only to that sort of thing, would they, in the Reference Service?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Our experience has been that as soon as a really first-class man is available for Congress in a field, the committees and the Members of Congress appreciate the service so much that he is at once used and overused in that field. They have been scrounging around to obtain the kind of thing we can do under such circumstances.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would not think you would want him all the year around. For instance, on a lot of the work you speak of there, possibly you will have inquiries the whole year around, but I should think after a bill became legislation, let us say OPA or something—

Dr. GRIFFITH. The man on OPA would be the man who would handle problems of industrial organization, and there would be other problems he would handle.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much.

COVERAGE OF CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS BY LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

Dr. GRIFFITH. May I present two specific projects which may or may not be as high priority, but are out of line with the others?

Committee hearings in the past, some of them, have been covered by a reporter from Legislative Reference, so as to present to Congress a one- or two-page summary each day. This has resulted in an increased demand for similar coverage of other hearings—a demand we have been unable to meet. We are proposing three positions here—two CAF-7 reporters, one CAF-3 typist—to make it possible for us to put on the desks of Members of Congress requesting it, within 48 hours after a public hearing is held, a one- to two-page summary of what took place at the hearing. We are proposing this as a time-saver, making it possible for the Member to have a real summary without having to go over the entire transcript.

We have gone beyond this in some instances. At the request of a group of Senators, we covered all of the Pearl Harbor hearings and prepared for them a summary, boiling down 4,000 pages of evidence on Pearl Harbor—tremendously important, too—to an 11-page summary and analysis of the total Pearl Harbor question. I have

brought copies of this along, because I think you may be interested in it.

Dr. EVANS. The increase involves two CAF-7 reporters and one typist.

Dr. GRIFFITH. We can then give to Congress a complete summarized coverage, for an additional expenditure under \$10,000, of every public hearing. It is for you to judge whether that is a sufficient timesaver of the Members' time to warrant the increase.

DETAILS TO PRESS GALLERIES

The last item was a request, on recommendation of the joint committee, that we put one of the members of our staff in the press and radio galleries of each House to be able to furnish spot information to the gentlemen of the press and radio in connection with the debates and discussions. That would expand the service we now give to Congress to include the press and radio galleries in the belief that this would make for more intelligent reporting of congressional activities. That is a job which we are ready to do if you wish us to do it; it is not a thing in which the initiative has come from us.

Dr. EVANS. That involves two P-5 information specialists.

Dr. GRIFFITH. I may mention, Mr. Chairman, that the joint committee, as you perhaps know, recommended, in addition to this \$500,000, for the Legislative Reference Service, \$1,000,000 additional staffing for the committees themselves, and unless and until that \$1,000,000 is made available to the committees, the assumption is we shall have to provide whatever they need.

(After discussion off the record.)

Dr. GRIFFITH. In connection with the Federal Aid to Education bill, we were requested by the chairman of the House committee to prepare analysis of the bill. Our education expert, who was one of the lower-grade staff members, as I happened to know, was somewhat in favor of the bill. He was an employee of long standing and practiced in the art of impartiality, but that was not enough, nor is it ever enough with us. We did not submit that report until a member of the staff who was opposed to the bill had also gone over his report, and what was left after the two of them finished with it we concluded would be an impartial study. We deliberately take that precaution with every major report. We have no strong partisans, but each such report is examined by sympathizers with opposite points of view and, before it goes out, it must satisfy both as being impartial.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you, Dr. Griffith. Those charts are very interesting and we would like to make use of them, but I do not know if they could possibly be reduced.

Dr. GRIFFITH. I think the subject matter can be reduced.

Dr. EVANS. We can reduce it to typewritten form.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now we have with us our colleague and member of the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Dirksen, who wants to speak to the committee on the appropriation request for the Legislative Reference Service.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, you will recall that in previous years I have appeared before this committee in behalf of adequate appropriations for the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress.

I note that for the fiscal year 1947 there is requested an increase of \$276,511 which would bring the total appropriation for this purpose to \$500,000.

Let me say to the committee that I am genuinely interested in the Reference Service and do hope that the committee will provide this increase.

Let me refresh the committee on the fact that more than a year ago the House and Senate created a joint committee to study the organization and operation of Congress and to recommend improvements in such organization and operation for the purpose of strengthening Congress and simplifying its operations.

That joint committee took testimony and held hearings and executive meetings for a long period of time and filed its report on March 4, 1946.

In that report the joint committee, consisting of six Senators and six Representatives, recommended that the Legislative Reference Service be expanded by increasing its appropriation to \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1947 to \$650,000 for the fiscal year 1948 and \$750,000 thereafter.

At a time when Congress and its individual Members are confronted with so much complicated legislation it is imperative that there be a place to which the Members can turn for expert assistance in developing data and background material in connection with the problems that arise from time to time. No other agency in Government is so well circumstanced to do this job as the Legislative Reference Service provided it is equipped with sufficient funds to engage the expert personnel that is necessary to make it the type of a reference service which is so richly needed.

I esteem it quite in order to say that I have been deeply impressed with the direction which Mr. Ernest Griffith has given to this Service. He has labored early and late to make it a useful and effective instrument but it becomes our responsibility to provide the funds where-with he can employ the staff that is so necessary because of the burden of work that is already upon him.

It is scarcely necessary for me to belabor this matter in detail. In proportion as Members come to appreciate and realize how useful the Legislative Reference Service can be I have no doubt that there will be unanimous approval of this estimate. I hope, therefore, that the committee will grant the full request of \$500,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next appropriation requested is for the distribution of printed cards. You had in the regular bill for 1946 \$227,900, plus a deficiency of \$54,200, making a total of \$282,100. Your base is \$266,200. Then you have new positions amounting to \$24,444 and supplemental new positions \$23,656, or a total increase requested for new positions for 1947 of \$48,100, and making the total estimated appropriation for 1947 \$314,300.

We will insert page 156 of the justifications in the record at this point.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Distribution of printed cards

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$227, 900	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	54, 200	
		\$282, 100
Deduct overtime and within-grade promotions not requested in 1947---		—15, 836
Adjustment: To round out estimate to nearest \$100-----		—64
		<hr/>
Base for 1947-----		266, 200
Increase requested for 1947:		
New positions-----	\$24, 444	
New positions (supplemental)-----	23, 656	
		<hr/>
		48, 100
		<hr/>
Total estimate or appropriation 1947-----		314, 300

Dr. EVANS. I think this can be explained very briefly.

NEED FOR INCREASES FOR 1947

We are asking for nine positions, which makes the \$24,444 item, to help keep our stock in better order so that we can give a more efficient service. This amount will be reflected in the sales and returns to the Treasury for the sale of printed cards.

The other amount is to give us a little cushion so that we can take care of increased demands that hit us during the course of a year. It is figured on the basis of a 10-percent cushion over the rate of the present years' operations and would be used only if the increased staff was made necessary by the increased demand for cards. If there are any questions you would like to ask, Mr. Henkle is the proper one to explain it.

INCOME FROM SALE OF CARDS

Mr. O'NEAL. I think you made a full statement about the use of the cards in the testimony this morning, and said the income was—

Dr. EVANS. About \$400,000 a year.

Mr. HENKLE. I think at the last estimate it was running pretty close to around \$420,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. This is a money-making activity?

Mr. HENKLE. The act under which we operate requires us to price the cards so as to return the money to the Treasury at cost plus 10 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think the price is fair as it now stands?

Mr. HENKLE. The people who determine whether our price is fair are the people who use the cards.

Mr. O'NEAL. What do you think their attitude would be?

Mr. HENKLE. Their attitude is very definitely favorable to paying whatever is necessary within reasonable limits.

Dr. EVANS. They would pay much more than they now pay if it were necessary.

Mr. HENKLE. I might just add a word there. We invited a group of about 18 library administrators to the Library last December to discuss with us ways in which we might improve this service to the

better advantage of the libraries, and while that group was here some of them, on their own initiative, got to discussing the question. They felt the Library ought to have from them some statement as to their attitude toward the prices we charge for cards. Our policy is this, that, on the basis of the cost-accounting records, each year ending June 30 we balance the cost of operations for that year against the income for that year, and readjust the prices of cards up or down effective the following September 1. That gives us a 2 months' period in which to make the necessary accounting.

Mr. O'NEAL. So your prices are not stationary; they vary?

Mr. HENKLE. They go up or down depending on the balance between the cost of operation and the income.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you charge anything in that cost for general supervision of the office?

Mr. HENKLE. Yes; we charge a percentage of the overhead.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you charge a percentage of the overhead for the maintenance of the whole Library, or just your part of it that goes into it?

Dr. EVANS. The General Accounting Office has figured out a cost-accounting system for us.

Mr. HENKLE. They have set up a cost-accounting system for us. This group stated quite categorically they wanted to assure us they wanted our card service to be of high quality and they were willing to pay for that high quality and, if giving an improved service led to an adjustment upward in the card prices, they would be quite satisfied. What they wanted was the best service we could give. It was on the basis of our consultation with them as to the character of the card service that we finally came to the conclusion that the action which we should take, which would most nearly give the improvement in the service they wanted, was to improve the supervision all along the line. That is, there was not enough supervisory staff. For example, there is a corps ranging from about 20 to 24 young men who draw the cards from stock to fill the orders. There is only 1 supervisor on the floor to supervise the 20 to 24 assistants. In almost any operation in a business or manufacturing field the immediate operating supervisor normally is not expected to handle more than 6 or 8.

USE OF CARDS BY LIBRARIES

Mr. O'NEAL. Briefly, tell us what that operation is. They take that card and it is placed by the library that gets it right into their files?

Mr. HENKLE. Briefly, we catalog books for our own collection.

Mr. O'NEAL. What books are those that you catalog—books that come in to you?

Mr. HENKLE. Those which come in to us.

Mr. O'NEAL. They are new books?

Mr. HENKLE. Yes; plus some books for which the copy for the catalog cards is supplied to us cooperatively by other research libraries, when we do not happen to have them.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is a uniform catalog system throughout all libraries?

Mr. HENKLE. It is a uniform catalog system throughout all libraries. The libraries who acquire books for their collections order

these cards from us, sometimes by author and title, sometimes by serial number, and the staff in the Card Division draws these cards from stock, clears them, makes out the bills, wraps them for shipping, and keeps the various business records that are essential to the accounting.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are there any questions?

Mr. CANNON. Notwithstanding your increased cost of production and your reclassification of employees, this sliding scale of prices makes it possible for you to maintain the same percentage of profit?

Dr. EVANS. That is right.

Mr. HENKLE. We adjust it to one year. It might run a little below 10 percent one year and another year a little above 10 percent. We have no control over that, but our effort is to keep just as near that level as we possibly can. Up to about 3 years ago, we were not able to do that, because we did not have an adequate cost accounting system. We do now.

Mr. TIBBOTT. But under all circumstances, it is more than self-supporting?

Dr. EVANS. That is right.

Mr. HENKLE. We attempt to maintain the letter, certainly, as well as the spirit of that act of 1902.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

Mr. O'NEAL. The next is "Index to State legislation." In the regular bill for 1946 you had \$35,000, and then a deficiency of \$6,242, or a total appropriated for 1946 of \$41,242. Your base for 1947 is \$40,054. You are requesting an increase for new positions of \$7,281, regular estimate; new positions, supplemental, \$22,265; contractual services, \$17,800, and supplies, \$1,000, or a total increase of \$48,346, making your total estimate of appropriations for 1947 \$88,400.

We will insert the summary of requirements on page 159 in the record.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Index to State legislation

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill) -----	\$35, 000	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency) -----	6, 242	
		\$41, 242
Deduct overtime and within-grade promotions not requested for 1947 -----		—1, 173
Adjustment: To round out estimate to nearest \$100 -----		—15
		<hr/>
Base for 1947 -----		40, 054
Increase requested for 1947:		
New positions (regular estimate) -----	\$7, 281	
New positions (supplemental) -----	22, 265	
Contractual services -----	17, 800	
Supplies -----	1, 000	
		<hr/>
		48, 346
		<hr/>
Total estimate or appropriation, 1947 -----		88, 400

Mr. O'NEAL. Now make some statement as to what this work is and the value of it.

SCOPE AND VALUE OF WORK

Dr. GRIFFITH. The Index to State Legislation is a service undertaken by the Library on the basis of an act of Congress 20 years ago to

make possible what had not hitherto been available, that is, an index of the laws of the States. It was undertaken by Congress originally not for its own use, but as an appropriate central service which the National Government might provide for the States. That is still its major use. If it were dropped, there would be no index to State laws, and there is no way in which such an index could be provided.

We provide in addition to the index of the laws also a monthly summary made available to the State legislative reference services and State governments, making it possible for them to compare developments in their States with those in other States. And once every 2 years we turn out a summary of the trends of State law.

Those are our services to the States, but the Federal Government, Congress particularly, has in recent years itself become more and more interested in State affairs. I think the best way of illustrating this would be another chart here [exhibiting] which shows the actual use made by Congress of the State law section which is administratively a part of the Legislative Reference Service. Although on a 6-year basis it does not look as steep as it is [indicating], actually if you would take the inquiries of these 2 years, 183 in 1940 and 461 in 1945, you would have a steeper line than this [indicating]. As mirrored by our inquiries, the increase in congressional interest in State laws has been found to be actually greater than its increase in interest in Federal laws, rapid though that is.

(The following was submitted later:)

Congressional inquiries handled by State Law Section

1939-----	144	1943-----	316
1940-----	183	1944-----	359
1941-----	343	1945-----	461
1942-----	297	1946 (estimated)-----	510

The kind of thing we are asked by Congress to do is to prepare, for example, for the House Pensions Committee a report on the State pension laws; for the House Subcommittee on the Physically Handicapped, a study of the laws relating to the physically handicapped in the States, which would furnish some basis for them to decide how far that very important problem is already dealt with. Neither of those were we able to do on the basis of our present staff. The House Pensions Committee scoured around and found someone from the Veterans' Administration, whom the Veterans' Administration assigned to us. The House Committee for the Physically Handicapped provided two positions from its own budget for us to do this. There were delays in both cases.

Our feeling is that inquiries of that type are of great importance. We have had a half dozen others this past year, requests for important studies of State laws in different fields, either for committees or Members of Congress which we have been compelled to refuse. In these cases they have not been so fortunate as to be able to assign personnel to us. Our feeling is that Congress has demonstrated a continuing need for studies of this type of State laws.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the distribution of the material you publish? Where is it distributed? Is it distributed free?

Dr. GRIFFITH. This report [exhibit], was prepared for the House Pensions Committee as House Committee Print No. 8. The distribution is in their hands. The last figure was over 30,000 copies, almost all of which had been paid for. That is, the War Department took thousands of them; the Veterans' Administration took further thousands, and so on.

Mr. O'NEAL. You had nothing to do with the printing cost?

Dr. GRIFFITH. We had nothing to do with the printing cost. The printing cost of the Index is borne by our appropriation, but no other printing cost.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the distribution of the Index?

Dr. GRIFFITH. The principal distribution is to State law libraries and the depository libraries throughout the United States. In addition, there is a small but important sales distribution of between 200 and 300 copies each time. But its major purpose is for the use of the agencies of the Federal Government and the State agencies that need to know the State laws of other States, and that is a free distribution.

Mr. O'NEAL. What income was produced from this activity during 1946, or to January, 1946, approximately?

Dr. EVANS. Just a few hundred dollars.

Dr. GRIFFITH. It is not to be justified on that basis.

Mr. O'NEAL. I understand.

VALUE OF INDEX IN THE STUDY OF STATE VETERANS' LAWS

Dr. EVANS. Might I interject one remark, that is, that the State Law Index Section of the Legislative Reference Service would not be able to do that study of State veterans' laws unless it had prepared this Index as a basis for its work.

Dr. GRIFFITH. It is very important. We could not do the studies we have been asked to do if we did not have them preceded by the Index.

Dr. EVANS. So while the printing of the Index is more or less a by-product, the making of the Index, of course, is something that is essential to it.

NEW POSITIONS

Dr. GRIFFITH. Three of the new positions are asked for to take care of congressional load, partly as an increase and partly, for these inquiries which we have had to refuse. With those three additional positions, we would not find it necessary to use the funds, for example, of the House Committee on the Physically Handicapped.

Mr. O'NEAL. What type of position is that; what grade?

Dr. GRIFFITH. One P-4; one P-2; one CAF-3. The major increase requested is for another project.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the difference between the supplemental and regular estimates? You differentiate between new positions, regular estimate, and new positions, supplemental.

Dr. EVANS. He proposed those three, I believe, in the Budget submitted last October, and the supplemental is largely for this new project.

Mr. O'NEAL. The three come under the regular estimate?

Dr. EVANS. I think so. There is a little change in the total, so that they do not exactly correspond.

Mr. O'NEAL. This total would not correspond to the three positions?

Dr. GRIFFITH. There is a slight difference in the classifications as a result of more mature study.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think that should be corrected, so that we know what that is. The three positions you have for the regular estimate would amount to about what?

Dr. GRIFFITH. \$9,182, of which \$7,281 was included in the regular estimates, and \$1,901 in the supplemental.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, what are your positions under "supplemental"?

Dr. EVANS. Fifteen at \$20,364.

Dr. GRIFFITH. This project is designed almost entirely for the executive agencies and is put in our estimate at the request of 14 of them. It is based on a report prepared under the direction of the Bureau of the Budget by its advisory committee on State and local government data, the relevant portion of which I will read briefly:

Many Federal agencies find it vitally necessary to follow State legislation as it bears upon the administration of their programs.

Although the Library of Congress publishes a biennial State Law Index, this publication follows the end of the biennial legislative sessions by about 6 months. It often is too late for departmental operating needs. Departments also need a current reporting service of bills introduced and bills passed in the several legislatures. Many Federal agencies attempt to keep informed by individual efforts through field offices and local representatives or through subscription to a commercial information service. Partial coverage and duplication of effort is the result.

There is, therefore, a real need to assign to a National Government unit—presumably the State Law Index Section of the Library of Congress—the responsibility for covering State legislation comprehensively on a current basis. To be of maximum usefulness, this service should include listings or digest of bills introduced and bills passed—to be made available frequently during the legislative sessions. A centralized service of this kind should result in economies of time and money for many Federal agencies.

The result of only partial service was great duplication of effort, so much so that a great many States were refusing to give Federal agencies their State laws. They were receiving requests from 12, 15, or 20 separate agencies. Therefore, partly under the impetus of the Bureau of the Budget, a conference was held of the executive agencies interested in this problem, and that conference was unanimous in recommending that the Library of Congress, the State Law Section, be made the central depository for State bills and laws, so that the States which did not wish to send them to 14 or 15 different Federal agencies could send them to one Federal agency which, in its turn, would make those bills and laws available to the other agencies.

We took the matter up with the Council of State Governments and found them ready and willing to cooperate within their meager resources. We also have letters from those Federal agencies indicating their support of this program. We are submitting our estimate to make it possible for the executive branch to have a central State bill and law service. We have indicated on page 162 a list of the things which we are prepared to do with that appropriation. Perhaps that list might be inserted in the record.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

1. A daily check-list of bills introduced in State legislatures, indexed by subject matter;
2. A daily check-list of new State laws, each annotated to identify the field covered;
3. Summaries of State laws;
4. Current calendars of State legislative bodies;
5. Photostatic copies of bills or laws requested by agencies, to be furnished at the regular rates;
6. Access to our up-to-date files of State bills and laws.

Mr. O'NEAL. These 15 men are what grades; what classification?

Dr. EVANS. One P-1; one P-3; seven P-2; two CAF-5; three CAF-3, and one CAF-5.

Dr. GRIFFITH. They are for half a year only. The State legislatures will not be in session until next January.

OBTAINING OF LAWS OF STATES

The item for contractual services assumes we will make arrangements with the Council of State Governments or some other suitable agency for the obtaining of the laws which the States print. In cases where the States do not print their bills and laws, it is necessary for us to have photostatic or typed copies made.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Those are to be available at all times for the States, or just available for use here?

Dr. GRIFFITH. They would be available for the States or any other users here in the Library.

Dr. EVANS. We would supply a copy to California of a New York statute just as quickly as we would to people downtown.

Dr. GRIFFITH. That would be done on a self-supporting basis. If California requested a photostatic copy of a New York law they wanted to obtain; but that cannot be done now because, in the first place, they do not know there is a law and, in the second place, there is no place to which to send for it.

Mr. TIBBOTT. It does not exist at the present time?

Dr. GRIFFITH. It does not exist at the present time.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the supply item of \$1,000?

Dr. GRIFFITH. That is for the mimeograph materials, and so forth, to make possible the circularization. That is the paper and stencil cost.

UNION CATALOGS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next is union catalogs. There was appropriated for 1946 in the regular bill \$44,700, and there was a deficiency of \$8,566. Your base for 1947 is \$51,590. You have an increase requested for "Revised allocations" of \$600; Ramspeck promotions, \$1,010; new positions, supplemental, \$180,418, making a total increase requested of \$182,028, making a total of \$233,618. Then there is a deduction of \$1,010 for Ramspeck promotions, or a net request for 1947 of \$232,608.

We will insert the break-down at this point.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Union catalogs

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$44,700
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	8,566
	<hr/> \$53,266
Deduct: Overtime and within-grade promotions not requested for 1947--	—1,635
Adjustment: To round out estimate to nearest \$100-----	—41
	<hr/>
Base for 1947-----	51,590
Increase requested for 1947:	
Revised allocations-----	\$600
Ramspeck promotions-----	1,010
New positions (supplemental)-----	180,418
	<hr/> 182,028
	<hr/>
Total estimate or appropriation-----	233,618
Deduct: Ramspeck promotions-----	—1,010
	<hr/>
Total-----	232,608

Mr. O'NEAL. The revised allocations and Ramspeck promotions are small amounts; I presume it is understood what those are; but on the new positions, who will speak to that?

VALUE AND USE OF UNION CATALOG

Dr. EVANS. I would like to make a brief statement that, in our view and in the view, we believe, of the librarians of the United States, the most important single service we could give that we do not now give is a complete service through our union catalog which enables us to tell any librarian who wants to write into us where any book is located in the United States.

There are many millions of books in the United States that are not in the Library of Congress or any other one library; so that we have to have this union catalog.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does that apply to all fields?

Dr. EVANS. That applies to all fields of knowledge; it applies to law; it applies to any field. No matter how complete our collection is, there are a great many books that are not present in any one library of the country, and you have to know the contents of all of them well in order to be able to make full use of the books which are available in the country.

We had one request from Dr. Conant of OSRD for six books that were not in the Library of Congress. We located every one of the six books within a few hours, by the use of our catalog, in Chicago and New York libraries, and we telegraphed those libraries to send photographic copies to Dr. Conant in Washington. It relates to some gas warfare study that was being made at that time. And in nearly any subject you touch, the older materials will be scattered all through the libraries of the country.

Our estimate looks big, but it is explainable largely by the fact we have prepared two 5-year projects which we think would break the back, substantially, of the job of getting the material represented in our catalog which is not now represented there.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL REQUESTED

Three positions are for the regular staff and the remainder are for these two 5-year projects. One of those is to check into the union cat-

alog various regional catalogs that are around the country; and I believe there are 37 research libraries also whose holdings are not adequately represented in those regional catalogs. The other project is to file the American imprints material into the union catalog. These represent thousands of titles of American books printed before 1877 that are not well represented in our collection.

Mr. O'NEAL. You merely collect and distribute this material, but there is no return?

Dr. EVANS. There is no return, no. This is a service we give; of course, it is for our own immediate users, and also all the libraries and research people throughout the country, and there are a good many industrial firms that make use of the union catalog, who send in and want material concerning, say, alloy steels and where they can get such information, and we send them back a letter telling them they can get it at the Buffalo Library, for instance.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you be able to fill these positions should the funds be allowed?

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Henkle has given some consideration to that and I think he believes that we can secure them; they are mostly of the lower grades.

Mr. HENKLE. They are practically all assistants in the clerical and subprofessional grades SP-5 and below—in the area where adequate personnel is available.

Mr. O'NEAL. You do not believe that you would be in position to put them all on at once.

Dr. EVANS. I think we could.

Mr. HENKLE. We would be able to secure them promptly.

Dr. EVANS. They are mostly used in copying files, copying cards, filing them, and we believe we could secure them fairly promptly.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, there would be lapses.

Dr. EVANS. We could reduce this by a small percentage.

MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

Mr. O'NEAL. Under the motion-picture project you had an appropriation of \$11,600; a deficiency of \$696, and you are requesting an increased amount of \$141,223, or a total estimate of \$153,500.

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Motion-picture project

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)	\$11,600	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)	696	
		\$12,296
Adjustment: To round out estimate to nearest \$100		—19
		<hr/> 12,277
Base for 1947		
Increase requested for 1947:		
Base pay increases	\$299	
Revised allocations	200	
New positions (supplemental)	55,224	
Travel (supplemental)	1,600	
Rental of vaults (supplemental)	24,600	
Contractual services (supplemental)	57,000	
Supplies (supplemental)	2,300	
		<hr/> 141,223
Total estimate or appropriation 1947		153,500

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Mr. O'NEAL. The first item is for 18 new positions at a total cost of \$55,224. Will you explain that request?

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, before I leave that item, may I say that Captain Bradley is director of the motion-picture project. I do not believe that the committee has met Captain Bradley. He is the gentleman at the end of the table.

I would like to say a few things about the background of the interest in this motion-picture business. The Library is largely in the motion-picture library business by virtue of the Copyright Act. We are late in assuming our full obligation in this respect partly because of the fact that the material is explosive, and we were not set up to handle it. Heretofore we have returned the material to the copyright owner on the day the deposit was made for copyright registration.

Four years ago Mr. MacLeish decided to change the policy and say that the Library of Congress would develop a motion-picture program, and a year ago we came to this committee and asked that a beginning be made, and a beginning was made in the amount of two positions. We asked for four, but we have those two this year, and we have also proposed to another committee of the Congress the construction of a motion-picture building.

The proposal to erect that building is now pending before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but our collections have been growing apace. We are registering films for copyright and are keeping some of them for preservation. We have had dumped on us a vast collection of motion pictures seized by the Alien Property Custodian from the enemy; we are now having put in the Library a huge quantity that the Army has said they will not allow to stay in Germany or in Japan, so we feel that we are in the business, unless Congress tells us to get out of the business. Having now some vaults in which we could put a good many million feet of film, and having a construction program pending before the Public Buildings Committee, we felt that we just had to call this to the attention of this committee and to ask for a staff, which we consider to be the minimum staff. We have asked for 18 persons in addition to the two that we now have, and we are asking for some additional and necessary equipment required in the reproduction of some of the films that are going bad if they are not reproduced soon. We believe that there is great value in this motion-picture collection. We cannot know the history of this war unless we know it in terms of the motion pictures as well as the books and the magazines and other documents. We think we have simply got to get into this field if we are to have any adequate service at all.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL REQUESTED

Mr. O'NEAL. The 18 man-years you have requested amount to \$55,224 and calls for how many positions?

Mr. BRADLEY. The increases for the motion-picture project call for 18 positions, the details of which are shown in the following statement:

(The statement referred to follows:)

Detail of increase requested—Motion-picture project

1 CAF-4, clerk-stenographer-----	\$2, 100
2 SP-6, film inspectors at \$2,320 each-----	4, 640
1 CAF-2, film-service attendant-----	1, 704
1 P-2 junior film technician (projectionist)-----	2, 980
1 P-5, film technologist-----	5, 180
2 P-3, acquisitions reviewers, at \$3,640 each-----	7, 280
2 P-2, catalogers at \$2,980 each-----	5, 960
2 P-3, bibliographers at \$3,640 each-----	7, 280
1 CAF-4, secretarial assistant to bibliographers-----	2, 100
1 P-5, film library specialist-----	5, 180
1 CAF-9, distribution supervisor-----	3, 640
1 CAF-7, assistant supervisor-----	2, 980
1 CAF-4, clerk-stenographer-----	2, 100
1 CAF-4, storekeeper-----	2, 100
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total (18 positions)-----	55, 224

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you explain the necessity for this set-up?

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is this program based on being in the Library Building where you are now located, or is it presuming that you will have the new building?

Dr. EVANS. This is presuming that the new building will not be ready. After the new building is ready we think it will take perhaps a hundred or more persons to give the full service, but we have not thought that through to completion.

Mr. TIBBOTT. This is intended to give service without the new building?

Dr. EVANS. By making use of the vaults which are now ready.

Mr. BRADLEY. First of all, Mr. Chairman, I would like to lay down a base in terms of which these films have meaning by calling attention to the fact that the First World War made use of some 6,000 reels of motion pictures, exposed principally by the Signal Corps. Of that amount less than 1,000 reels were preserved for future posterity. During the present war, just closed, there was something like 200,000 reels of films exposed, most of them dealing with various aspects which have to be evaluated in studying the causes of war. Our program is based upon that. This year's estimates are based on an expanded program, undertaken last year as a pilot project. In this year's estimates we are asking for only about one-fourth of the personnel we need for the present backlog.

For example, the first position, which you will note is a secretarial position, is to help take care of the load of correspondence, to answer inquiries, to take care of visitors and telephone calls which are now coming in at the rate of about 500 a month. I might say that motion pictures strike the imagination of people perhaps as much or more than any other medium we have. It appears that everybody is either a movie fan or wants to be an actor or a motion-picture writer, and, as a result, we are getting hundreds of letters, and those letters have to be handled. So the first position, therefore, is for a clerk-stenog-

rapher. This person would assist the curator to keep the files and answer mail.

Mr. O'NEAL. Who uses this service?

Mr. BRADLEY. First of all the Government agencies.

Mr. O'NEAL. I can understand the value of it and why you should be the depository for motion pictures for that purpose, just as you are for books and periodicals, but who else is going to make use of the motion pictures?

Mr. BRADLEY. As I say, first of all, governmental officials. Dr. Evans mentioned the Alien Property Custodian films, a collection of some 10,000 reels. Many of these films were used in training programs. The military services alone used the collection approximately two and a half times; that is, the equivalent of service on 25,000 reels. Other governmental offices, such as the Office of Strategic Services, the War Department, the Navy Department, and State Department have called for these motion pictures to get information concerning Japan and Germany.

Dr. EVANS. They called for films, especially the Office of Strategic Services, that were sent to Los Angeles and screened when they were looking for material concerning the Japanese Islands. It has been difficult to handle them under present limitations.

Mr. BRADLEY. Just recently one of the State Department representatives connected with the training program came to us and more recently has written asking us to set up a collection for use by the State Department to aid in its training program, particularly with reference to the foreign service, to acquaint the employees with the geography and customs and language of the peoples of other countries.

Only yesterday we received a request from the Patent Office asking for the use of a sizable collection, particularly scientific films in the fields of electricity, mechanics, and chemistry. They wanted them on a year's program basis, at least to be able to show them once a week, but we do not have the films available; that is, we do not have them here. Many of these films are still in crates, unpacked, in New York vaults. Recently we received a shipment of 47 tons from Germany, which we have not been able to do much of anything with except to store them.

The films are coming to us so rapidly that we can hardly keep up with the statistics. A year ago we had 10,000 reels, and when we made up the estimates on December 15 we had 19,000 reels, and to the 15th of April that has grown to 30,000 and now it is 49,000, due to large shipments from Germany. And we believe we have a good basis for thinking that before the end of this calendar year this figure will have jumped to 125,000 reels; and I might say that the sky seems to be the limit in the amount of films that we will be furnished.

So we need a secretary to handle a lot of inquiries which we are receiving in vast numbers.

The second category of positions you will note is that of film inspectors.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will these films be exposed for use by the general public?

Mr. BRADLEY. Oh, yes; that is, to certain segments of the public. I had not completed my answer to your previous question. First, they

will be exhibited to governmental officials; second to general searchers, historians, scientists, and others who are studying the causes of war. They may want to write a book on prison camps; they may want to write a book on hospitals. We will furnish reference and screening service to educators, and producers—and when I say producers I mean to include producers of education films—those who are looking for materials that are suitable for production, in Hollywood or elsewhere. It should be emphasized, however, that footage will not be furnished from copyrighted film or from film that has been received under comparable restrictions.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have any legislative authority to make a charge for this service, similar to that for supplying cards?

Dr. EVANS. We could, for the actual duplication of the positives of the motion-picture films, but I do not think we could charge them for maintaining the collection as a whole, such as the cataloging, storing, and things of that nature.

(Off-record discussion.)

Mr. BRADLEY. At the hearing last year the committee indicated a desire to have us report on what we had accomplished, and something concerning the value of this material. We have accomplished considerable, and I would like to take just a little time to discuss this.

I told you that the collections had been increasing, that we had at first some 10,000 reels, and at the present time we have some 40,000 reels, and that we are planning a new building and a new film service. We plan to make full use of the vaults that we now have provided by Public Building Administration.

Dr. EVANS. That is for the whole Government service.

Mr. BRADLEY. Yes. The agencies of the Government have joined in this work.

Mr. THURGOOD. The proposed new building is now pending before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

Dr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. BRADLEY. It is contained in H. R. 4276.

Mr. THURGOOD. Have hearings been held on that proposal?

Mr. BRADLEY. They have had hearings on it but because of the housing shortage it was indicated that it should not be reported out at the present time. There was no lack of interest, however.

Mr. THURGOOD. In the meantime you will have to store the films in vaults. Are these vaults in Washington?

Mr. BRADLEY. In the meantime the Public Buildings Administration has come to our rescue by erecting 81 temporary cinder block vaults.

Mr. THURGOOD. Where are they located?

Mr. BRADLEY. At Suitland, Md., right back of where we hope the permanent building will be located. We still have some vaults, but they will not take care of the entire load.

During the last year—and I am reporting back to you also on what we have accomplished—we believe we have, to our satisfaction and to the satisfaction of the committee, been able to meet the problem of selection. It has been a most difficult one to solve. Previously the selections have been made by the Museum of Modern Art acting as our agent, and we feel that this work should come back under our jurisdiction just as the selection of books is. So we are taking on that load. Whereas the museum used four people in selecting films we

believe we can get a long with two. We can get along with a smaller number because we are letting the public help select the films. In addition we have largely resolved the problem of cataloging film with promising results.

PERSONNEL

Taking up now the personnel in the order named: First is the clerk-stenographer, which I have already mentioned.

Second are the film inspectors; two SP-6 at \$2,320 each. Each film inspector can inspect about 30 reels a day, or a total of about 12,000 reels per year for both of them. You can see with the 49,000 we have on hand the terrific backlog to be taken care of.

Mr. O'NEAL. How is that work being done now?

Mr. BRADLEY. No one is doing that work now. We are having to start from scratch.

Next is a film service attendant, CAF-2 at \$1,704, to unpack, move, and shelve films, locate a film under its call number, prepare it for service, and return it to its proper storage location when service on it has been completed. That is just labor, and it is estimated that one attendant can handle that work.

Next we want a junior film technician, a P-2, at \$2,980 to supervise inspection, and to serve as a projectionist for screening, on a reference basis. We have no projectionist at the present time. We have to go out and hire a commercial projectionist when needed.

Then we want a film technologist, a P-5, at \$5,180, who will be a physicist, qualified to deal with manufacturers, and scientific societies, and write specifications for use in the purchase of equipment. He should be a good man and be acceptable to the technical industry.

Then we want two acquisitions reviewers, P-3 at \$3,640 each for screening and checking current published reviews and similar literature. Again, we will spend about one-fourth of what was previously being spent for this selection job.

And we want two catalogers, P-2 at \$2,980 each who will be able to catalog about 6,000 reels a year.

We want two bibliographers to collect and organize information on films that are now in the Library of Congress, some of which will be used as a service to Government officials, to educators and others, and to assist the project generally in organizing its holdings. The bibliographer would need to bring out the high lights from the educational standpoint. And again we are approaching this on a modest basis; we are only asking for two people to do this job.

Then the bibliographers need a secretarial assistant, which, I understand, is the ordinary Library procedure, a secretarial assistant for each two bibliographers.

We also need a film library specialist, P-5, at \$5,180, to contact producers of educational, training, and industrial films, to locate desirable materials, to make recommendations, and help establish service policies. I can envision the need of a man who has had educational training and who can go out into the educational field, make contacts and meet with educators, attend their conventions and conferences. I do not know whether we will be able to get anyone at that price or not.

One distribution supervisor is requested, CAF-9, at \$3,640. The major bulk of the work of this person would be that of making the

films available—what some people refer to as film distribution. We are willing to accept that word but I would suggest we call it a modified distribution. We do not intend to engage in a retail distribution business; we will attempt to make noncopyrighted films available to schools, to libraries, and to other organizations who will serve their own communities, patterned somewhat on our present inter-library loan procedure. For example, veterans are going to be interested in these films even to the second and third generation.

There are something like 6,000 training films, many of which could be shown in schools, and otherwise be made available to local communities. We feel that is just as much a part of our obligation as the service we render on books.

Under this project we have asked for one CAF-7, at \$2,980, to assist the supervisor, one CAF-4, at \$2,100, in the nature of a clerk-stenographer, and one CAF-4, at \$2,100, a storekeeper.

That makes up the total of 18 positions, Mr. Chairman.

TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1946.

CHANGES IN LANGUAGE

Mr. O'NEAL. Referring to the motion-picture project, I notice some new language in the bill. Does anyone care to make a statement about that? You strike out the words—

make preliminary investigations and to prepare plans for recording, storing, and servicing motion pictures and still photographs—

and insert new language—

develop, record, store, and service motion pictures.

Further down there is a little more new language—

all other necessary expenses incidental to the development of the motion-picture program.

Does anyone care to make a statement on that?

Dr. EVANS. I would like to make a brief statement. Last year's language was appropriate only for the first year of planning of the program. This year we are asking for a regular unit to go ahead with the work of increasing the collection of motion pictures and making records of them, taking care of the servicing, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. The new language, then, covers the whole field and that will be in the nature of permanent legislation and you will have set up a definite activity of that sort?

Dr. EVANS. We have set up what we call a motion-picture project. Eventually it might grow into a department, or something of that kind.

We feel we are authorized to handle this material now; we feel we do not need any legislation in order to handle it, because it is basic library material and a part of the copyright material, and we have a right to add copyright material to the permanent collections and give service on it. So this language is really specifying the purpose of the project; we do not believe a point of order could be made against it, because we believe our basic act authorizes us to handle motion pictures.

Mr. O'NEAL. This is more a definition?

Dr. EVANS. That is right.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Has this department greatly increased since last year?

Dr. EVANS. In its collections, it has greatly increased; its staff has not. We assigned two people to it and got two by appropriation last year, so that we have four people in the unit now.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, GENERAL

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is, "Increase of the Library of Congress." There was appropriated in 1946 regular bill \$525,000, and you are asking, for 1947, an increase of \$45,700, or a total of \$570,700. We will insert the break-down in the record at this point.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Increase of the Library of Congress, general

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$525, 000
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	525, 000
Increase requested for 1947 (supplemental)-----	45, 700
Total estimate or appropriation, 1947-----	570, 000

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS, 1947

Mr. O'NEAL. I know, of course, that the appropriation for 1946 was very much larger than any previous appropriation that had ever been granted for this purpose. As I understood it, we granted that because of the presentations made by representatives of the Library that the 1946 fiscal year presented unusual opportunities for the acquisition of material which could be had at no other time. So Congress provided additional funds in order to take advantage of that opportunity. The appropriation this year is still larger. I would be glad to have you explain that.

Dr. EVANS. I would like Mr. Clapp to speak to that. He is Director of our Acquisitions Department. We are both, of course, very familiar with the purpose of the program here, but I would like for him to speak to it.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. Chairman, the appropriation for 1945 was in the amount of \$198,000, approximately \$200,000. Last year we asked you for an increase to \$1,000,000.

Dr. EVANS. Including law.

Mr. CLAPP. Including under that head the item now separated under the heading "Increase of Law Library, Library of Congress."

ACQUISITION OF MATERIALS IN LIBERATED AREAS

The purpose of that large increase was, as you have stated, to make use of the opportunities provided to us by the conclusion of hostilities to secure in the liberated areas materials which we were prevented from getting during the war. We included in our estimates certain items for personnel to make it possible for us to make the expenditure. Because the language of our estimate was not enacted as we had proposed it, we were not given the opportunity to secure personnel, and we had to look elsewhere. By great good fortune—perhaps "fortune" is not the exact word to use—but through the cooperation of the War

Department and of other agencies of the Government, the State Department, Navy Department, and so forth, we have been able to make use of personnel although not on our rolls, and we have been able substantially to execute the program as we had planned it and even to get materials within the amount of \$525,000 which we had expected to have had to purchase, and for which we estimated the amount of \$1,000,000.

For example, I can tell you that up to April 17 we had received some 500,000 pieces from Germany through the facilities of the War Department. Those are items and books which we had expected probably to have to purchase, but which actually we have not had to purchase; so that we have been able to use the appropriation for those books which we have not been able to get in this manner through the Army and similar channels.

(After discussion off the record:)

Mr. CLAPP. Some of these materials the Army needs for its own intelligence purposes, to inform themselves regarding the situation in the defeated countries; others are material that, although the occupying force does not need itself, yet it is determined, as a part of the Allied policy, not to permit the conquered country to retain, such as great military libraries and party libraries. Because the Army is not desirous of keeping all of the material for itself, it has no alternative but to burn or pulp the books which it does not need to keep for their intelligence value.

At that point the Army discussed the situation with us. We had heard that large quantities of books were being pulped; so we offered our services to assist the Army in screening this material.

As a result, we have an arrangement by which the Army accepts our advice and, in very small part, our actual assistance in screening materials which it holds, and permits us to make use, for our purposes, of what the Army itself does not want.

Because many of these books are secured in duplicate, triplicate, or even in large quantities (for example, as when a Nazi publishing house is confiscated), we have enlisted in this matter the interest and cooperation of other libraries in this country who, like ourselves, have not been able to purchase books and are even in a worse fix than we are because they have not had the facilities which we have had during the war. They are very anxious to get books published during the past 6 years, not to say during the last decade, in many countries. So these other libraries are assisting us to pay the expense of the whole operation.

You may be interested to know that, in consequence, the Library of Congress is acquiring for very little cost a great number of valuable books.

EXPENDITURES DURING CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

Mr. O'NEAL. That, of course, is what we want to know—what it is costing. How much of this amount of money, \$525,000, has been expended?

Mr. CLAPP. Of the amount of \$525,000, we have obligated as of March 31, 1946, the amount of \$423,670.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will the balance be obligated?

Mr. CLAPP. Only too easily, sir. We are retrenching.

Mr. O'NEAL. You mean it will all be obligated?

Mr. CLAPP. Every cent of it.

MATERIALS PURCHASED DURING CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

Mr. O'NEAL. What have you purchased with that money? Just be specific; what has been purchased for that amount of money?

Mr. CLAPP. Let me give you one or two concrete examples. In Germany, the Army, as I say, has been confiscating military and party materials, book materials and materials which it needs for its own intelligence. That includes four varieties of intelligence—industrial and technical, military, naval, and air. We get none of the industrial and technical, military, naval, or air. We are very anxious to secure the industrial and technical professional journals of the past 6 years, and those we are purchasing. As you can imagine, book stocks in Germany are very limited.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. O'NEAL. Could you give us some sort of break-down of how the \$423,000 has been expended to date?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes; I can give you an exact break-down.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you that material before you now to go in the record, or can you tell us something about it?

Mr. CLAPP. I would prefer to compile a list showing the exact break-down, but I can say generally—

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of that money has been spent for travel and other expenses, excluding the actual purchase price of books?

Mr. CLAPP. As of March 31, 1946, we had obligated for freight and express \$6,042; for postage, \$2,500; for telegrams, \$1,200; for long-distance telephone, \$200; for travel, \$39,707, which is in excess of the limitation; but the excess and somewhat more than the excess will be repaid to us or is in process of being repaid to us by cooperating libraries.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many were in a travel status?

Mr. CLAPP. Thirteen, all in Germany. For books specifically we had obligated on what we call blanket orders, including \$25,000 placed at the disposal of our agents in Berlin; \$7,500 placed at the disposal of our agents in Austria; \$25,000 placed at the disposal of our agents in Frankfurt; \$20,000 to the man in Paris, and another \$10,000 to the same man for The Hague—I told you it was all in Germany, but we have had one man covering Paris and the low countries—

Mr. O'NEAL. That is the actual purchase price of books?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; that is the actual purchase price of books I am estimating here. For all the blanket orders it is \$198,395. It is all for purchases.

Dr. EVANS. Some of those blanket orders are outside of Europe.

Mr. CLAPP. Some are in China, Japan, India, and southeast Asia, including Burma, Cochin China, the Straits Settlements, one in Turkey, another in Cairo, still another in London, and so forth.

Blanket orders are orders by which we place money at the disposal of an agent and give him categories upon which he makes purchases. We do not specify the titles.

On regular purchases, in which we specify the titles or collections to be purchased, we have obligated \$134,030. Then because in some countries it has been very difficult to make any arrangements for purchases, we have made arrangements for exchange. Russia is one of those; the Netherlands is another. Commercial rates of exchange of money are unsettled, and dollar credits are lacking in those countries. They are very anxious for American books and in a number of cases, consequently, we have made arrangements with the principal libraries in those countries by which they will give us, for example \$10,000 worth of their books against \$10,000 worth of our books.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think you said you could give us and I wish you would give us a dollar-and-cents accounting of just where this money went and what books were acquired for it, and how the money was spent. Can you put that in the record?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, What were the acquisitions to the Library we got for this amount of money? I do not mean a list down to the last book or anything of that sort; of course, you could not do that; but I do think we would like to have something of a financial statement showing for what the \$525,000 has been spent; that we got so much that was given to us or turned over to us, so much by exchange, but we made actual dollars-and-cents purchases of so many books for this amount of money—something of that sort, so that we will know where the money went and have a better idea as to what you are going to do with the money you are asking for next year.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

APPROPRIATION FOR INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, GENERAL
OBLIGATIONS AND ACCESSIONS TO DATE, FISCAL YEAR 1946

1. Summary of obligations, July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946

For purchase of books and other library materials (see tables 2 and 3) -- \$374, 021
Other obligations:

Transportation of things-----	\$6, 042	
Communication services:		
Postal service-----	2, 500	
Telegrams and cables-----	1, 200	
Long-distance telephone-----	200	
Travel expenses-----	¹ 39, 707	
		49, 649
Unobligated balance-----		101, 330
Total appropriation-----		525, 000

¹ Current excess over limitation to be reimbursed from gift fund.

2. Obligations for purchase of books and other library materials by subject allotments—Continued

Allotment	Titles	Amount	Allotment	Titles	Amount
Philosophy and religion	459	\$2,500	Italian literature, etc.	85	\$649
History, American	228	2,134	English literature, etc.	404	3,462
History, other than American	7,046	16,806	American literature, etc.	161	963
Genealogy	63	600	Drama	45	643
Geography	125	1,109	Science	242	3,497
Maps	446	3,708	Medical sciences	54	349
Social sciences	1,105	4,966	Agricultural sciences	46	425
Political sciences	461	4,654	Technology	122	1,111
Education	73	216	Military science	35	195
Music	971	7,541	Naval science	31	126
Fine arts	378	6,327	Bibliography	177	2,890
Language and literature	13	162	Extra copies	574	4,458
Classic literatures	34	213	Manuscripts	780	8,545
Celtic literature, etc.	12	5	Rare books	144	10,257
Scandinavian literature, etc.	33	643	Photographs	550	1,450
Germanic literature, etc.	753	6,146	Recordings	277	7,307
Near East literature, etc.	91	1,445	Photoduplicates	¹ 5,000	5,300
Hebraica and Judaica	191	1,073	Blanket orders	¹ 180,072	180,072
India	235	3,232	Subscriptions and continuations	¹ 15,744	31,488
Southeast Asia, Oceania	46	297	Exchange	¹ 28,840	28,840
Chinese literature, etc.	61	7,391			
Japanese literature, etc.	51	2,394			
Hispanic literature, etc.	991	6,946			
French literature, etc.	257	1,456			
			Total obligations	247,506	374,021

¹ Estimated.

3. Obligations for purchase of books and other library materials, by areas

Country	Blanket orders	Other ¹	Total	Receipts on blanket orders	
				Pieces	Expenditures
United States		\$70,400	\$70,400		
Africa	\$1,760	450	2,210	1,190	\$1,297
Australia	100	500	600	(2)	(2)
Austria	7,500		7,500		
Belgium	2,000	1,500	3,500	4,118	1,075
Canada	350	1,500	1,850	148	198
Central America	325	500	825	(2)	(2)
China	4,000	4,000	8,000	(2)	(2)
Denmark		500	500		
France	17,500	5,000	22,500	53,092	13,278
Germany	70,000	500	70,500		
India	2,050	3,232	5,282	2,225	2,37
Iran		500	500		
Italy	30,000		30,000	10,097	54
Japan	2,000		2,000		
Luxembourg	2,000		2,000		
Mexico	700	750	1,450	86	158
Morocco	100		100		
Netherlands	8,000	12,000	20,000	4,292	7,829
New Zealand	250	100	350	(2)	(2)
Norway	6,000		6,000		
Palestine	500		500	264	145
Portugal	500	1,500	2,000	(2)	(2)
Spain	1,000		1,000		
South America	500	2,500	3,000		
Switzerland	2,200	3,500	5,700	488	342
Syria	6,200	1,000	7,200	(2)	(2)
Turkey	500		500		
United Kingdom	500		500	272	500
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	4,937	6,000	10,937	2,896	3,068
Yugoslavia	1,500	11,172	12,672		
Various	500		500		
Subscriptions and continuations (various)	6,100	35,857	41,957		
		31,488	31,488		
Total	180,072	193,949	374,021	76,818	27,981

Approximate amounts.

¹ Receipts in present fiscal year obligated against prior year appropriation.

4. Accessions, July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946, by form

	By purchase under "Increase of the Library of Congress, general" ¹	By gift, exchange, copyright, etc.	Total ²
Books and pamphlets.....	48,855	225,446	274,301
Manuscripts (pieces).....	7,800	101,296	109,096
Maps.....	446	57,484	57,930
Microfilm (reels).....	5,000	9,557	14,557
Motion pictures (reels).....		1,334	1,334
Music (pieces).....	971	13,894	14,865
Newspapers (issues).....	135,000	492,094	627,094
Other serials (issues).....	86,958	722,508	809,466
Phonograph records.....	400	29,093	29,493
Photographic prints and slides.....	550	11,428	11,978
Prints.....	10	1,461	1,471
Other (posters, charts, leaflets, etc.).....		78,282	78,282
Total.....	285,990	1,743,877	2,029,867

¹ Exact count maintained for books and pamphlets only. Accessions include items charged against current and prior year appropriations.

² Total does not include purchases from funds other than "Increase of the Library of Congress, General."

5. Accessions, July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946, purchases and gifts, examples of receipts by specific areas

Country	Receipts by purchase under blanket orders		Gifts, exchanges, etc. (pieces)
	Pieces	Expenditure	
Australia.....	(1)	(1)	1,578
Belgium.....	4,118	\$1,075	8,100
China.....	(1)	(1)	5,400
France.....	53,092	13,278	4,800
Germany.....			581,250
India.....	125	137	6,206
Latin America.....	574	500	67,000
Netherlands.....	4,202	7,829	5,000
Turkey.....	272	500	4,600
United Kingdom.....	2,866	3,068	3,883
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....			9,791
Total.....	65,149	26,287	697,608

¹ Receipts in present fiscal year obligated against prior year appropriation.

6. Foreign representatives

During portions of the current fiscal year the Library of Congress has employed in a cooperative acquisitions activity in behalf of itself and other American libraries, foreign representatives as follows: Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, 1; Germany, 13. The representatives in Germany constitute a mission operating under the War Department.

For accessions by purchase and by gift, etc., during the year from these countries, see table 5.

In addition, the Department of State has maintained publication procurement officers, during portions of the year, in missions in Italy, France, Spain, United Kingdom, and Brazil.

7. *Type of material acquired*

The Library has prepared for publication, not at Government expense, the following accession lists of recent foreign books:

European Imprints of the War Years:

Part 1. Italian Imprints, 1940-1945. Reproduced and distributed for the Library of Congress by G. E. Stechert & Co., New York., 1946. 345 pages.

Part 2. German Imprints, 1940-1945. Reproduced and distributed for the Library of Congress by J. Edwards, publisher, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1946. 315 pages.

Part 3. French Imprints, 1940-1945. Reproduced and distributed for the Library of Congress by J. Edwards, publisher, Ann Arbor, Mich. In press.

These accession lists (copies of the first two of which are submitted herewith) list approxi 7,000 Italian, 11,000 German, and 11,000 French war-year publications acquired by the Library of Congress and other Federal libraries, and covering all fields—law, medicine, agriculture, military and naval science, economics including banking and statistics, literature, art, history, bibliography, science, and technology, etc. Maps, music, and periodicals are not included. The items in these lists are typical of the current foreign publications now being acquired.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about purchases in this country? I suppose that came out of this same \$525,000?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir. I do not have an exact break-down of the amount of money that went for purchases in this country, but we estimate it at about \$75,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. What sort of accounting do you keep? You should know exactly what was spent in this country, should you not?

Mr. CLAPP. I should and I would very much like to, but I am asking you for a clerk just for that very purpose, under the head of "Order Division." The difficulty there is this: Each book is represented usually by an order and we have to sort those order cards for various purposes. At present we sort them principally for fiscal purposes against the subject allotment, or against what appropriation this order is to be charged. I would like to sort those cards for many other purposes, like "In what language is this book written?" "What is the subject?" "Where is it published?" and so forth; but for that I need another clerk.

Mr. O'NEAL. But for the purpose of this appropriation bill, when you make up your estimate and ask for the money, I suppose we are probably a little more mundane than we should be, but the fact is we would like to know what you get for the money and all that kind of thing, and we would like you to give us a statement of what you bought for the money appropriated and give us some idea of the value of it. In other words, there is no use in appropriating money if we are not getting value received. We have confidence in you gentlemen that you made good purchases and made them wisely, but we would like when we go out on the floor and somebody asks Mr. Tibbott, "You are appropriating \$525,000 for the Library; how much did you increase the actual value of the Library and its usefulness?" to be able to tell them and not have to say, "I don't know, but they got a lot of books." That is no answer.

Mr. CLAPP. During the last year—you see, the current year is very much in full swing—most of the books we purchased with the \$525,000, even where we have paid for them, have not arrived and won't arrive for several months. We are dependent upon shipping conditions from Germany.

Dr. EVANS. We cannot, as Mr. Clapp says, give the complete story—

Mr. O'NEAL. I understand.

Dr. EVANS. But I think we can give you enough so that you can answer questions. We can take certain obligations and itemize what we got and show samples of the material.

Mr. O'NEAL. The first thing we get on the floor somebody will ask "Where did the money go; what did you get for it?" and we would like to be able to tell them.

Dr. EVANS. That is a fair question, and we will get the material for you.

Mr. CLAPP. I have those figures for last year, which is a completed year; but those for the current year—

Mr. O'NEAL. You said you had obligated \$423,000. I think you should know what it was obligated for—put down the amount and tell what the money went for.

Dr. EVANS. We can do that.

Mr. CLAPP. We have a record of every item bought.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now give us a statement of what you are proposing to spend the \$570,700 for that you are asking for in this item.

Dr. EVANS. Before he states that, I would like to make one modification of something Mr. Clapp said. He said we place a blanket order in some country. I would like to add to that that when we pay for those books we do have detailed invoices so that we know precisely what books we are paying for and how much each one of them costs. And if they are not market prices, they are subject to refusal.

Mr. CLAPP. The blanket order is merely a device to get a book while it is still available; because, during the war, and after, editions have been very limited. For example, in Germany new editions may be limited to something like 500 copies and, unless an agent is right there to snap it up, it will do very little good to hear about it 6 months later.

Dr. EVANS. But we do not pay for them without a detailed invoice.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Have any of those books been taken as contraband?

Dr. EVANS. There are some the Army have taken for that purpose and have given to us.

PURCHASE PROGRAM IN 1947

Mr. O'NEAL. What do you propose to do with the money you are asking for 1947?

Mr. CLAPP. For 1947 we have asked for an actual increase over the amount provided for 1946 of \$45,700. I think the committee is familiar with the policy which we hope to be able to apply to our purchase of books from now on. You have heard how extensive our collections are in many respects, and we have perhaps not told you enough about how useful those collections were during the war; how useful our collection of maps was to the armed services; how useful even our collection of Chinese material was to the armed services. We have, I am afraid, insisted a little too much on how deficient they were in assisting the armed services, and how, although we had a million maps and some maps which the Army used, we lacked many others which it needed.

Mr. O'NEAL. We understand it is not a complete collection, but no one else had one.

Mr. CLAPP. Right.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, how are you going to spend this money that you are asking for 1947?

Mr. CLAPP. We hope, simply stated, to secure the substantial books of the world from now on.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where are the people going to operate? How much of that amount of money are you going to spend in America; how much overseas? In other words, how do you arrive at the amount of \$570,000 as the amount you need for 1947?

Mr. CLAPP. There is a break-down of the estimate on pages 184 and 185 and I have a copy here which, if appropriate, can be inserted in the record. I have broken down the estimate into three parts: (1) Current materials, (2) noncurrent materials, and (3) other obligations.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Appropriation for increase of the Library of Congress, general—Break-down of estimate

	Number of items		Cost
	Books	Other materials	
Current materials:			
United States:			
Books.....	5,000		\$15,000
Other materials.....		35,000	12,200
Foreign:			
Books.....	80,000		200,000
Other materials.....		560,000	196,000
Noncurrent materials:			
Books.....	16,000		50,000
Other materials.....		100,000	50,000
Total.....	101,000	695,000	523,200
Other obligations:			
Travel expenses.....			25,000
Transportation of things.....			10,000
Communications.....			7,500
Other contractual services (microfilming services, listing, copying, packing, etc.).....			5,000
Total other obligations.....			47,500
Total estimate.....			570,700

1. *Current materials—United States.*—This item is to purchase books, periodicals, etc., published in the United States and not obtainable as copyright deposits; also additional copies of materials needed to meet current demands and for use as reference works. No increase is requested for this item.

2. *Current materials—foreign.*—This item is to purchase the current and very recent substantial books and other materials (exclusive of law, agriculture and medicine) of all countries. The same estimate has been reached by two methods of computation.

In the first place, a study of the acquisition by 60 American research libraries of substantial foreign books in the period 1934-40 conducted under the auspices of the Association of Research Libraries by Mr. Keyes D. Metcalf, the librarian of Harvard University,¹ has shown that the Library of Congress has about 20 percent of such books from eight selected countries—five in the Eastern Hemi-

¹ See Williams, Research Library Acquisitions From Eight Countries, Library Quarterly, October 1945.

sphere and three in the Western Hemisphere. For the years under consideration the average annual appropriation for "Increase, general" was \$111,250, and it is probable that approximately 71 percent on the average of this amount, or \$79,200 was annually expended for current foreign acquisitions. Assuming the general applicability of the results of Mr. Metcalf's study, and assuming the continuance of the rate of publication during the next year, except in the defeated enemy countries, a sum five times this amount, namely, \$396,000, is now needed to secure the total substantial book production.

This estimate checks with a computation based upon the anticipated book production of the 48 areas in which it is proposed to conduct current purchasing operations during the next year. It is not possible to make exact cost estimates on the basis of a regional break-down because of the inordinately detailed sorting of individual records required; these data could be secured without extravagant expenditure of manpower only through the use of electrical tabulating machinery, which is not now available for this purpose.

3. *Noncurrent materials*.—It is proposed to continue to purchase noncurrent materials (i. e., materials more than 10 years old), whether of American or foreign origin, as they become available. The sum of \$100,000 is estimated. This represents no increase in the percentage allotted to noncurrent materials.

4. *Other obligations*.—The item for travel expenses is reduced in anticipation of the effectuation of the publications procurement program of the Department of State. The other items are estimated in an amount to support the purchase program.

BASIS OF ESTIMATE FOR BOOK PURCHASES IN 1947

Mr. CLAPP. Under "Current materials" I am estimating we will purchase 5,000 books in the United States at a cost of \$15,000, and 35,000 other pieces of material, including newspapers, periodicals, maps, music, phonograph records, and so forth, at a cost of \$12,200.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me ask about books purchased in the United States, 5,000 items at \$15,000: Can you tell us something about what you have in mind—what books?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. You speak of them as being "current material."

Mr. CLAPP. We purchase books, periodicals, and so forth, published in the United States and not obtainable as copyright deposits; also additional copies of materials needed to meet the current domestic requirements of the reference collections.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let us be specific. On the item of books, 5,000 items at \$15,000, which are current books, according to the heading—is that correct?

Mr. CLAPP. That is correct, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. All of which, I suppose, you will get in the Copyright Office? You get copies of them; that is required by law.

Mr. CLAPP. That is so; we get two copies.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are these additional copies of those books you are getting?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir. For example, take the World Almanac: I believe we are now purchasing something like 30 copies of the World Almanac. That book is needed in a number of places, and two copies would be insufficient.

Mr. O'NEAL. How did you arrive at the figure of \$15,000, just to get an idea of how you prepared the budget? Is it just based on past experience?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir. We estimated it on the average cost of \$3 per book.

Mr. O'NEAL. What are the 35,000 items of "Other materials"?

Mr. CLAPP. Periodicals, maps, phonograph records, and so forth. My figure of 35,000 is derived from the general average of our purchases, in which the ratio of books to other materials is as 1 to 7.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, "Foreign books" under "Current materials," 80,000 items at \$200,000: What definitely can you say about those books as to what type they are and what you have in mind? In preparing the budget, how did you arrive at that figure of 80,000 items?

Mr. CLAPP. We arrived at the figure of 80,000 items in two ways. First, let me say what character of books they are. These are books that have a substantial interest for research. Only the very smallest portion of them would be works of belles lettres: fiction, drama, music, poetry. A small proportion of them, yes; the great majority, however, would be scientific and technical. They would be works of economic, statistical, sociologic, political, geographic, and all the hundred-and-one categories of subject matter in which people in this country are interested, in which officers of the Government of the United States are interested, and in which Members of Congress are interested.

So much for the books themselves.

Mr. O'NEAL. In what countries would those be acquired?

Mr. CLAPP. We have isolated 48 areas.

Mr. O'NEAL. I was going to say in Europe probably and, of course, Asia there would be very little now in the way of publishing books of that character, I imagine.

Mr. CLAPP. We have isolated 48 areas where we ought to be conducting acquisition. That includes areas all the way from Inner Mongolia to Australia.

Mr. O'NEAL. Give us some figures; let us know a little more about it.

Mr. CLAPP. In the Americas, there is the United States, Canada, Mexico—

Mr. O'NEAL. Right there: this is foreign I am talking about now, this \$200,000.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, do you have some sort of break-down?

Mr. CLAPP. In Canada we expect to have to expend approximately \$5,000; in Mexico, probably another \$5,000; in Central America we have allotted tentatively some \$5,000, but probably this will be reduced; Argentina, \$5,000, which probably will be increased; Brazil, another \$5,000; Chile, \$1,500; Peru, \$1,500; United Kingdom, \$20,000—we spent last year \$12,000 in the United Kingdom; Austria, \$1,500; Balkan States, \$6,500 for the whole lot; Belgium \$5,000—that is possibly high; France, \$15,000, which is probably high today, although before the war it would not have been; Germany, \$15,000, which is probably high today, but before the war would have been quite low; Hungary, \$1,500; Italy, \$6,500; Netherlands, \$6,500, which is probably high today; Norway, \$3,500; Portugal, \$5,000, which is probably high—these are tentative, not actual estimates—Spain, \$7,500; U. S. S. R., \$25,000.

Then jumping to some countries in Asia, Arabia, \$400.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me ask you about the Russian item. On what do you base your confidence that you can get their material to any such extent as that?

Mr. CLAPP. There is a periodical list of Russian books published entitled "Knizhnaia Letopis" which, when we last saw it, listed some 40,000 books a year. We have not been seeing it recently, and we do

not know, and I think no one knows accurately, what the war has done to the Russian publishing of books. We would hope to find out, sir, and I think you will agree that we should be interested in finding out. Before the war we had very agreeable arrangements with several Russian institutions, exchange relations, and those are now being restored. We have one \$10,000 arrangement with the principal Russian library, the All Union Lenin Library, which we hope is going into actual effect now, although the difficulties of communication make it difficult to find out whether it is going into effect. But from our experience before the war, we know that unless you can get to headquarters in the Soviet Union, you only get a fraction of their literature.

For Burma, I have \$1,000; India, \$1,200; Cairo, \$500; Philippines, not knowing what might be purchased in the Philippines, I put down the sum of \$3,000, which is probably excessive; Siam, \$500; Egypt, \$2,000, accounted for by the fact that Cairo is the library and publishing center of the Mohammedan world. Then North Africa, \$3,000; Australia, \$10,000; New Zealand, \$4,000; Oceania, \$4,000.

These figures, I see, being tentative, do not add up to the precise \$80,000 in the estimate; they add up to \$82,700. There are some adjustments to be made on the basis of experience.

COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, what about "Communications," \$7,500? Why is it you have to have such a large sum for communications?

Mr. CLAPP. The item for "Communications" is accounted for in several ways. For postage for this year (1946) we have allotted \$2,500. I cannot tell exactly how much of that has been spent; it has all been obligated; but we use the mails an awful lot in this work. This is largely a correspondence business, and in the current situation of the world it has been necessary to use the air mail very considerably; telegrams, also, which come under communications, for which we have allotted this year \$1,200. We have been using the cables a great deal, especially to Germany, because it has been taking 3 weeks to get a letter from Germany.

For long-distance telephone we have allotted this year \$200. I am sorry I cannot tell you exactly how much has been spent, but we use the long-distance telephone very little indeed.

Mr. ROGERS. There has been \$90 expended to date.

Mr. O'NEAL. Could not you break this down for us? I do not think these figures exactly jibe with the \$7,500.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; we will break that down for you.

(The information is as follows:)

Break-down of item on communications

	Actual, 1945	Estimated, 1946	Estimated, 1947
COMMUNICATION SERVICES			
Postage.....	\$2, 533	\$2, 500	\$5, 500
Cables and airmgrams (foreign).....	718	1, 200	{ 1, 500 300
Telegrams (domestic).....			
Long distance.....	98	200	200
Total.....	3, 349	3, 900	7, 500

OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

Mr. O'NEAL. And on this \$5,000 for other contractual services, is that in line with what you have spent during the past year? Is that how you arrived at that figure?

Mr. CLAPP. It is considerably higher and is intended to meet unforeseen conditions as, for example, if we have a United States consular agent in Inner Mongolia who has no means of getting a list copied other than hiring a typist to do it. That is a contingent item. Actually during the past year I do not think we have spent more than \$500 in this manner.

OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE IMPORTANT MATERIAL

Mr. O'NEAL. You feel the opportunity still exists, do you, really to acquire much more important stuff now than you could prior to the war?

Mr. CLAPP. It is a matter of getting important stuff while it is current. Our services will be dependent upon the insistence with which we get material currently. We do not want to come back here to you 25 years from now and say, "We find we have been missing all of the important technical literature coming out of Mongolia, and find some of the best scientific and industrial work in the world has been done there. Now we want a special appropriation to scour around for it and we have to pay high dealers' prices for it. We want to be able to get material currently so that we do not have that backlog or arrearage problem. We want to be "Johnnies on the spot"; we do not want to have to tell a sad tale like we have been telling you about the deficiencies of our collections during the war. That is the heart of this estimate.

Perhaps I ought to say one word more about the means by which we have arrived at the amount. We arrived at it by two methods; one, the tabular method from which I have just recited—a list, country by country, or 48 areas in which we should be purchasing. That comes out to an amount which is very close to the amount of our estimate. However, we have to check further on that.

We told you yesterday about the so-called Farmington plan—a plan by which the libraries of the country would join forces to make sure there was available in the country at least one copy of every significant item. The leaders in that plan have been the Librarians of Congress, of Princeton and Harvard Universities, and actually the librarian of Harvard University has done more than any other one man to push it along. As head of a subcommittee of the Association of Research Libraries, he has personally stimulated a study of the holdings of American research libraries in foreign research materials. Some 60 libraries have already checked sample lists representing research materials published in five different countries during specific periods and the results of this study have been published in *The Library Quarterly* for October 1945. The results of this study showed, as you might expect, that the Library of Congress stood highest of any of the American libraries in its holdings of foreign research materials, but even the Library of Congress only had 20 percent of the significant books listed. Other libraries had varying proportions, and, of course, there is a high degree of duplication.

We have got to get a system by which there will not be so much duplication, but rather more diversification and, consequently, better coverage. There are a lot of difficulties in the way of the fulfillment of the plan. Some of them are being worked out now, but until they are worked out we propose that the Library of Congress should secure the substantial research publications of all countries. And since we have by estimate 20 percent, we are now asking for five times the amount which we estimate to have been expended for the 20 percent. So that we have applied two methods of estimation, and both come out to the same figures.

(After discussion off the record.)

Mr. CLAPP. May I just make one further explanation?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Mr. CLAPP. We have an item at the top of page 185 "Travel expenses," \$25,000, and at the bottom of page 186 it is explained that—this item had been reduced in anticipation of the effectuation of the publications procurement program of the Department of State.

The item is currently \$35,000, and we have suggested a reduction of \$25,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you suggesting a further reduction?

Mr. CLAPP. I understand the committee is throwing out the publications procurement program of the Department of State. If that is so, we would like to see the limitation stand at \$35,000, although we do not propose to add \$10,000 to the estimate.

Mr. O'NEAL. I had a little hope you would suggest a further cut.

Mr. CLAPP. I wish I could.

INCREASE OF THE LAW LIBRARY, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is the "Law Library," \$150,000, which is the same amount as was appropriated in 1946.

The break-down will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Increase of the law library, Library of Congress

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$150, 000
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	\$150, 000
Total estimate or appropriation 1947-----	150, 000

Dr. EVANS. The old base was \$85,000. I would like Dr. James to speak to that.

Mr. O'NEAL. The pre-war base, as you say, was \$85,000.

Dr. JAMES. I do not think the extraordinary conditions have ceased; therefore, I feel we are justified in requesting the continuation for another year of the \$150,000 which you gave us last year.

EXPENDITURE PROGRAM DURING CURRENT FISCAL YEAR

Mr. O'NEAL. What did you do with the \$150,000; how much have you spent?

Dr. JAMES. Mr. Clapp can tell you that, because he keeps the books on us.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of the \$150,000 given you for 1946 has been obligated?

Mr. ROGERS. Through March 31, \$123,550.

Dr. EVANS. That is one-quarter to go, and we have much less than one-quarter of the amount left.

Mr. O'NEAL. For what was that money spent and for what do you plan to use this money in this fiscal year?

Dr. JAMES. This next fiscal year I shall not be spending it; but the way I see this program it seems to me there is a great deal of legal material which we have not got, which we will have to purchase. We are purchasing now in all the areas of the world which are open for purchasing. Mr. Clapp can give you the break-down on it; I am not prepared to give you the break-down.

We are getting some material free through the Army, some European material, but we are also getting a large amount of material which is coming to us at the present time at very low prices from Italy, which completes our collection of early material. And we are not by any means through with that sort of thing. It is material which is largely useful for scholars, perhaps, rather than for immediate Government research; although one never knows what direction governmental research is going to take.

We have not been able to buy a great deal in England because of the excessively high prices in England in the legal field. Prices, it seems to me, have been, generally speaking, unreasonably high, and we are going to have to wait until prices come down. They may come down within the next year, or they may not.

The whole of the Far East is worse hit. There is not much coming in from the Far East, and more particularly Japan, China, as well as other parts of the Far East; and these materials are essential for governmental use and for other purposes. We have got very little of this material—I think Mr. Clapp will confirm this—what we have received has been principally from the Navy, which has been the principal source of Japanese material.

There was a great deal of destruction, of course, in Japan. I have been told that in Japan the only place where large quantities of books exist is at Kyoto. It is impossible to get much from Tokyo and from other parts of Japan; that is only an impression which has been given to me, and I would not want to state it as a positive assurance, but men who have gone out there with whom I have talked have given me that distinct impression.

There is a great deal of material in other parts of the world, such as Latin America, which comes in with regularity, but there is a great deal of it which we still lack, and it is not only to fill up the gap but to bring here as quickly as we possibly can materials from Latin America which are needed for our present Government research, and at the moment we are bringing them from many of the Latin American states by air mail, so that we can get the information as to recent legislation within those countries as quickly after its passage as possible; and that has been found to be a very useful method of supplying the Government agencies with information to enable them to keep up with Latin-American developments almost upon an immediate basis.

Legal material is legal material, and it is difficult to differentiate among such materials or to say that you are going to take this kind and not take that kind, because it is all grist to the mill of legal research. And we expect to endeavor to carry on very much as we have been during this past year.

As far as the break-down on what we have done is concerned, Mr. Clapp has those figures.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the normal activity in purchases of this kind, for keeping the Library current, on the \$150,000, the sum for last year, and how much of it represents purchases of foreign materials, and purchases of what be called the unusual type?

Mr. CLAPP. During the fiscal year 1945, we secured, with the \$85,000 appropriation, approximately 14,000 volumes and pamphlets, of which approximately 11,000 were foreign and approximately 3,000 domestic. That 3,000 domestic, therefore, sets the norm, and that is possibly the norm which we will follow this year, although I am not prepared to say, in the middle of the year, that that is the actual pattern that we will follow for this year. Wherever we place an order for books, generally speaking, we place a parallel order for legal books.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the normal acquisition of such materials as should be used or bought in this country to keep the law library currently up to date?

Mr. CLAPP. Three thousand books. That is exclusive, of course, of periodicals and certain other materials.

Mr. O'NEAL. The 3,000 books, in round figures, would represent approximately how much expenditure?

Mr. CLAPP. \$15,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the periodicals would be how much?

Mr. CLAPP. I do not have the figures before me, but I suspect another \$15,000.

Dr. JAMES. I think \$15,000 is a little too low for lawbooks, but still that is the estimate that we are working on.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of the amount has been spent up to March 31, out of the appropriations; how did you spend the \$123,000?

Mr. CLAPP. May we supply a table—a companion table to the one for the general appropriation?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes; give us some break-down of how you plan to spend the difference between the normal appropriation.

Dr. JAMES. That is in our estimate.

(The matter referred to follows:)

APPROPRIATION FOR INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, LAW LIBRARY

OBLIGATIONS AND ACCESSIONS TO DATE, FISCAL YEAR 1946

1. Summary of obligations, July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946

For purchase of books and other library materials (see table 2) -----	\$121, 775
Other obligations:	
Transportation of things-----	44
Communication services:	
Postal service-----	100
Telegrams-----	28
Travel expenses-----	1, 606
Total-----	1, 778
Unobligated balance-----	26, 447
Total appropriation-----	150, 000

2. Obligations for purchase of books and other library materials—by areas

	Blanket orders	Other ¹	Total	Receipts on blanket orders	
				Pieces	Amount
United States.....		\$16,155	\$16,155		
British Commonwealth.....		2,000	6,000		
United Kingdom.....	\$500				
Australia.....	2,500				
Canada.....	1,000				
Europe.....		4,000	54,004		
Belgium.....	2,500			547	\$874
France.....	7,500			1,084	1,541
Germany.....	10,000				
Luxembourg.....	1,000				
Netherlands.....	2,500				
Italy.....	18,904			6,732	7,857
Portugal.....	1,500			104	190
Spain.....	1,500				
Sweden.....	500				
Switzerland.....	3,600				
U. S. S. R.....	500				
Latin America.....		5,000	11,400		
Mexico.....	400				
Central America.....	550				
South America.....	5,450			49	218
Other.....		1,000	3,900		
Afghanistan.....	200				
Africa.....	500			439	300
Iran.....	200				
Japan.....	1,000				
Siam.....	1,000				
Various.....		14,080	14,080		
Subscriptions and continuations.....		16,236	16,236		
Total.....	63,304	58,471	121,775	8,955	10,980

¹ Approximate amounts.

3. Accessions, fiscal year 1946

Books and pamphlets purchased under the appropriation "increase of the Library of Congress, Law Library" (including current and prior appropriations), accessioned July 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946 (pieces), 12,112.

4. Type of material purchased

The accession-lists of European war-year publications referred to in the statement on the appropriation for the Increase of the Library of Congress, General, above (Italy 7,000 titles, Germany 11,000 titles, France 11,000 titles), include also legal titles typical of many recent accessions.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have a statement on page 190 covering purchases of legal materials; American materials, \$10,000; general materials, \$10,000. You made a separation along the line you made in connection with the acquisitions part of the program.

Mr. CLAPP. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. I notice in this statement you have for "Other European materials, \$50,000." Is this divided up among the European countries?

Mr. CLAPP. No. We await offers and opportunities for purchases for such materials and take up the offers which are good rather than make an allowance by countries.

Dr. EVANS. And very often we are able to get materials, for instance, on Italy from the London book market to advantage.

Dr. JAMES. Yes; and we often get catalogs.

Dr. EVANS. We got a catalog from Nijhoff, of The Hague yesterday.

BOOKS FOR SUPREME COURT

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for books for the Supreme Court; the appropriation for 1946 was \$20,000. You are asking for \$15,000 which I believe is probably less than what you have had for the last several years?

Summary for requirements, fiscal year 1947—Books for Supreme Court

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$20,000	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----		\$20,000
Deduct: Nonrecurring item not required in 1947-----		5,000
<hr/>		
Base for 1947-----		15,000
Total estimate or appropriation 1947-----		15,000

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, the old base was \$10,000. At the request of the Chief Justice several years ago we put in an additional \$10,000 as a 5-year program, which this committee has granted during those 5 years. Now, the 5 years are up and the question is one of returning to the old \$10,000 base, beginning with the fiscal year 1947. Instead of returning to that base, the Supreme Court has asked us to drop down only to \$15,000 instead of \$10,000, because with the extra \$10,000 they bought a lot of periodicals which they think they ought to keep up.

We merely transmit the request here for the Supreme Court, and it has asked that the amount be kept at \$15,000 rather than drop all the way back to \$10,000.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Has the full amount been paid out each year?

Dr. EVANS. Oh, yes; they have spent the \$20,000 each year.

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "Books for the adult blind," for which a request is made for \$500,000, the same amount as was appropriated for the fiscal year 1946.

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Books for adult blind

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$500,000	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----		500,000
<hr/>		
The only request under this head for 1947 is an increase in the limitation for personal services from \$30,000 to \$40,000.		
Total estimate or appropriation for 1947-----		500,000

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, we are not asking for any increase in this item, which is the amount we are allowed to spend by the authorizing statute. We have a statement here that I would like to go into the record, with your permission, covering some three pages, in explanation of the program.

(The statement is as follows:)

The Division of Books for the Adult Blind, established under an act of Congress in 1931, is responsible for the selection, purchase, and distribution of books in raised characters and on phonograph records to 27 regional libraries which in turn circulate them to the 230,000 adult blind readers of the United States, and for the purchase, distribution and repair of the thousands of phonograph machines on which the records are played. These machines are lent to blind readers through 55 State agencies.

The appropriation of \$500,000 provides \$100,000 for the production and distribution of books in raised characters (braille and moon), \$400,000 for the production and distribution of phonograph records (talking books) as well as for the maintenance and replacement of the phonograph machines upon which the records are played, including in each case a pro rata share of our administrative personnel and similar costs. A volunteer hand-transcribing unit for reproducing braille books in single copies is also a part of our service.

In the fiscal year 1945 the Division added to its small but growing library 158 braille titles, 6 moon titles, and 126 talking book titles. The totals now stand at 2,453 braille titles, 272 moon titles, and 1,062 talking books, as of June 30, 1945.

The present appropriation allots \$30,000 for personal services. With this sum it has been possible to support 12 positions at a total salary of \$29,248, i. e., 1 Director at \$5,180; 1 Chief of the Braille Transcribing Section at \$3,090; 1 editorial assistant and 1 Chief Clerk, each at \$2,650; 1 chief bookkeeper, 1 assistant for the Braille Transcribing Section, and 1 clerk to keep the records on distribution of the phonograph machines, each at \$2,100; 2 secretarial assistants at \$1,902 (1 for the Director and 1 for the Braille Transcribing Section); 1 clerk in the Bookkeeping Section and 1 clerical assistant to the Chief of the Talking Book Machines at \$1,704 each; 1 braille instructor at \$2,166.

We propose to abolish both of the clerical positions at \$2,650 and substitute 1 secretary at \$2,320 and 1 administrative assistant at \$2,980.

This shift of positions will not alter the expenditure for personal services. However, we propose to add 1 research assistant (SP-6, \$2,320); 1 clerk-stenographer (CAF-3, \$1,902) to assist the research assistant; 1 Chief for the Talking Book Section (CAF-4, \$2,100); and 1 messenger-typist for the Talking Book Section (CAF-2, \$1,704).

This will raise the number of positions to 16 and add \$8,026 for personal services to the present total of \$29,248, raising the sum to \$37,274. Within-grade increases and reallocations are likely to raise the total closer to \$40,000 and it is requested that the language of the appropriation act be altered to permit the expenditure of \$40,000 for personal services.

The research assistant will conduct special inquiries into the preferences of the blind readers as to books; he will conduct experiments into the feasibility of meeting special requests from blind readers for the recording or transcription of professional or vocational materials. In addition he will assist in surveying the technical improvements in the field of phonographic or other means of sound reproduction with a view to improving the quality of the recordings made for the blind. This research assistant will require the aid of a clerk-stenographer (CAF-3, \$1,902) since thousands of letters will be sent out to blind readers, their replies will require correlation and filing and there will be numerous statistical compilations to type.

The Chief of the Talking Book Section supervises all activities in connection with the loan, exchange, and repair of more than 23,000 phonographs. The activity requires the full attention of a competent supervisor to prepare the necessary correspondence, insure that adequate records are maintained, approve the loans of machines, and arrange for the details of handling surplus Braille and talking books returned from the 27 regional libraries for ultimate disposition. A messenger-typist (CAF-2, \$1,704) will be needed to assist in the typing and filing of record cards, the addressing of form letters, and general messenger service in connection with the continuous flow of machines, records, and braille books, passing through the office.

On the basis of current costs, \$88,290 is required for the manufacture of braille and moon books, aside from a proportionate allowance for administrative expenses. The manufacture of sound-reproduction records costs \$278,612, and the repair and replacement of talking book machines require \$100,000. The first machines were distributed in 1935, and many of them are wearing out; yet the demand is increasing, partly because of the needs of war-blinded servicemen, for whom the talking book is an important part of the Government's rehabilitation program. This fiscal year a priority was obtained to permit the replacement of 500 machines for the exclusive use of veterans. The \$100,000 should enable us in fiscal 1947 to replace approximately 1,000 machines (at a cost of an estimated \$55 each) and to repair approximately 4,000 machines (at an average cost of \$11 each).

It is our view that the services of this Division to the adult blind should be increased. It is regrettable that the present appropriation leaves little room for any expansion of services to blind veterans and others, and a request for a larger appropriation will be presented when our pending request before another com-

mittee for an increase in the limitation has been acted upon favorably by Congress, as I believe it will be.

Dr. EVANS. We are asking to increase the limitation for personal services from \$30,000 to \$40,000, partly because of the increase in salaries, and partly because of having a new director, who is here, and whom I would like to introduce to the committee in a moment, if I may. He will tell you something about our present work and the personnel needed so that he can run a much more efficient establishment, if the ceiling for personal services is raised.

Mr. O'NEAL. To how much?

Dr. EVANS. \$40,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. The appropriation of \$500,000 provides \$100,000 for the production and distribution of books in raised characters, braille and moon, and \$400,000 for the production and distribution of phonograph records, or talking books, as well as for the maintenance and replacement of the phonograph machines upon which the records are played.

Dr. EVANS. That is right, and a proportion of each has to go for overhead administration.

Mr. Smith came with us a few months ago as the full time director of this program, the first we have had in some time and he is making a good start. I would like to have him discuss the program with you.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to give you as much information as I can about this program and what we have learned from surveys concerning our work, particularly with regard to needs of the blind, and their reading preferences. If you would be interested in some of those things I will be glad to go over them.

Mr. O'NEAL. Just give us a brief statement, if you will.

Mr. SMITH. The statistics which we have on that are rather interesting and I would like to get them in the record if possible.

The public health survey of 1940 showed the total blind population in the country to be something like 230,354. Of that total, as it is broken down by ages, there are 223,220 above 15 years of age or 94 percent who might be considered adult for purposes of this program. Between 15 and 50 there were 46,223, or 20.1 percent; above 50 years of age, 176,997, or 73.9 percent, which means that three-fourths of the total blind population are above 50 years of age.

We have taken the card records which we have on some 19,004 talking book machine users and analyzed responses from 16,687. We find that 6,892, or 41.3 percent of those users are under 50 years of age, and 9,442 or 56.6 above 50. In other words, this emphasizes the high percentage of those who are users of the service who are below 50 and who will still continue in the business affairs of the world.

And there is another factor we have learned from our records which I think would be of interest to the committee. Of the total group, 10,408 or 62.4 percent lost their sight before 50. We have heretofore thought perhaps the greatest incidence of blindness, because of other figures available to us, occurred in the latter years of life. We consider it of great importance, that these figures show only 4,208 or 25.2 percent of these readers lost their sight after 50, again emphasizing the fact that we are particularly serving the great middle

group, starting with the end of the high school period, and extending through the active middle years of life.

Now, in the matter of reading braille or raised character materials, there were 6,428, or 38.5 percent of the group who indicated an ability to read braille; and there were 8,990 or 53.8 percent who could not read braille.

A small group, 561, or 3.4 percent, reported they were learning to read braille, which means that close to 60 percent of these people must depend upon the talking book machines and not on books in raised characters.

Another interesting fact also which came out is that 38.2 percent were grammar-school graduates; 38.9 were high-school graduates, and 17 percent college graduates, which means that approximately 94 percent were beyond the grammar-school age, or 56 percent beyond the high-school age. And that again raises or indicates the character of people we are serving in this program.

We have made announcements concerning a survey of the reading preferences and some very interesting facts have developed. You gentlemen will probably be interested in the fact that at the top of the list, so far as blind reading is concerned, is travel.

MR. O'NEAL. Is what?

MR. SMITH. Travel; 56 percent have reported their preference for travel.

DR. EVANS. That does not mean an increase in our travel allowance, Mr. Chairman.

MR. SMITH. This is imaginative travel; this is the way the blind make their trips, and it emphasizes why we should make such materials available to the blind.

Another interesting thing is that 55 percent of these blind people have indicated a preference to be kept abreast of current affairs and unless they are furnished this material they cannot be.

A brief statement of what has been done in summary I think should be of interest to the committee.

Through the 27 regional distributing library establishments, and the 55 State lending agencies we have distributed all over the country some 628,139 volumes in raised characters, and some 1,723,681 phonograph or talking-book records; slow playing records at 33.3 revolutions per minute.

That is an amazing figure, but it represents only 2,748 different book titles in raised characters; and 1,062 different titles on records, or a total of 3,790 titles in our library for the blind produced under this program.

Of these 3,790 different books which they might read, there are some duplications in raised characters and on records; therefore there are something like 3,500 titles, all told, available in this phase of the Library's work.

That is our service for 223,000 adult blind people, and yet it is only a large enough library to reasonably serve a community of 5,000 to 6,000.

DR. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, we are asking the Library Committee to sponsor legislation to lift this \$500,000 ceiling, but until that legislation is enacted the \$500,000 is the total we can ask for.

DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIAL TO THE BLIND

Mr. O'NEAL. This distribution is made according to the population of blind people, by States, is it not?

Mr. SMITH. Through the regional distribution libraries.

Mr. O'NEAL. The distribution of books for adult blind is distributed on the basis of State population of blind people, is it not?

Mr. SMITH. No; the books are circulated through 27 regional libraries, which serve over State boundaries because of their facilities.

Dr. EVANS. It is not strictly on a population basis, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. In the case of adults you do not distribute according to the population?

Mr. SMITH. No; this is on a reader basis. In other words, in the education of children you have a compulsory program but you do not have any such program forcing people to read.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you been able to meet the demand?

Mr. SMITH. Not by a very large degree, because, with the money made available under the WPA program for the production of the original talking-book machines, some 23,500 machines were manufactured, and of those today only 19,004 appear to be in usable condition. The total of machines has been decreasing, and yet we are presumably serving that big group I spoke of, 223,000 adult blind people, and necessarily we are less than 10 percent equipped for that.

Mr. O'NEAL. You gave a figure of 3,700. How much have you increased either the production of new books or new titles or both through talking machines and braille?

Mr. SMITH. I have a graph here which I think might be of interest to the committee. This shows the increase of these books in raised characters which averages about 200 titles per year over a 15-year period. It is a little less than 200 titles a year in the talking-book program which is now about 10 years old.

Mr. O'NEAL. If you care to amplify your statement for the record covering some of the things you referred to, you will have that permission.

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

(The above matter referred to is as follows:)

The following table gives the annual and cumulative totals of books produced under this program both in raised characters and on records.

	Braille and Moon titles	Talking book titles	Annual total
1931-34.....	514		514
1934-38.....	791	269	1,060
1938-39.....	217	36	253
1939-40.....	230	122	352
1940-41.....	228	115	343
1941-42.....	213	136	349
1942-43.....	199	145	344
1943-44.....	169	113	282
1944-45.....	164	126	290
Grand total.....	2,725	1,062	3,787

Mr. SMITH. There is an apparent need, judging from studies that have been made to continue this research with our reading preferences of the blind; we need to carry that through also because of the growing group of veteran blind.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do you have records showing the number of blind people in the country who are veterans?

Mr. SMITH. We provide talking book machines for veterans, giving them priority loans, and give them preference over other blind in the use of these talking book machines. Something over 500 machines have been loaned under that arrangement while the veterans were still at the blind centers of the Army and Navy.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there any other agency which does this work, or a similar work for the veteran blind?

Mr. SMITH. The Veterans' Administration, under their authorizing legislation, is empowered to buy such equipment for them.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you know whether they have done so?

Mr. SMITH. They have not currently done so but have asked that we take care of them in our set-up.

Mr. O'NEAL. At the present time they only have reading facilities for the blind through the Library of Congress?

Mr. SMITH. That is correct; that is the only reading service of this kind. Of course, they do other things for them.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

POSTWAR TALKING BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Mr. SMITH. There is need, very serious need, to investigate the potentiality of the postwar talking book machines for serving more people. I think this is one of the most interesting things that we are in—and I have one of the most interesting phases of the Library, because it appeals to everybody. We now have 1,723,681 records out in these libraries, which are 12 inches in diameter; records which are eighty-thousandths of an inch thick. The average books requires 17 to 20 of these records packed in a container requiring a space 3 or 4 inches thick and 14 inches square.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Can these records be obtained through other libraries than the Library of Congress?

Mr. SMITH. The 27 regional distributing libraries which serve all the readers.

The present size and weight of the records involves a tremendous problem of transportation for the mails and a terrific storage problem for the libraries. Postwar development of production and technological advances are things we are giving consideration to particularly. The ability to play 32 minutes on either side of a playing record like this [indicating], which is less than ten-thousandths of an inch thick, which can be transported through the mails conveniently and the weight of which is very, very slight, offers a distinct opportunity for improvement and service.

We are not altogether satisfied with the character or fidelity of reproduction yet but we are investigating it constantly.

Dr. EVANS. That still is in an experimental stage.

Mr. SMITH. That is correct, that is one of the reasons why we want to raise the limitation for personal services, so as to enable us to continue research of that kind.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the tape? I have seen something on that.

Mr. SMITH. We have had demonstrations of the tape. The tape has the disadvantage of breaking and causes considerable difficulty

until the readers can learn to handle it, load and unload it in magazine form, which will not require the use of human hands at any stage.

These records [indicating] are of a material that can be bent round without breaking. The machines can be equipped so the blind can simply put on the record, push a button, turn it on or turn it off.

Mr. CANNON. This record seems to have a notch on the edge.

Mr. SMITH. That is where Dr. Evans and I were testing it to see if it would burn, but it is made of noncombustible material. We found it would only melt.

Mr. TIBBOTT. What is the material made of?

Mr. SMITH. It is a plastic material, vinylite, which is used in record production.

Then we also have a very serious development program that is felt to be essential for this group under 50, particularly the college group, and the veterans who may want to go to college. They require a special kind of program and we ought to have further investigation of it.

The college student at the university who is blind must either have a reader at very great expense to himself or we must be in position to furnish them talking book copies of text books for their use and we hope to continue studies of that program.

In addition to that, through these special transcribing and recording methods we can develop an entire library for those who go to college, sufficient, at least, to meet their needs. But at present we have only some 7,000 titles in our collection of this special kind of material. We hope to develop that collection in the blind field, to a point where it is comparable to what the student has in other fields. But we hope through the regional libraries, they may be able to get what is needed, at least up to a reasonable request. For books that are needed on vocational or professional subjects, whether the individual is interested in law or other things they may need to call on the central collection at the Library of Congress.

Just the other day we had a request from a lawyer in Colorado who is interested in certain historical legislation concerning the blind. Maybe you gentlemen will hear from that one of these days, but at least we were able to furnish the record.

I have had several very interesting letters. I would like to take just a moment to read a few brief paragraphs from letters that have come to us. One is from a student at Union College, Lincoln, Nebr., who states:

I am hoping in a few years records will be so perfect that it will be possible for these books and other books to be recorded for individual use for the blind. I prefer these talking books rather than braille chiefly because they save so much time and space.

Here is another letter which should warm your hearts as it does mine, and there are dozens of such letters that come to us almost every day. There are a couple of paragraphs in this letter which I would like to read into the record.

While I am writing this letter, I want to add right here, that I wish I could stand in the middle of the earth and holler my very grateful thanks to all concerned in the idea and manufacture of the talking book machines and that all could hear me for words cannot express how much enjoyment I am deriving from the ones I have had. I am not able to read very much with my fingers.

The talking book is a great relief to me. If you are concerned in the possibility of opening new worlds to the blind by means of talking books, please accept my heartfelt thanks.

We had another letter the other day. When it came I went down and read it to Dr. Evans. It states:

DEAR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: You know what happened? I just got a talking book for which I have waited since last September. Do you know what I did? I just knelt right down in the middle of my room and prayed.

It is for the continuation of that program we are asking for an increase in this bill.

INCREASE IN LIMITATION FOR PERSONNEL

MR. O'NEAL. What about the increase in limitation?

DR. EVANS. You mean in the total appropriation?

MR. O'NEAL. Yes.

DR. EVANS. At the present time we are asking merely for an increase in the limitation for personal services to permit one member of the staff to do the research that Mr. Smith has mentioned as being necessary to conduct research into the type of reading and to study the preferences of the blind; and also to pay the salary of a clerical assistant in this research. Further it will provide a supervisor for the work of lending, exchanging, and repairing the talking-book machines and a messenger badly needed in this branch of the office.

MR. O'NEAL. Do you think this would result in greater production?

DR. EVANS. We think it would result in a better program, Mr. Chairman.

MR. O'NEAL. Thank you very much, Mr. Smith.

PRINTING AND BINDING, GENERAL

Under the item of "Printing and binding, general," the amount appropriated for 1946 was \$319,000; the increase requested for 1947 is \$257,790, broken down as follows:

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Printing and binding, general

Appropriated, 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$319,000
Appropriated, 1946 (deficiency)-----	
Total -----	319,000
Adjustment: To round out appropriations to nearest \$100-----	+10
Base for 1947-----	319,010
Increase requested for 1947 (supplemental)-----	257,790
Total estimate or appropriation 1947-----	576,800

How much of the \$319,000 has been expended up to the present time?

MR. ROGERS. \$230,570.

MR. O'NEAL. As of what date?

MR. ROGERS. March 31.

DR. EVANS. We have a big backlog of binding.

MR. O'NEAL. Why is this increase needed?

DR. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, the principal increase is for binding. There is very little of this for printing. I believe there is a small

item here for adjustment of the cost of printing, and we are asking for a little bit of an increase in printing itself for two specific purposes which are mentioned on page 200.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you state what they are?

Dr. EVANS. \$2,800 is the increase for the overrun in some of the present publications in order that we can have an increased distribution; the demand for publications exceeded the editions which we are now running.

Two thousand dollars is for the purpose of issuing a book in the form of a catalog of motion-picture films on a current basis.

Then there is an estimate for the aeronautical catalog, which we have been requested by the Air Coordinating Committee to publish. That is outlined in some detail on page 202.

We have asked for a big increase in the Aeronautics Division, another part of this estimate, and this is for the annual Subject Index to Aeronautical Periodical Literature, which the Library has prepared and which has been published heretofore with private support for a period of years.

Mr. O'NEAL. Those purposes account for how much of the increase?

Dr. EVANS. The total amount—there is also involved an item for miscellaneous printing, \$3,500 increase, making the total amount \$32,900; that is for the printing part of the increase.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the binding part?

Dr. EVANS. The binding part—we are asking that you help us liquidate a large binding arrearage that has developed over a period of many years, and for the break-down I would like to refer you to pages 199 and 200.

BINDING COSTS

Mr. O'NEAL. How did you arrive at the figure for the cost per volume? Who does this work, and how did you arrive at the per volume figure?

Dr. EVANS. The set-up for that is this, Mr. Chairman: In the Annex Building, on the ground floor, there is a branch of the Government Printing Office bindery, and this branch bindery does nothing but work for the Library of Congress. We send books there to be bound, according to instructions we give them; and the prices are based on the total maintenance and operating costs, including overhead; and the best we can figure out are the costs that are indicated on page 199; that is, for full binding they charge \$4.79; for full binding, lower grade—which we have recently developed in order to make for economical operation, and which is available for a great deal of material, 42,613 volumes—we expect to pay \$3.80 per volume; for the quarter binding, a cheaper form of binding, we pay 59 cents; and for binding newspapers, per volume, \$6.48.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does this mean the cost of binding one volume? Is that how you arrived at this estimated cost of \$4.79 for full binding? How would that figure out at 10,000 volumes?

Dr. EVANS. This is the price based on a figure of 10,000 volumes. Figured on 1 volume, I do not know what the costs would be, but possibly it would be higher than that.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have no idea what a break-down of the costs would show?

Dr. EVANS. They have kept some statistics, at our request, which give us a better break-down than we have ever had before, and I believe there has been a decrease in cost recently, partly because we have asked them to give us a more detailed break-down.

Mr. O'NEAL. This figure here represents the decrease in the price because of that recent action?

Dr. EVANS. This represents the decreased price; yes. We used to pay over \$5 and it is now \$4.79.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, I do not know much about printing and binding, but it strikes me that is a very high figure per volume for books that would sell for \$3, and this is considerably greater than the purchase price of the volume. In other words, the full binding charge is more than the original cost of the book.

Dr. EVANS. That is right.

Of course, the binding which we put on is very superior to that which is put on by the publisher, for the ordinary book, because these books are subjected to such heavy use. Also we bind many periodicals, and they require a stout binding.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have a copy of a book of that sort showing the type of binding you ordinarily have put on? Why should you have to pay for binding more than the original cost of the book would be in many instances?

Dr. EVANS. Because these books are subjected to heavy use. Of course, the type of binding depends upon the use to which the book is subjected.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the books that simply go to the stack-room and those in current use?

Dr. EVANS. The full binding we try to place on the books that are going to receive repeated use, the books that we find are going to have heavy use, and the books which we hope to retain permanently. A lot of the books we are able to bind in the lower-grade binding because they are extra copies and after the current demand is over we can afford to throw them away and keep just one or two with good bindings.

We have made a thorough study of this recently, and this probably is a much cheaper price than we have had in the past, because we have divided the volumes as between those needing full binding, the lower-grade binding, and the quarter binding, and we have increased the proportion that are intended to have the quarter binding.

You will notice that the number for full binding is 21,307, except for the volumes that have deteriorated and require rebinding. That would be another 3,333, which would make a total of approximately 24,600 of those which we expect to use the more expensive binding on; whereas, in the other grades of binding there are 145,000 plus.

MISCELLANEOUS BINDING

Mr. O'NEAL. What is covered under "Miscellaneous, boxes, portfolios, et cetera"?

Dr. EVANS. We have boxes in which we place music and pamphlets; manuscripts, a majority of which we do not bind, and some books and miscellaneous items, but the largest part of these are for portfolios for manuscripts and music.

PRINTING AND BINDING CATALOG OF TITLE ENTRIES OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Mr. O'NEAL. For printing and binding, catalog of title entries of Copyright Office, the appropriation for 1946 was \$20,000; the estimate for 1947 is \$40,000, as set out in the following summary:

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—printing and binding, catalog of title entries of Copyright Office

Appropriated, 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$20,000
Appropriated, 1946 (deficiency)-----	\$20,000
Increase requested for 1947 (supplemental)-----	20,000
<hr/>	
Total estimate or appropriation, 1947-----	40,000

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask Mr. Warner to discuss that item.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Chairman, for catalog of title entries of Copyright Office the printing costs have been as high, at one time in the past, as \$60,000. They have been away down during the war because of the extra work and shortages in staff, which made it necessary for us to retrench in certain portions of our copyright work.

We are required by law to get out a catalog. Our catalog is very valuable, not only to people interested in copyrights but also to users of books. It is practically the only existing catalog of music and is the only existing catalog of motion pictures. The last thing that happens in our work is the printing of the catalog, so whenever we get behind in our work, we expend less money for printing catalogs.

Mr. O'NEAL. This is to take care of the arrearages in your work?

Mr. WARNER. This is because we have not been able to do the work during this last year. We were many months behind in our work and hence spent only \$9,637 during fiscal 1945 where we normally spend \$20,000. If we are to produce a more useful catalog, such as is needed by radio stations, and so on, it will mean we will have to put more information into the catalog.

INCOME FROM ACTIVITY

Mr. O'NEAL. Is any income received from this activity?

Mr. WARNER. Yes. I think we can get quite a return; that is we can if we can get a bill through the Congress which is now pending. The present law is very bad. It provides that all our catalogs must sell at \$10 a year. And that is perfectly absurd. We would like to put them on the basis of cost plus 10 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. What income do you estimate might be received from this source?

Mr. WARNER. Well, it will depend upon the kind of bill we are able to get through the Congress. If we can get the cost down to the same basis as is used for other Library sales—

Mr. O'NEAL. Suppose it is held at \$10, do you have any idea as to how much the income might be?

Mr. WARNER. I think it would be perfectly practical to expect considerable income if we put out a catalog to sell on the same basis as other Library service.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have no idea what the income would amount to?

Mr. WARNER. I could not tell you that; we have no means of knowing accurately what it would be.

Mr. O'NEAL. I realize it would be a guess; but suppose the price remains at \$10, can you approximate what the income might be?

Mr. WARNER. If they are to sell at \$10, we would not get back much money; but if the catalog were to sell for cost plus 10 percent we would receive more.

Mr. TIBBOTT. You have a large accumulation at the present time?

Mr. WARNER. Yes. We are supposed to get out a book giving the cases which have been decided on copyrights, and we also have to get out, under the new statute, a book on the Copyright Act. For some years we have been in arrears. We have been giving out recently old books, and we have to get out a new book, because none has been put out that includes recent changes, especially Presidential proclamations.

PRINTING AND BINDING CATALOG CARDS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for printing and binding, catalog cards. The appropriation for 1946 was \$260,000, and the increase requested for 1947 is \$464,300, indicated in the following statement:

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947 printing and binding, catalog cards

Appropriated, 1946 (regular bill) -----	\$260, 000
Appropriated, 1946 (deficiency) -----	
	\$260, 000
Increase requested, 1947 (supplemental) -----	464, 300

Total estimate or appropriation, 1947 -----	724, 300

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, that is tied in with the earlier proposal to increase the total in the processing operations. There is a direct connection there between the personnel available for cataloging and the item for printing new cards.

I would like to have Mr. Henkle discuss that item.

Mr. HENKLE. Mr. Chairman, as Dr. Evans has indicated, there is an almost direct ratio between the cost of printing catalog cards and the size of the staff for the cataloging operations. In that connection the increase in appropriation for printed cards should be in the same proportion as for personnel under "Salaries, Library proper."

Mr. O'NEAL. Is this largely for personnel.

Mr. HENKLE. None is for personnel.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is for printing cards.

Mr. HENKLE. You will find the estimate broken down on page 207 of the justification, in a table which I would like to put in the record. That gives a complete basis for the estimate of the increase needed in the appropriation.

(The table is as follows:)

	Titles	Total cards	Estimated unit price	Total cost
New copy -----	250,000	50,000,000	\$0.0065	\$325,000.00
Extra hundreds -----		3,500,000	.0022	7,700.00
Revised reprints -----	35,000	7,000,000	.007	49,000.00
Extra hundreds -----		490,000	.0022	1,078.00
Subject headings -----	213,800	1,817,300	.019	34,528.70
Call numbers -----	285,000	4,275,000	.011	47,025.00
Total -----				464,331.70

Mr. HENKLE. The table was prepared on the basis of experience of the Card Division in card printing. This includes not only the cost of printing for card sales, but also for the original printing, the re-printing, and for the over printing of subject headings and call numbers for our own catalogs. We have estimated that the ratio for the increase would be about the same, based on the experience of a good many years.

Mr. O'NEAL. These cards would be for distribution elsewhere?

Mr. HENKLE. These cards would be added to the stock of cards available for sale, and all of the sales are taken into account in the total return to the Treasury.

ESTIMATED INCOME

Mr. O'NEAL. Can you give us an estimate of what income might result if you are given this \$464,300; that is, whether it would result in bringing in more income because of wider distribution?

Mr. HENKLE. The cost of printing done for card sales will be returned to the Treasury in the same proportion as at present.

Mr. O'NEAL. Can you give us an estimate, or a guess, as to what might result as far as income is concerned to offset the additional cost?

Mr. HENKLE. All of the items for extra hundreds—extra hundreds in both cases—are charged to distribution of printed cards.

The items for new copy at a total cost of \$325,000, and the item for revised reprints, at a cost of \$49,000, are based on an edition of 200 cards for each title. Of these the Library of Congress has for its own use roughly about 20 cards for each title, and for the distribution to depository catalogs, an additional 100 cards; the remaining eighty-two hundredths, or 40 percent, of the cards is then added to the card stock for sale, and the return from sales of these cards is deposited in the Treasury.

Mr. O'NEAL. About what amount would be represented?

Mr. HENKLE. I should add that the cards added to stock are charged to card distribution at the cost of printing extra hundreds, which will result in a return to the Treasury of about 15 percent of the cost of printing all new copy.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do you have any figures that would show the amount of money that was returned to the Treasury in 1946?

Mr. HENKLE. In 1946?

Mr. TIBBOTT. Yes; for last year.

Dr. EVANS. The current year.

Mr. TIBBOTT. For the fiscal year 1945.

Mr. HENKLE. It was just under \$400,000 in 1945. As indicated previously, it will bring in, I think, approximately \$420,000 this year.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Mr. O'NEAL. For contingent expenses you had \$26,600 for 1946, and the increase requested for 1947 is \$9,500, as indicated by the following statement:

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Contingent expenses

Appropriated, 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$26, 600
Appropriated, 1946 (deficiency)-----	-----
	\$26, 600
Increase requested for 1947-----	9, 500

Total estimate or appropriation, 1947-----	36, 100

Dr. EVANS. I will ask Dr. Wagman to tell you what is covered by the \$9,500.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of the present appropriation has been expended?

Dr. WAGMAN. May I insert a statement in the record giving that information?

Dr. EVANS. I am sure that we are in a tight place on our contingent-expenses item.

Dr. WAGMAN. Yes; we are.

Dr. EVANS. In trying to make our budget balance.

(The information requested follows:)

Obligations through March 31, 1946—\$25,639.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you give us a break-down showing the purposes for which the increases are requested?

Dr. WAGMAN. That is broken down as follows:

\$3,500 would be to cover the increase in the cost of supplies and materials.

\$3,500 is for supplies for the additional staff requested.

COMMUNICATIONS

\$500 is to take care of additional communication services, such as telegrams, cablegrams, long-distance telephone calls, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the necessity for an increase of \$500 for communications in an expenditure of \$26,000, over the normal expenditure for that service?

Dr. WAGMAN. This year the Library had but \$800—

Mr. O'NEAL. And you are now asking that be increased to \$1,300. Why should you have \$1,300 for communications in an expenditure for contingent expenses of around \$26,000?

Dr. WAGMAN. That need results from increased activities, generally, in the Library. The total work has increased; and we find it necessary to make many more long-distance phone calls, send more cables and telegrams.

Mr. O'NEAL. But this under the appropriation for contingent expenses, and I do not see the necessity of having \$1,300 for communications there. Wherein am I wrong? I can understand where an increase might be requested under the administrative office, but I fail to see how it would arise under contingent expenses.

Dr. EVANS. This is the place it comes, is it not, Mr. Clapp? Is it not the regular place?

Mr. CLAPP. General communications expenses, outside of telephonic equipment and local calls which are paid for under "Buildings and grounds," is paid for out of this appropriation.

This is the general item for long-distance communications.

Mr. O'NEAL. It does not say so in the language. If you will read the language in the bill you will find it does not in any way touch on

that type of expense. It refers to office expenses, office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, and so forth.

Mr. CLAPP. It has always been so, for 30 years or more. We do not have any other appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have not any other appropriation for your office and administrative expenses except what appears under contingent expenses?

Dr. EVANS. There is no other appropriation for that purpose; this is the only place.

RENTAL OF TABULATING EQUIPMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. You also have an item for the rental of tabulating equipment. What is that?

Dr. WAGMAN. That is \$2,000 to take care of the additional rental required for tabulating machines. We have 11 machines at present, and the rental cost is \$14,740 per year.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is in connection with the accounting?

Dr. WAGMAN. That is in connection with our accounting and our statistical records. We keep summary leave records on these machines, and we can do that with a very low number of employees, prepare the biweekly pay roll at relatively low cost, and maintain usable records of the qualifications of all job applicants and recent employees. Because of the use of tabulating machines the Library has been able this year for the first time, to secure quickly and at small cost a clear analysis of its processing costs.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are machines of that type available now?

Dr. WAGMAN. They can be rented now; yes, sir. We plan to do a good deal of cost accounting work on these machines in connection with the acquisitions work, and in providing exact items of necessary data on the totals of various types of materials procured from each of the various regions of the world.

Dr. EVANS. One of the important things we hope to do next year if you give us this amount, is to include a record of book purchases.

Mr. CLAPP. We believe that the amount of rental on these machines pays for itself in terms of the labor it saves in connection with card operations as well as an innumerable amount of sorting and clerical operations.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How long have you been renting these machines?

Dr. WAGMAN. Since 1941.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Is there any increase in the cost of rental for the coming year?

Dr. EVANS. The rate is not increased, but we are asking for additional machines.

Dr. WAGMAN. This will enable us to rent four additional machines, which will permit the expansion of tabulating activities. The rent of one of them will be added to the sale price of printed catalog cards and will be returned to the Treasury.

PHOTODUPLICATING EXPENSES

Mr. O'NEAL. For photoduplicating expenses the appropriation for 1946 was \$24,100. The increase requested for 1947 is \$15,900, and the supplemental increase requested for 1947 is \$5,250, making a total estimate for 1947 of \$45,250.

We will insert at this point in the record the summary of requirements for 1947.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—photoduplicating expenses

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$24, 100
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	
	<hr/> \$24, 100
Increase requested for 1947-----	15, 900
Increase requested for 1947 (supplemental)-----	5, 250
	<hr/>
Total estimate or appropriation 1947-----	45, 250

Dr. EVANS. Of the amount of \$3,900 increase for official photoduplication, shown at the top of page 212 of the justifications, \$900 is for the increase in the official work of the Library. The use of photoduplication in connection with the Library's work for Congress has been running this year at an annual rate of \$6,000. It is estimated that the increased activities next year will result in at least a 50 per cent increase in photoduplicating expenses in connection with our service to Congress, and \$3,000 of the \$3,900 is requested for this purpose.

We do a great deal of photostat work free of charge for Members of Congress in connection with their business. That is handled through the Legislative Reference Service because that Service is the intake point for congressional requests. Dr. Griffith has asked us to make that request.

We have two items that depend on an enlarged program. We are asking you to double the program we have for the microfilming of newspapers. It is a rather large item and provides for an increase of \$12,000, which will provide for the microfilming of about 750,000 additional pages of newspapers a year.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much did you have last year?

Dr. EVANS. We had \$12,000. We are asking you to double that to enable us to microfilm a million and a half pages of these newspapers because they are very rapidly crumbling to dust.

We have to have such a program to keep these newspapers from being irretrievably lost.

The only other item is related to the program of the Aeronautics Division. We want to microfilm a lot of catalog cards of other agencies which have important documents in the field of aeronautics. That is estimated to cost \$5,250. That depends on the approval of the aeronautics estimate under "Salaries, Library proper."

Mr. TIBBOTT. Is there an accumulation at the present time?

Dr. EVANS. A number of aeronautical agencies have many special indexes and catalogs for items we do not have; it is desired to microfilm them and provide one unified catalog for the Government and research workers, and it is cheaper to do that by microfilm than it is to hand copy them for ourselves. This project would incorporate into a single aeronautical index approximately 300,000 catalog cards at very small cost, representing Library materials in the possession of various Government agencies concerned with aeronautics.

SALARIES, LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for salaries, Library Buildings, and we will insert in the record at this point the summary of requirements for 1947.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Salaries, Library Buildings

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$314,300	
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	88,326	
		\$402,626
Deduct: Overtime and within-grade promotions not requested for 1947-----		—24,970
Adjustment: To round out estimate to nearest \$100-----		—40
Base for 1947-----		377,616
Increase requested for 1947:		
Revised allocations-----	\$960	
New positions (regular estimate)-----	42,084	
New positions (supplemental)-----	57,540	
		100,584
Total estimate or appropriation, 1947-----		478,200

Mr. O'NEAL. Your regular appropriation for 1946 for this item was \$314,300. There was a deficiency appropriation of \$88,326, making the total appropriation for 1946, \$402,626.

Then there is to be deducted for overtime and within-grade promotions not requested in 1946, \$24,970, with an adjustment of \$40 to round out the estimate to the nearest \$100, so your base for 1947 is \$377,616.

You are asking for increases for 1947 of \$960 for revised allocations, \$42,084 for new positions in the regular estimate, and \$57,540 for new positions in a supplemental estimate. The total amount of increases requested is \$100,584, and the total estimate for 1947 is \$478,200.

Will you explain these increases?

Dr. EVANS. Briefly, there are six additional book cleaners requested in order to keep our collections in better shape than in the past.

It will take the present six book cleaners over 14½ years to get completely through our collections and clean them properly.

Then we are also asking for 42 positions in the guard force. I would like Dr. Wagman to speak about that item.

We are also asking for 10 additional positions in the elevator force.

Dr. WAGMAN. In conjunction with the guard force, we arrived at the number of guards needed by listing only those duty stations which we thought essential for the protection of the buildings and the maintenance of order in the Library buildings, now that peace has returned and visitors are coming to the Library at the rate of over 1,000,000 a year, and computing how many guards are necessary to cover those stations.

Mr. O'NEAL. How does that compare with what you had before the war? How does that compare with the same personnel you had prior to the war?

Dr. WAGMAN. I would say the new positions requested represent an increase over the prewar force.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, you had those problems before the war, and I presume the problems will be about the same as they were before the war.

Dr. EVANS. The hours of work are now reduced to 40 hours per week.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why do you need more now?

Dr. EVANS. We think, Mr. Chairman, we have been running a lot of risk with an inadequate guard force. We sometimes have in the annex building with our present set-up only two or three guards, and one is supposed to remain in the office to answer the telephone. Frequently in the daytime, when the building is full of people, there are only three or four guards on duty for the entire five floors.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the other item?

Dr. WAGMAN. The other item is for elevator operators, for which we are requesting eight positions, and also two elevator starters. These are to provide adequate staffing for the 6 elevators in the main building and six elevators in the annex, which require a total of 24 positions to maintain necessary elevator service at all times when the Library Buildings are open.

Eighteen positions are now available for this purpose; six positions plus two additional positions to provide relief operators are requested. Unlike the main building, four of the elevators in the annex are grouped together, and their operation must be synchronized, or else their usefulness is greatly decreased. For lack of elevator starters the cars frequently make wasteful trips, each carrying few passengers, while visitors and staff members wait long periods for service.

Mr. O'NEAL. That represents the total?

Dr. WAGMAN. That represents the total for the elevator operators. The situation in the annex, where there are several elevators in one bank, is such that two starters are required to give efficient and prompt service.

Dr. EVANS. We have operated a very inadequate elevator system in the Library, and we have received many complaints from the public, and I think the only way to get satisfactory service is to have these additional operators and starters.

MAINTENANCE, LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for maintenance of the Library Buildings. For 1946 you had an appropriation of \$22,800. Then deducting nonrecurring items amounting to \$1,000 gives you a base for 1947 of \$21,800.

You are requesting an increase for 1947 in the regular estimate of \$4,500, and you are also requesting an increase for 1947 in the supplemental estimate of \$15,750. The total estimate for 1947 is \$42,050.

We will insert in the record at this point the summary of requirements for 1947.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Maintenance, Library buildings

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$22, 800
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	
	<hr/> \$22, 800
Deduct: Nonrecurring items-----	1, 000
	<hr/>
Base of 1947-----	21, 800
Increase requested for 1947 (regular estimates)-----	4, 500
Increase requested for 1947 (supplemental)-----	15, 750
	<hr/>
Total estimate or appropriation for 1947-----	42, 050

Dr. EVANS. This is almost exactly a doubling of last year's appropriation, and if I may, I will explain briefly why that is necessary.

The increase in the cost of housekeeping supplies amounts to \$900; the increase in the cost of uniforms is \$1,100. That is on the present base.

The cost for uniforms of new guards and elevator operators amounts to \$3,700.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is in addition to the amount you are asking for?

Dr. EVANS. That is right. That could be scaled down.

NEED FOR AUTOMOBILES

The next item we think should not be scaled down, regardless of the amount of the other estimates. We are asking for the replacement of four delivery trucks and one passenger car. The delivery trucks and the passenger car are almost on their last legs, and they are very essential at this time. We have gone along with this patched up equipment during the war.

Mr. O'NEAL. How old are these trucks?

Dr. EVANS. One of them is 9 years old.

Dr. WAGMAN. Two trucks are 16 years old, one is 10, and one is 9 years old.

Mr. O'NEAL. You buy them at the regular Government price, and these machines are bought through the Procurement Division?

Dr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the passenger cars?

Dr. EVANS. We have two passenger cars and they are both in very bad shape. They make deliveries to offices of Members.

Dr. WAGMAN. This is to replace a passenger car that is 9 years old.

Mr. O'NEAL. What use is made of the passenger car?

Dr. EVANS. That is mostly for delivery purposes. We haul our own staff to meetings downtown, and so forth, but the primary justification is for delivery.

COMMUNICATION SERVICE

Mr. TIBBOTT. What about the additional funds for telephone service?

Dr. EVANS. The additional fund for telephone service, amounting to \$9,000 is geared in with the increase in positions. It is in terms of the increase in staff. Not much of it would be necessary if we were not to increase the staff.

Mr. O'NEAL. How is that expended?

Dr. WAGMAN. That is for equipment and local calls. For instruments in the building and for local calls within the city.

It costs about \$2.87 per month per instrument.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many instruments do you have?

Dr. WAGMAN. We have 315.

This approximates only one instrument for about every five persons.

This is for the internal telephone service. The other communications services are for long distance calls.

Mr. ROGERS. This \$9,000 also includes calls within the city.

Mr. O'NEAL. What authority do you have for the purchase of vehicles under maintenance?

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Clapp, do we have to write in the words "for purchase"?

Mr. CLAPP. I do not know; we have not done that before.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is no language here that would authorize that. Please check into this.

COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL

The next item is for the cost of handling penalty mail. Your appropriation for 1946 was \$12,500, and the estimate for 1947 is \$12,500. We will insert in the record at this point the summary of requirements for 1947.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Cost of handling penalty mail

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$12,500
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	_____
	\$12,500
Total estimate or appropriation 1947-----	12,500

Mr. O'NEAL. How is that figure running?

Mr. ROGERS. The bills for the last fiscal year amounted to \$10,414.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is it running up to this time?

Mr. ROGERS. We have had only one bill of \$1,472. That is for the first quarter of the year. Our subsequent bills will be higher.

Mr. O'NEAL. You think this amount is sufficient?

Mr. ROGERS. I think so.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Is there an increase over 1945 for penalty mail?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. You might make a statement at this time, Dr. Evans, about the trust funds.

EXPENSES, CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

We will insert at this point the summary of requirements for 1947 covering expenses of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1947—Expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

Appropriated 1946 (regular bill)-----	\$500
Appropriated 1946 (deficiency)-----	_____
	\$500
Total estimate or appropriation 1947-----	500

Although there were no charges against this appropriation for fiscal year 1945 and no obligations have been placed against it for fiscal year 1946, it is recom-

mended that the full amount of \$500 be continued for 1947. This is the only appropriation to which emergency expenses of the Trust Fund Board may be charged.

Dr. EVANS. We carry that to cover contingencies, but we have not spent any of it. But we do not know when we may have to pay on the properties administered by the Trust Fund Board. We might have a fire in one of those properties, or we might have certain other expenses.

The Board meets in Washington, so there are no travel expenses.

Mr. O'NEAL. Doctor, I think that concludes the hearing so far as we are concerned.

If you care to make any further statement we will be glad to hear you.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out to the committee some of the important things we propose under the Reference Department which were passed over, without going into detail about them.

We did not take up the General Reference and Bibliography Division in which we have some important requests to carry an increased work load, and also requests to set up an education reference section, which we think is important in the light of current developments in the field of education, and also in the light of an agreement we made with the Office of Education for cooperative service in the field of education.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC PLANNING PROJECT

We did not take up the bibliographic planning project. We think much consideration must be given to the problem of bibliographical control of knowledge, in addition to the cataloging operations. We propose here to have two people to make studies in cooperation with other librarians and other library groups and scholarly groups to improve the bibliographical and indexing controls over foreign material.

There is a full statement about that on page 51 of the justifications.

In the Hispanic Foundation we want to prepare a handbook of Latin-American studies. We hope the committee will give close study to that proposition and we will be glad to send you copies of the handbook for your examination. We think that is a valuable project. The printing cost would not be borne by appropriated funds.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do any of these things require authority to provide the funds that they require? Do any of these items require additional appropriations?

Dr. EVANS. They appear under "Salaries, Library Proper," but they do not show up in the language.

I think we covered the Maps Division yesterday, and we have that language right here on page 55 of the justifications. We propose that we provide the central service of the Government and that the others be working libraries.

MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

As to the Manuscripts Division, we would like to have more personnel for cataloging and other work.

We also have a proposition for some help to give better service on the papers of the House of Representatives which are in our custody, physically, though they are under the control of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. That is set out on page 64 of the justifications, and we would like to do a better job in organizing and giving service on these valuable materials of the House of Representatives.

MUSIC DIVISION

We also have some important estimates for the Music Division, and there we have asked for a large amount. Some requests were put in from time to time, but because of the war we have not had people enough, and we have put in some very substantial increases that we think are necessary in view of the services to business and industry and other services that have been given by our Music Division.

We have asked for a small increase for the microfilm reading room.

WORLD AREA DIVISIONS

Then we have a very important proposition which we think is basic and vital. We are proposing a regional approach by the expansion of the Orientalia Division to include the Philippine Islands, the South Pacific Islands, Korea, and certain other areas, and a Western European Division, a Soviet Union Division, a Central European Division, an African Division, a Canadian Section, and an Australian and a New Zealand Section.

Most of these are rather small divisions which we are proposing so that we may have experts on the various areas of the world, in order to collect intelligently books we require relating to those countries.

Experience in the past 15 or 20 years has demonstrated to us that the only way you can have a collection of books that is meaningful in various areas of world culture and in the languages of strange areas, is to have experts to build up the materials.

DIVISION OF UNITED STATES HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION

We also propose to have a Division of United States History and Civilization. We do not have a division which specializes on that subject, and it is important that we have that division, because America is one of the two leading nations of the world, and whether we like it or not, there will be a terrific demand to know what America is like.

We think we should be well organized to answer demands for the authentic story of America. We have asked in that connection that there be compiled a complete set of the writings of Abraham Lincoln, but we are now withdrawing that request because we have been advised that the Abraham Lincoln Association is launching such a project. We think this group is competent to do the job in compiling complete records of the Great Emancipator.

We have requested a small unit to begin the history of the Library of Congress, to be ready for the sesquicentennial of the Library in 1950.

PRINTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS DIVISION

We have a request for the Prints and Photographs Division, where we are asking for 18 additional man-years, 10 of which are to handle the enormous photographic collection which has been transferred to us by the OWI without a nickel with which to operate it, whereas the OWI had in normal time 10 people to work on the collection. But we have been given the collection without anyone to work on it but our regular staff which has other duties than taking care of that great and growing section.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have asked for an appropriation for each of the items you have mentioned here?

Dr. EVANS. Yes.

IMPORTANCE OF PROGRAM OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

I want to ask the committee to take a lot of time on each of those things in coming to a final conclusion. The money we have estimated here represents quite an increase, but we hope and we believe that the committee will consider them carefully in making up its mind about our estimates.

As to our estimates, as I said in my opening statement, we think they are of importance, and we hope the committee will go as far as it feels it possibly can in granting them.

I would like to tell you about one statement made about the Library of Congress on the floor of the House some years ago by Thomas Brackett Reed, who later became Speaker of the House, as we all know.

In 1882 he delivered a speech which was considered to be one of the best speeches he ever made.

He said:

* * * Why should the question merely of cost come [up] in such a connection, as if it were the only question? I am not one of those, Mr. Speaker, who despise the question of cost; but economy is not the refusal to spend anything. It is a refusal to spend money unwisely, and there has been no nation, no municipality, no collection of people that ever was civilized enough to have a library that did not realize that they ought to have a place suitable for it, a building fitted for the treasures a library building ought to enclose. * * *

We think our estimates are not estimates that call for the spending of money unwisely. We believe these estimates are calculated to serve the national interest.

During the last 10 years the Library of Congress has been increased only 10 percent in number of positions. We have received in the last 5 years 122 new positions, which is less than 25 per year, on a base of 1,279, and that is only a 2-percent increase per year over a period of 5 years, and that was during the period of the greatest war in history.

We deliberately held back estimates we could have submitted which were really needed. We thought out of respect to the war issues involved and the national situation we should not draw on our manpower, but should reorganize our work and make a little go as far as possible until after the war.

We have a great accumulation of unfilled needs and a great accumulation of piled-up work in our departments and branches of work.

We have nevertheless, of course, recognized the necessity under which this committee labors of being economically minded to the degree of cutting down some of these expenditures. As Mr. Cannon said yesterday, nearly all of the agencies have been coming in for increased expenditures in peacetime. But we would prefer not to be classed in that category, but as an agency performing certain basic service operations for the entire Government. If they are not performed in the Library of Congress, the other agencies will sneak them in in various ways and ask for greater expenditures for that purpose.

REDUCTIONS WHICH MAY BE MADE UNDER ESTIMATES

As I said yesterday, we can make some reductions without serious injury to our program. We can take a million dollars off "Salaries, Library proper," which would represent 36 percent of the recommended increase, because of the delay that would be natural in the filling of vacancies.

Mr. Henkle tells me that would reflect itself in a proportional decrease in the appropriation requested for the printing and binding of catalog cards, where we have the principal personnel for printing the cards, so we can save \$169,300 there. Then, in not filling positions in the motion-picture project we could have about a 10-percent saving, which would mean \$5,522.

In "Copyright salaries" we could not make a reduction in percentage as in the Library proper, but it would be about 10 percent, which would mean \$21,340.

In "Salaries, Library buildings" we perhaps have a 10-percent cut there. We think we can fill most of those positions in about 2 months, but we can save \$9,962.

In regard to the Union Catalog appropriation, we could cut that about in half and delay the completion of the project, with a saving of \$90,209.

The total amount would be \$1,296,333, which, subtracted from the total increase, would bring the new base to \$3,355,951.

Mr. Chairman, if the committee would be willing to do it, we would propose the following procedure: If the committee makes a cut, we would suggest that it let us distribute the burden of the cut afterward rather than bringing in any proposals now, as was requested yesterday, to eliminate certain positions from our estimates. We can accept the deductions I have just mentioned, if economies are required, but after that is done, we would like the appropriations to be left intact. If a cut is made, 5 or 10 percent, or whatever it is, we would like that to be applied in the same proportion to those two appropriations, i. e., "Salaries, Library proper" and "Printing and binding, Catalog cards."

If we had a proportionate decrease, with the committee telling us about any specific item it wants not carried on or about things that it thinks should be carried on, we would of course observe those directives.

Mr. O'NEAL. If there is any question about it you can come in and consult with the committee.

Dr. EVANS. Thank you very much for your comments.

Mr. TIBBOTT. After going over these justifications I find that the greatest personnel increases in the departments and activities recom-

mended by the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of Congress, are in the administrative service, the reference department, the Copyright Office, the Legislative Reference Service, the Union Catalog, and the motion-picture project.

I was wondering if we did not have authority from Congress for these appropriations, if it will be necessary for us to get that from Congress before we can act upon them?

Dr. EVANS. We have no limitation on any of these appropriations except "Books for the adult blind."

Mr. O'NEAL. We can go into that, but I do not believe any further authority is needed.

Mr. TIBBOTT. I thought it might be subject to a point of order.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much, doctor, and all of the members of your staff.

Dr. EVANS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1946

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENTS OF DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; ROBERT L. HARRISON, CHIEF ENGINEER, CAPITOL POWER PLANT; AND GEORGE A. WESCHLER, CONSULTING ENGINEER

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. We have with us this morning the Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. Lynn, you may make any general statement about the work that comes under your supervision, that you like, and then you may make a statement about the appropriation requests.

Mr. LYNN. I have a short statement that I would like to make first.

Mr. Chairman, it was my policy during the war to confine my estimates of appropriations to maintenance items, except in instances where failure of equipment or structural conditions compelled immediate expenditures for urgent repairs and improvements. As a result, we have accumulated during the past 5 years a backlog of much needed repairs and improvements.

In preparing my estimates for 1947, I have included those items of repairs, improvements, and alterations that I feel should be brought to the attention of the committee at this time. In bringing such items to the attention of the committee, I wish to state that 80 percent of the nonrecurring items are for the Library of Congress buildings, the need for which has been justified by the Librarian of Congress who stresses that such items are necessary for the proper functioning of the Library. Due to existing economic conditions, I have not included in my 1947 estimates a proposed postwar construction program which, in my judgment, should be undertaken just as soon as conditions in the country will permit.

For 1946, \$2,476,070 was appropriated (\$2,417,870 Budget; and \$59,200—Public, 335 for "Legislative garage" and "Salaries, Library

pay deficiency¹). From this amount, \$191,340 has been deducted for nonrecurring items not required for 1947—\$43,800 under "Capitol Building"; \$12,480, "Maintenance, Senate Office Building"; \$19,460, "Maintenance, House Office Buildings"; \$48,000, "Capitol Power Plant"; and \$67,600, "Library buildings and grounds"—leaving as a base for 1947, \$2,284,730. To this base has been added for 1947, \$484,341 (\$542,541 gross cost less \$58,200 already included in 1946 base figure) for the Federal Employees Pay Act; \$6,410 for 3 additional positions; \$16,409 to restore veterans and fill all authorized positions; \$52,900 annual items increased; and \$1,890,080 special non-recurring items, of which \$1,506,300 is under the "Library buildings" and \$383,780 under all others—making a grand total estimate of \$4,734,870 for 1947.

ESTIMATES, 1947, AND APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Page 2 of the Architect's justifications gives a summary of the estimates for 1947 compared with the appropriations for 1946.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is your total request for the fiscal year 1947?

Mr. LYNN. \$4,734,870. The \$2,476,070 appropriation total for 1946 includes the pay deficiency carried in Public Law 335, second urgent deficiency, 1946, in the amount of \$58,200, but not the pay deficiency carried in House Joint Resolution 342 in the amount of \$453,800.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE ESTIMATE

Mr. O'NEAL. At this point in the record we will insert pages 2 and 3 of the justifications.

(The justification tables referred to are as follows:)

Estimates, fiscal year 1947—Architect of the Capitol

	Estimate, 1947	Appropriation, 1946	Net increase
Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Salaries.....	\$85,900	\$65,470	\$20,430
Cost of handling penalty mail.....	300	300	
Capitol Building and repairs.....	561,900	351,800	210,100
Improving the Capitol grounds.....	163,100	109,000	54,100
Maintenance, legislative garage.....	20,500	¹ 20,400	100
Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building.....	2,000	1,500	500
Maintenance, Senate Office Building.....	517,000	339,500	178,100
Maintenance, House Office Buildings.....	570,500	427,000	143,500
Capitol Power Plant:			
Budget.....	\$942,900		
H. Doc. 532—Supplemental.....	139,000		
	1,081,900	882,700	199,200
Library buildings and grounds:			
Salaries.....	154,220	¹ 148,800	5,420
Sunday opening.....	12,850	7,000	5,850
Repairs and alterations, buildings and grounds:			
Budget.....	\$990,200		
H. Doc. 520—Supplemental.....	287,000		
	1,277,200	84,000	1,193,200
Furniture and so forth:			
Budget.....	\$48,700		
H. Doc. 520—Supplemental.....	238,200		
	286,900	38,600	248,300
Grand total, Architect of the Capitol, legislative bill:			
Budget.....	\$4,070,670		
Supplementals.....	664,200		
	4,734,870	2,476,070	2,258,800

¹ Includes—

Public, 106, pay deficiency, Legislative Garage.....	\$7,200
Second Urgent Deficiency Act, 1946, Library, salaries.....	51,000

ACTIVITIES OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The Architect of the Capitol is charged with the structural and mechanical care of the following buildings, including operation of the mechanical equipment:

- The Capitol Building and Grounds (including domestic care of central portion of building)
- Senate Office Building (including domestic care)
- House Office Buildings (including domestic care)
- Capitol Power Plant
- Legislative Garage
- Library of Congress buildings and grounds
- United States Supreme Court Building and grounds
- United States Court of Claims buildings
- United States Court House, District of Columbia
- United States Court of Appeals Building, District of Columbia
- Columbia Hospital for Women

The Architect, in the performance of his duties in connection with the Senate Office Building and the Senate restaurants, is subject in matters of policy to the Senate Committee on Rules; in connection with the House Office Buildings and the Capitol power plant, is subject to the House Office Building Commission; in connection with the legislative garage, is subject to rules and regulations of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House; in connection with the Botanic Garden, is subject to the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Is also charged with the operation of:

- The United States Botanic Garden (as Acting Director)
- Senate restaurants
- House restaurants

Serves as a member of:

- Capitol Police Board,
- Commission for Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds
- District Zoning Commission
- National Capital Housing Authority

In addition, is charged with the planning and construction of such buildings and other improvements as may be committed to his care by Congress from time to time.

Mr. TIBBOTT. I would like to ask Mr. Lynn why the estimates for the proposed postwar construction program have not been included at this time.

Mr. LYNN. We did not feel that the conditions in the country——

Mr. O'NEAL. Construction costs would be too great?

Mr. LYNN. Not only construction costs but labor conditions and difficulty in procuring critical materials.

ROOFING FOR THE CHAMBERS

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there anything in this budget for the completion of the roofing of the two Chambers, the Senate and House?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir. A total of \$1,446,000 has been authorized for the project—which includes not only the reconstruction of the roofs but also improvements within the Senate and House Chambers. Of the total amount authorized, \$585,000 has been appropriated to date. The balance—\$861,000—has not yet been asked to be appropriated.

Mr. O'NEAL. But that has been deferred.

Mr. LYNN. The preliminary plans are now about complete and ready for submission to the Senate and House Committees appointed under Public Law 155, for consideration and approval. We will have a meeting of those committees very shortly, and they will then decide if we are to go ahead with the project at this time.

Mr. O'NEAL. And you consider the substructure there now safe in every way for a reasonable length of time?

Mr. LYNN. Absolutely.

GENERAL CONDITION OF BUILDINGS

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the general condition of the buildings under your control, and the Capitol Grounds? What would you say regarding the general condition of them?

Mr. LYNN. I would say that we have deferred a great many improvements during the war that we ought to make at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. O'NEAL. Everything of an emergency character you have included?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. The rest are necessary repairs, and at the earliest possible time must be made?

Mr. LYNN. Certainly there is a great deal of work in connection with the maintenance of the buildings and grounds that ought to be done this coming year—painting, plumbing, and roof renewals, and other items of general maintenance. Each year, since the war started, we have deferred estimating for much of this work.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do you anticipate any new construction in the post-war plans that you have?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; we have pending before the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of the House a bill authorizing the erection of a new Federal court building estimated to cost \$10,300,000. Then we have pending the extension and completion of the east front of the Capitol.

PROPOSED POSTWAR PROJECTS

To answer your question more fully, Mr. Tibbott, we have several construction projects listed. I have a list of them here which I will insert in the record.

(The list of proposed postwar projects is as follows:)

PROPOSED POSTWAR PROJECTS

Extension and completion of Central East Front, United States Capitol.
 Reconstruction, repair, alteration, and improvement of the terraces of the Capitol Building and rooms beneath the terraces.
 Garage and park development for the United States House of Representatives, South Capitol Street, Independence Avenue, Delaware Avenue, and C Street SW.
 Construction of light court for improvement of offices in basement, B Street side, Senate Office Building.
 Air conditioning, main building, Library of Congress.
 Reconstruction and paving of east plaza, driveways and roadways, and for new construction of storm-water sewer for drainage, United States Capitol Grounds.
 Federal Courts Building.
 Greenhouses for United States Botanic Garden, Poplar Point nursery.
 Capitol power plant improvements.
 Annex, Senate Office Building.
 Repaving terrace fountain plaza.
 Purchase of property bounded by Delaware Avenue, C Street, First Street, and Independence Avenue SW.

Mr. TIBBOTT. You do not anticipate any of these at present?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir. These are deferred items. Mr. Chairman, before proceeding with the justifications, I wish to state that as we reach

the various items, I would like Mr. Henlock, my administrative officer, and also my engineering and other assistants, to supplement my testimony, wherever additional detail is desired.

TURN-OVER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, Mr. Lynn, with reference to employees under the control of the Architect of the Capitol, have you had much turn-over during the war?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENLOCK. It has ranged as high as 40 percent annually.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are the men returning from the service requesting reemployment?

Mr. HENLOCK. Every man who has returned and wanted his regular job back has been granted it. Out of 113 regular employees inducted, 87 have returned to date.

Mr. O'NEAL. So you have a 100 percent record with reference to reemployment of veterans?

Mr. HENLOCK. Definitely. In addition, where any other regular jobs have opened up, veterans have been given the right of way. I would say that 95 percent of such positions have been filled by veterans.

SALARIES OF OFFICE OF ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. O'NEAL. If there are no further general questions, we will take up the first item, "Salaries of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol."

For the 1946 appropriation you had \$65,470. You are asking this year for \$85,900, an increase of \$20,430 over your 1946 appropriation. Will you explain the necessity for that?

Mr. LYNN. \$18,330 is to carry out the provisions of the Federal Employees Pay Act of June 30, 1945, Public Law 106.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have no choice about that.

Mr. LYNN. That is correct, and we are asking for one additional position, a CAF-4 clerk, at \$2,100.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the necessity for that clerk?

Mr. LYNN. With the number of new laws affecting the office to be administered and the growing paper work resulting therefrom, it becomes necessary to request that funds be made available to provide for one additional clerk to help carry the increased work load.

This request has been kept to an absolute minimum.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many do you have there now?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have 16 employees on our clerical, administrative and fiscal office staff.

Mr. O'NEAL. How are they divided as far as the work is concerned?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have three in personnel. That means all items of personnel—everything that goes under the term of "personnel."

We have four in the Accounts Division. The others are miscellaneous, such as a clerk-stenographer, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you current with your work now?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. I would say that the need has been brought about principally by Public Law 106, the withholding tax law, and the various leave laws.

Mr. O'NEAL. What part of this appropriation have you expended up to this time?

Mr. HENLOCK. \$68,700. We have been expending at the rate of about \$3,200 per biweekly pay period, and still have 5 biweekly pay periods to go.

Mr. O'NEAL. You will have a deficiency this year?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is included in the deficiency bill that Congress just passed and sent to the White House, House Joint Resolution 342.

Mr. TIBBOTT. What was the amount of the deficiency?

Mr. HENLOCK. \$19,000 for the Federal Employees Pay Act.

INCREASE FOR TRAVEL ALLOWANCE

Mr. O'NEAL. You are asking for a change in language on page 57 of the bill, to increase your travel allowance from \$750 to \$1,500. What is the necessity for that?

Mr. LYNN. For several years the limitation has been held to \$750, but is now asked that it be increased to \$1,500, as several larger projects are expected to go forward, with a consequent increase in travel. The amount of limitation and the amount of expenditures will be found on page 6. This is not an appropriation; it is just an authorization to use travel expense money out of any of our appropriations.

Mr. O'NEAL. What has been your experience regarding travel? How much have you spent for travel?

Mr. LYNN. During the war it did not exceed \$600 annually. Prior to the war it ran from \$1,400 to \$4,000 annually. That was when we were doing construction work.

PENALTY MAIL

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is penalty mail. The cost of handling penalty mail was \$300.

Mr. LYNN. The item of \$300 for penalty mail is the same for 1947 as it was for 1946, and it is authorized by Public Law 364.

CAPITOL BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the next item, "Capitol Buildings and Grounds." In 1946 there was an appropriation of \$332,800 and a supplemental of \$19,000, making the total appropriation for 1946 \$351,800. There were deductions in the amount of \$43,800 and increases for personal services of \$103,300; also an increase for repair and maintenance of \$150,600, making the estimate for 1947 \$561,900, which is an increase of \$253,900. I believe that is correct, is it not?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be glad to hear your statement with reference to the Capitol Buildings and repairs.

Mr. LYNN. This appropriation provides for the structural and mechanical care of the Capitol; operation of the mechanical equipment; domestic care of the central portion; care of Statuary Hall and the works of art throughout the building; maintenance and operation of the electrical substations in the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings; and maintenance of the grounds lighting systems.

A regular force of 143 employees, spread over day and night shifts as required, is provided for the care of this building with its 14 acres of floor area; the House and Senate Chambers, the old Supreme Court chamber, the dome, rotunda, crypt, four-hundred-odd office, committee, and storage rooms, and other areas, including extensive corridors; with its extensive mechanical equipment, such as the air-conditioning systems with over 1,800 pieces of equipment; the electrical substations with their 16 motor-generator sets, switchboards, switchgear, transformers, and related equipment; 11 high-speed elevators and 3 lifts; 500 plumbing fixtures and piping; dome floodlighting and grounds lighting systems, including about 70,000 feet of high-tension cable; legislative bell and buzzer systems; and electric fixtures and wiring.

This force is made up of 12 mechanics in the general shops; 16 engineers and 2 helpers in the heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning departments; 3 maintenance mechanics, one helper, and 27 operators for the elevators; 2 machinists, 16 operators, and 3 helpers in the 4 electrical substations; 2 mechanics, 1 helper for the street and floodlighting systems; 2 operators for the public-address system in the House Chamber; 20 general laborers and helpers and 26 charwomen; and 4 supervising engineers, 4 clerks, and 2 nurses.

Mr. O'NEAL. Regarding the additional amounts requested over your 1946 appropriation, there is \$98,990, which you are required to pay and have no option about to carry out the provisions of the Federal Employees' Pay Act.

Mr. LYNN. That is correct.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mr. O'NEAL. There are two additional positions. One is for a stonemason, in the amount of \$2,540.

Mr. LYNN. The services of a full-time, year-around stonemason are required to properly take care of necessary repointing, recalking, and repair of joints of stonework of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds.

At the present time such work should be done on the House and Senate steps, the center steps, the north, south, and west steps, the Senate, House, center and west porticos, the west subbasement entrance, and the terrace walls and railing of the Capitol Building; also on the set-back at the seventh-floor level, the cornice projection, and the flagging on the C Street side of the New House Office Building. In addition, there are numerous places in the retaining walls around the Capitol Grounds that need resetting and pointing; also miscellaneous pointing throughout the different buildings under the Architect.

Only minor repair work of this character has been done during the past 10 or more years, as the general annual repairs allotment has been too limited to allow the programing of major repairs.

Each year gives rise to fresh need for work of this character and a stonemason, if employed on a year-around basis, will be kept continuously busy. Unlike so much of the repair work in the Capitol group of buildings which can only be done during the recesses of Congress, this work is of a nature that it can be carried on throughout the year.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many men do you have engaged in work of that kind?

Mr. LYNN. None in the Capitol group of buildings.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is a request for one elevator helper.

Mr. LYNN. One elevator helper at \$1,770. I have discussed this matter of a mechanic worker without a helper several times and have been granted the necessary helpers on most of the buildings. We have in the Capitol two mechanics on the elevators working with one helper. It is requested that another helper be granted so that we can form two crews of a mechanic and helper and make more frequent tests and inspections in the interest of safety. This item is detailed on pages 12 and 13.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think that we gave you an extra helper in the last appropriation, or a recent one.

Mr. LYNN. The last helper granted was in 1942, for the Library buildings.

Mr. HENLOCK. That was the last one granted. These are the men who go from building to building, doing the special testing and recabing of elevators in accordance with the elevator safety code requirements. If we can form two crews—one mechanic and a helper in each crew—we can do all necessary work in accordance with the required standards.

Mr. LYNN. The elevator helper is required under the regulations of the elevator safety code to have some experience in elevator work, because they do not feel it is safe to have a man working under or above an elevator with an inexperienced man operating the elevator.

PAINTING

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an annual painting allowance of \$15,000. You want that increased to \$17,500.

Mr. LYNN. An increase of \$2,500 is asked to bring the painting item to the usual peacetime allotment. So little painting could be done during the past 6 years that many rooms, corridors, and other parts of the buildings need painting.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is due to the fact that you did not do any painting during the war?

Mr. LYNN. Very little as compared to the normal peacetime program.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do you have charge of the elevators in the Library of Congress?

Mr. LYNN. We have the mechanical care of the elevators, but not their operation.

PLUMBING RENEWALS

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an item here for plumbing renewals, which is a new item entirely, for \$15,000. Will you give us some justification?

Mr. LYNN. This is to resume a program of modernization of toilet and plumbing equipment started in 1936 and continued through 1940 but suspended since 1941 due to the continuous sessions of Congress and the difficulty of procuring critical materials during the war. Seventeen toilet rooms were modernized from 1936 to 1940 at a cost of \$49,694.

Eight rooms remain to be done and with the \$15,000 asked, it is planned to modernize three rooms: the Members' wives' toilet, gallery floor, House side; women's public toilet, ground floor, Senate side; and men's private toilet, main floor, Senate side of central portion. A complete explanation is carried on pages 14 and 15, of the justifications.

REPAIRS TO WORKS OF ART

Mr. O'NEAL. We have a new item, "Repairs, works of art." What does it cost to repair these works of art? How is that money to be expended; what is it to go for?

Mr. LYNN. The estimate for 1947 is \$2,500. One of the large paintings in the rotunda was cleaned, relined, and restored during the past summer at a cost of \$1,325, and the others examined. Two others are in need of repair, together with two smaller paintings of Yellowstone Park in the Senate wing, gallery floor. Referring to the work done last summer, we had to take the painting down, remove the old backing, put a new canvas backing on it, and build new stretchers. Before the painting was put back into the frame and rehung, it was cleaned and touched up by an artist to restore it to its original condition. After it was rehung, it was given a coat of mastic varnish.

Mr. O'NEAL. How long did that take?

Mr. LYNN. About 2½ months.

Mr. O'NEAL. Who did the work?

Mr. LYNN. We had our mechanics do a certain part of the work. Then we employed an artist.

Mr. O'NEAL. You employed an artist to do what?

Mr. LYNN. To restore the painting.

Mr. O'NEAL. You touched up the painting?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; and cleaned it thoroughly.

Mr. O'NEAL. Give us a break-down of the cost for the record.

(The break-down follows:)

BREAK-DOWN OF COST OF RELINING "THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS" PAINTING IN THE ROTUNDA—FISCAL YEAR 1946

Labor cost for shrinking the new canvas, removing the old burlap backing, scraping, sanding, and vacuum cleaning the back of the picture; making one wooden cylinder 2 feet in diameter by 14 feet long, building wooden platform 13 by 19 feet in rotunda; making one oversize stretcher frame for stretching canvas and one stretcher frame for picture:

Carpenter labor.....	\$586. 10
Building rigging on first landing of dome.....	128. 00
Material for stretcher frames.....	36. 00
Painting, labor on 2 coats of sizing and 2 coats of white lead paste to canvas backing and back of picture.....	84. 94
Painting materials (white lead, sizing varnish, and Krakno).....	20. 72
Helpers' time (lowering picture, turning it over several times during the restoration, and hoisting it back on wall, also helping mechanics).....	194. 40
Sisal paper and galvanized tacks.....	25. 45
Artist's fee.....	250. 00
Total.....	1, 325. 61

NOTE.—The platform material and canvas backing cost \$202.60 and were bought in fiscal year 1945.

TILING SENATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the item of tiling Senate subway entrance, a new item in the amount of \$12,600.

Mr. LYNN. This item has been submitted for consideration previously but was deferred during the war. The entrance is in a prominent place and a great many visitors, as well as the occupants of the building, use it in traveling between the Capitol and Senate Office Building. It is difficult to keep clean and presentable, and I would like to make this improvement. That is on the Senate side, leading from the Senate subway to the elevators.

REVOLVING DOORS, LAW LIBRARY AND WEST BASEMENT ENTRANCE

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is two revolving doors, law library and west basement entrances, in the amount of \$8,000. I notice the installation of two revolving doors on the House and Senate side cost \$6,000, and this will cost \$8,000. Will you explain the difference?

Mr. LYNN. Six thousand dollars was the amount granted for 1946 but the lowest competitive bid received was \$6,980. The estimate for 1947 is based on \$3,500 for the law library door and \$4,500 for the door at the west entrance, which involves replacement of additional border lights and transoms.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where will these two revolving doors be installed?

Mr. LYNN. One at the west entrance and one at the law library entrance.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Are they in very bad repair now?

Mr. LYNN. They have been in there for about 39 years. They are obsolete. They are of wood construction, in bad repair, and it is impossible to get repair parts for them. We want to put in fire-proof and panic-proof metal doors that will last almost indefinitely, such as the new door installed at the rotunda entrance in 1941 and the two being installed this year at the Senate and House wing entrances.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that the west entrance to the Capitol?

Mr. LYNN. The west entrance, subbasement, central portion.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that used by many people?

Mr. LYNN. It is used continuously. It is the only entrance to the building open on the west front.

Mr. O'NEAL. The employees use it?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, and visitors stream in there all day long.

INSTALLATION OF NEW ELEVATORS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is the installation of two new elevators, House and Senate wings, a new item in the amount of \$105,000.

What has been your cost for the installation of the elevators in the past as compared with this cost?

Mr. LYNN. We have not installed any complete elevators for a great many years, although in recent years we have modernized practically all of our elevators.

Mr. O'NEAL. What did they cost?

Mr. LYNN. Over \$900,000 to modernize the 59 elevators in the Capitol, Senate, and House Office Buildings, and main Library of Congress Building.

Mr. O'NEAL. What did the most modern elevators cost you? You have an item here for \$105,000.

Mr. LYNN. I would like to have the \$55,000 House portion of that item deferred for the present, for reasons I would like to discuss off the record.

Mr. O'NEAL. We shall be glad to defer that, I am sure.
(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. O'NEAL. It is your recommendation that that item be stricken from your request?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; for the present.

INSTALLATION OF METAL DOORS

Mr. O'NEAL. There is an item here for the installation of metal doors, a new item in the amount of \$5,000.

Mr. LYNN. At the present time the doors are of wooden construction. They are over 50 years old and have reached such a point of deterioration that they should be replaced.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where is that to be done?

Mr. LYNN. In the subbasement of the central portion of the building, leading into the building from the west entrance and into the two open courts just beyond the revolving door that we are asking for.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have any idea what the normal cost of a door is?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir. However, our estimate is based on figures from the manufacturers. The estimate provides for 12 doors and, in addition, 6 frames and 6 transoms.

Mr. O'NEAL. What did you pay for metal doors similar to this in the past?

Mr. LYNN. We have not had any similar to this in the past.

INCREASES UNDER PAY ACT

Mr. O'NEAL. The increase of \$98,990 you must pay under the Federal Employees Pay Act?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then for new grade rates under the Classification Act, \$38,788.

Mr. HENLOCK. That is part of the \$98,990 total.

Mr. O'NEAL. Overtime pay and additional compensation, \$50,776. That is the same thing?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. It is based, for most of the employees, on a 44-hour workweek, which Public Law 106 recognizes for Capitol Hill.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much overtime have you had in the past?

Mr. HENLOCK. It has averaged a little over 44 hours a week, but we are trying to hold the whole organization down to a 5½-day week during the coming year, except where revolving shifts make it impractical to do so.

Mr. O'NEAL. For within-grade promotions, \$5,826; night-work differential, \$2,600; holiday pay, \$1,000. You are asking for two additional positions.

Mr. HENLOCK. A stonemason and an elevator helper.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "Capitol Grounds." The 1946 appropriation was \$109,000. You are asking for \$163,100, or an increase of \$54,100.

Mr. LYNN. Page 25 of the Architect's justifications details the scope of the work for improving the Capitol Grounds. The regular force is 54 gardeners, helpers, and laborers.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE ESTIMATE

Mr. O'NEAL. Insert page 25 of the justifications in the record. (The justification page referred to is as follows:)

This appropriation provides for the care of the Capitol Grounds with its 120 acres of lawn areas, sidewalks, streets, and roadways; 2,500 trees, and 5,000 shrubs; the lawn irrigation systems with their many thousands of sprinkler heads; the underground sewer and drainage systems; the terraces, fountains, and reflecting pool; 69 traffic signals, and the care and operation of the grounds motor and other equipment.

A regular force of 54 gardeners, helpers, and laborers is required:

Twenty-seven men are required throughout the year for the following work: 11 men cleaning walkways, approaches, porticoes, and terraces; 8 men on trucks hauling, removing debris and trash from buildings and grounds; 4 men on grounds of power plant, Senate and House Office Buildings; 4 men for direction, supervision, and clerical work.

Twenty-seven men are required for the following work varying with the seasons: 10 men for grass cutting with motor and hand equipment; 6 men for trimming, cultivating, and weeding; 9 men for planting, transplanting, tree surgery work, spraying, and pruning; 2 men on irrigation systems.

These 27 men also rake and remove leaves, trim shrubbery, prepare and seed lawn areas, and remove snow.

They also assist in preparing for functions, band concerts, parades, unveiling exercises in Statuary Hall and other ceremonies in the Capitol, Flag Day exercises, pageants, inaugural ceremonies, and the like.

In inclement weather, the grounds men are used for such work as repair and sharpening of tools, repair of equipment, cleaning debris from Capitol, cleaning walls and floors and washing windows and doors, and cleaning aluminum in legislative garage.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of this appropriation have you spent up to the present time?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is shown on page 35.

Mr. O'NEAL. Give us a statement.

Mr. HENLOCK. We have expended \$105,024.

Mr. O'NEAL. How are you going to get by for the rest of the year?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have a deficiency appropriation of \$32,300 carried in House Joint Resolution 342. Our justifications were made up before that bill was passed.

Mr. O'NEAL. What caused that tremendous increase?

Mr. HENLOCK. The Federal Employees Pay Act (Public Law 106).

Mr. O'NEAL. Under your additions you have an amount of \$33,375 to carry out the provisions of the Federal Employees Pay Act, and you cannot do anything about that.

Mr. HENLOCK. That is correct.

RESTORATION OF VETERANS TO REGULAR POSITIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an item to restore veterans to regular positions and provide for filling of all authorized positions in the amount of \$6,225.

Mr. LYNN. You will remember that during the war years we were unable to fill some of the positions that we had, and your committee left the positions open but reduced the appropriations. We are now asking you to restore the appropriations so that we can fill the positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. How long will it take you to get the positions filled?

Mr. HENLOCK. One of the veterans has already returned from the service and three more are likely to return by June 30.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many persons will there be?

Mr. HENLOCK. Fifty-four employees, the same number authorized by the committee for the last 10 years. We were not able to keep all 54 positions filled during the war. That was because about 20 percent of the men were inducted into the military service and replacements could not be secured for all of the vacancies. All but three have returned from military duty within the last 4 or 5 months. Work has been curtailed because we have not had the help to do the work that these men formerly did—that is, tree-surgery work, maintenance and repair of the lawn-irrigation systems, and edging of lawn areas around the walks and driveways.

PAVING HOUSE APPROACH

Mr. O'NEAL. You have a new item here, Paving House Approach, in the amount of \$7,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Who does that kind of work?

Mr. LYNN. If it is a small job, we do it ourselves.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do we not have men on the force who are able to pour concrete and do that sort of work?

Mr. LYNN. For small jobs, yes; large ones like this we generally do by contract.

Mr. O'NEAL. You do not have any general repair men to do that kind of work?

Mr. LYNN. Not a regular crew for this purpose.

Mr. O'NEAL. How did you figure that? Was it so much to the square foot?

Mr. LYNN. Mostly at so much per square yard.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would you submit that for bids or just hire somebody to come in and do it?

Mr. LYNN. On a job of this kind we would submit it for bids.

Mr. O'NEAL. How does this price compare to your experience along that line?

Mr. LYNN. The prices are higher now than they were a few years before the war.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Lynn, I wonder if you could insert a column for 1940, so that we could have comparative figures.

Mr. O'NEAL. Add a column for 1940.

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

(The information follows:)

Comparative costs for paving house approach (labor and materials)

	1947		1940	
	Rate	Amount	Rate	Amount
1,420 square yards sidewalk paving	\$3 per squard yard.	\$4,260	\$2.25 per square yard.	\$3,295
175 lineal feet curb rebuilt	\$2.20 per foot	385	\$1.80 per foot	315
175 lineal feet gutter rebuilt	\$1.20 per foot	210	\$0.90 per foot	157
300 lineal feet curb reset	\$1.50 per foot	450	\$1 per foot	300
100 lineal feet coping built	\$2.50 per foot	250	\$1.90 per foot	190
125 square yards roadway paving	\$6 per square yard.	750	\$4.80 per square yard.	600
2 new catch basins with connections to sewer.	\$350 each	700	\$275 each	550
Total estimate		7,005		5,407

TREE-SURGERY WORK

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is tree-surgery work in the amount of \$5,000.

Mr. LYNN. No tree-surgery work or tree cabling was done during the war.

Only very essential tree pruning was performed. Our tree surgeon was lost to us and we were unable to secure a replacement. The work is far in arrears, and that amount of money is asked to enable us to secure the services of a firm and bring the tree work up to date.

Mr. O'NEAL. How did you arrive at that figure? Did you estimate the work that had to be done, and how much time it would take, and you fixed the cost on that basis?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; based on a survey by Mr. Frederick, our horticulturist in charge of the Capitol Grounds.

EQUIPMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. You want an increase in your equipment item of \$2,500, to provide for a new truck. Do you have authority under the law to purchase a truck, or is this an exchange proposition?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have authority to purchase a truck. We do not need specific language in our appropriations to purchase trucks; only passenger automobiles.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have no truck at this time?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have six trucks on the Capitol Grounds. This particular truck is to replace a 15-year-old truck used for hauling lumber, equipment, furniture, pipe, scaffolding, elevator testing equipment, scrap metal, and other items to and from the various buildings under the Architect; also for hauling tree limbs and other debris from the Capitol Grounds.

Mr. O'NEAL. What kind of truck would you need?

Mr. LYNN. A 3-ton dump truck, to replace an old 1932 truck that cannot be repaired. The other five trucks are used as follows: One 1939 Chevrolet dump truck for miscellaneous heavy hauling—stone, old concrete, heavy debris, sand, soils, fertilizers, tree stumps, and so

forth; one 1943 Ford truck for hauling trash and debris from the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, legislative garage, to the city incinerator and city dump; one 1938 Ford power sprayer, specially equipped, for spraying trees in Capitol Grounds with insecticides; one 1934 Dodge street-lighting truck, specially equipped with ladder and other equipment, for servicing the Capitol Grounds street and park lighting systems; one 1942 Chevrolet panel truck for hauling light equipment and for transporting men and plant material between the Capitol Grounds and Botanic Garden nursery and other points where the men's services are required.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think that you could get it if it were authorized?

Mr. LYNN. We hope within the next 12 months to be able to get it.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think the price you have here is in line with what you can buy one for?

Mr. LYNN. It is the list price.

LEGISLATIVE GARAGE

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is the legislative garage. You had \$13,200 in 1946 and a supplemental of \$7,200, making a total for 1946 of \$20,400. You are asking for \$20,500, which is an increase of \$100. The \$100 is to complete the 1946 within-grade promotions in 1947?

Mr. LYNN. That is the only increase we are asking for.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of your present appropriation and supplemental appropriation have you spent?

Mr. HENLOCK. \$13,374. In this case the pay-deficiency item was so urgent that we could not wait for House Joint Resolution 342, and the funds were provided in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, and are therefore included in the total appropriations for 1946 set out on page 37.

Mr. O'NEAL. Apparently you are not going to need all of the supplementary asked for.

Mr. HENLOCK. We will need it very definitely.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do you have a break-down of that supplemental appropriation?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; for new rates established by the Classification Act, \$1,932; overtime pay, \$4,000; night-work differential, \$750; within-grade promotions, \$418; holiday pay, \$100.

There are only seven employees carried under this appropriation, and there is never any opportunity to make any salary savings.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. I notice an item of \$1,500 for repairs and alterations. What does that embrace?

Mr. LYNN. The principal expenditure is for painting in the garage, which we usually do in the late spring each year.

Mr. O'NEAL. That seems to run an average of more than \$100 a month. How much have you spent on this up to this time?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have spent out of the \$1,500 only \$30 to date. Most of the allotment is being held for painting which will be done in the late spring.

Mr. O'NEAL. You will certainly have a considerable balance out of that, will you not?

Mr. LYNN. I doubt it very much.

Mr. O'NEAL. For painting the garage and fixing some doors, to run an average of \$100 a month, strikes me as being considerably out of line. Apparently your experience up to date indicates that it is out of line, because you have only spent \$30 out of \$1,500 up to this time.

Mr. LYNN. We have been fortunate this year in not having had any break-downs of equipment and the funds are being held back until late spring when we will do the painting. The painting runs between \$800 and \$1,000 each year. In fact, last year it amounted to \$1,338.

SUBWAY TRANSPORTATION

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings, \$2,000," which represents a \$500 increase over what you had in the fiscal year 1946. Do you want to make a statement on this item, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. This is an increase of \$500 over last year. For a great many years the appropriation has been \$2,000, and it is requested that this amount be made available to cover the items required for the system now that materials may again be secured. Only \$14 was left for 1944 and \$38 in 1945 of the appropriations. We have to keep those subway cars and the system in condition.

Mr. O'NEAL. And you expect to have to spend about that amount?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

MAINTENANCE, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1947." We do not intend to go into this item in any detail, because it is a Senate item, but for the purpose of the record I will state that the appropriation for 1946 was \$339,500. The estimate for 1947 is \$517,600, representing additions of \$190,580. These items of addition are set out on page 42 of the justifications, which will be made a part of the record at this point.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Reconciliation of estimate to current appropriation—Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1947

1946 appropriation in annual act.....	\$339, 500
Supplemental appropriation for 1946.....	
Total appropriations for 1946.....	339, 500
Deductions:	
Improvements to approaches, main entrance.....	8, 200
Replacement air-conditioning fan wheels.....	4, 280
	12, 480
Total.....	327, 020

Reconciliation of estimate to current appropriation—Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1947—Continued

Additions:

Personal services: Amount required to carry out the provisions of the Federal Employees Pay Act of June 30, 1945 (Public Law 106)-----	\$108, 400
Annual painting item: Increase from \$20,000 to \$30,000-----	10, 000
Furniture item, increase from \$7,000 to \$25,380-----	18, 380
<hr/>	
New nonrecurring items:	
New freight elevator, main entrance-----	45, 000
Acoustical improvement, Caucus Room-----	5, 800
Guard rail, B Street areaway-----	3, 000
<hr/>	
	53, 800
<hr/>	
Total additions-----	190, 580
<hr/>	
Total estimate for 1947-----	517, 600

MAINTENANCE, HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

MR. O'NEAL. We will turn to the item "Maintenance, House Office Buildings," for which you had an appropriation in 1946 of \$427,000 and you are submitting an estimate for 1947 of \$570,500. The additions total \$162,960, of which \$135,460 represents an amount required to carry out the provisions of Public Law 106; and \$5,000 to restore veterans to regular positions and to provide for filling all authorized positions. This makes an increase for personal services of \$140,460.

RESTORATION OF VETERANS TO REGULAR POSITIONS

I can understand the \$135,000 item to comply with Public Law 106; what about the item of \$5,000 to restore veterans to regular positions?

MR. LYNN. The same story applies to this as to the other appropriations. We have the positions without the money.

MR. O'NEAL. Why do you necessarily have to restore those positions? I understand that if a veteran applies, you have to give him some position, but you probably have some vacancies coming along. Why is it necessary to restore the number of positions that would be involved in this appropriation of \$5,000 requested?

MR. HENLOCK. Actually, if there is a temporary man in a veteran's job, he is released; he is not kept in that job when a veteran with re-employment rights returns. In this instance we still have more veterans to return and we have at present filled 313 of the 318 authorized jobs. So that, even though we allow more temporary men to go, we still would be short of funds to meet these reemployment rights and fill all authorized jobs. In addition work has had to be neglected during the war which should be taken care of and cannot be taken care of without having a full force.

MR. O'NEAL. How much have you expended under this item up to the present time?

MR. HENLOCK. Total expenditures have been \$379,000, of which \$336,000 has been for personal services.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Up to what date?

Mr. HENLOCK. It includes pay rolls up to March 23, meaning we have seven more pay periods to meet.

ANNUAL PAINTING

Mr. O'NEAL. You are increasing the annual painting item from \$20,000 to \$30,000, under this request. What is the necessity of that?

Mr. LYNN. This item provides for the general painting and touching up in the two House Office Buildings, including pointing and plastering, together with materials.

Our normal peacetime allotment and expenditure is \$30,000 per year. For the period 1941 to 1946, the expenditures for painting under war-time conditions have totaled \$78,000 as compared to a peacetime expenditure of over \$180,000 for a normal 6-year period.

Due to the fact that less than one-half of the required amount of painting could be done during the past 6 years, the corridors and various other parts of the two buildings are in need of painting, and now that recesses are again being taken by Congress and rooms, offices, and other spaces are again becoming available for painting during recess periods, request is made that the annual allotment be restored to the usual peacetime amount of \$30,000.

Under the 1947 estimate, it is proposed to paint with 2 coats the 5 corridors and stairways in the old building, and about 100 rooms in both the old and new buildings, due to changes in occupancy that usually occur in election years.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, it is more expensive to do that now than it has been in the past, naturally.

Mr. LYNN. Prices of materials have gone up and the price of labor has gone up.

Mr. O'NEAL. You do not have a corps of painters here who can do this work? You have to call in outside contractors for this purpose?

Mr. LYNN. That has been our policy, Mr. Chairman, because it is rather difficult to get the rooms at certain times while Congress is in session. Actually, each year we put on quite a number of extra painters on a day-labor basis for short-term employment, to supplement our regular maintenance force of two painters, to carry out the annual painting program.

COFFER ROOF REPLACEMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. You have a new item of "Cooper roof replacement," \$12,500. That is for the Old House Office Building?

Mr. LYNN. That is the Old House Office Building, Mr. Chairman. This chart will show the work necessary to be done.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the condition of the roof at the present time?

Mr. LYNN. I have had it examined very thoroughly by our head sheet-metal mechanic and feel that it should be renewed. It has been on there a great many years. This amount is requested to replace the flat-top sections of the copper roof of the Old House Office Building, along the B Street and New Jersey Avenue sides; also a portion of the corner section at New Jersey Avenue and B Street.

All of the flat top and corner sections of this roof must be replaced with new copper roofing at an early date, as the roof, which is over

35 years old, has reached the point where it can no longer be satisfactorily repaired.

There are, in all, about 32,500 square feet of roof to be replaced, and the area proposed to be replaced under the 1947 estimate amounts to about 12,500 square feet. The remaining sections, totaling approximately 20,000 square feet, are planned to be done in the fiscal years 1948 and 1949.

The only portion of this roof that has been replaced since the building was erected in 1907 is the slope section on the New Jersey Avenue side, together with the gutters around the entire building, which were done in 1937 under an allotment of \$18,200.

Funds were provided in 1942 to start the program of replacing the flat top sections, but due to the advent of the war, the necessary copper could not be procured and the work could not be carried forward.

The present roof is a 16-ounce copper roof. When installed over 38 years ago, the copper was fastened down into the concrete slabs, and proper expansion—according to present-day methods—was not provided, causing the roof to crack along the grooves. The roof is installed in the same way as an ordinary tin roof.

In the last 20 years, batten strips have been used in installing copper roofs and no solder is used. The grooves are wrapped and given a chance to kick, and the batten strips are on a slope. There is only about one-eighth of a percent expansion in copper, and if the roof is tightened down too tight, it will crack.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

ESTIMATES, 1947, AND APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the item for the Capitol power plant. Your appropriation for 1946 was \$882,700. There are certain additions totaling \$247,000, plus a supplemental estimate of \$139,000, making a total estimate for 1947 of \$1,081,900.

Will you explain this supplemental estimate of \$139,000?

Mr. HENLOCK. \$71,500, for rebuilding stokers, and so forth, is an item that was taken up with the Deficiency Appropriation Subcommittee recently and the Deficiency committee felt that this was a matter that should be taken up with the regular legislative subcommittee.

The same is true of the \$8,500 item for the extension of the railroad siding.

The other two items that were involved in the deficiency estimate are in the deficiency bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much were they?

Mr. HENLOCK. \$22,500 of which \$7,500 was for increased cost of fuel and \$15,000 for the survey of the plant.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does that mean that the supplemental of \$139,000 would be reduced by \$22,500?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; those amounts would be in addition. This supplemental was put in after the deficiency bill was reported. The \$139,000 supplemental estimate for 1947 includes, in addition to the \$71,500 stoker item and \$8,500 railroad siding item, three other items—\$16,000 to replace a feed water heater, \$14,000 to replace stoker drive

equipment, and \$29,000 for maintenance and repair of chilled water lines.

Mr. O'NEAL. So that is over and above the \$22,500 that has already been presented to another committee?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. Would you care to make a general statement, Mr. Lynn, about the Capitol power plant?

Mr. LYNN. No request has been made for allotments for major repairs, improvements, or replacements, except those asked in supplemental estimate of April 10, 1946—House Document 532—in view of the fact that an over-all survey of the plant and its connected load is now under way, and it is hoped that further capital expenditures can be deferred until completion of the survey, report, and recommendations. Of course, should emergencies arise in the meantime, it would be necessary to secure a deficiency appropriation to cover such items.

SURVEY TO ADVISABILITY OF CONTINUING OPERATION OF PLANT

Before proceeding with the justification of the 1947 increases, I wish to present the following statement to the committee with regard to the over-all survey that is now being made under the 1946 appropriation.

The Capitol power plant has been in continuous operation for the past 35 years. Much of the equipment, including major units, has been in use for nearly 25 years, which is practically the life of the equipment. This equipment has, therefore, reached the point where it should be replaced at an early date if uninterrupted service by the plant is to be insured. Other factors seriously affecting the economical and practical operation of the plant are the current characteristics. Present alternators generate 25-cycle current as contrasted to 60-cycle current generally used today for such service as this plant renders.

When the plant was originally placed in operation, its service was of limited scope as compared with demands imposed upon it today. Changes have been made in the plant from time to time to meet increased steam and electrical demands resulting from the erection of additional buildings in the legislative and judicial groups, and the further increase in load due to air conditioning of the Capitol, Senate, and House Office Buildings.

Briefly stated, the time has come when the future of the Capitol power plant must be determined. Major replacements and changes in plant equipment should no longer be deferred. Such improvements involve a considerable outlay of funds and can only be properly planned after completion of the over-all survey of the plant and its connected load.

The survey, now in progress, is to include a report containing recommendations as to what expenditures should be made in the future, predicated (a) on continuation of service as presently authorized by Congress, and (b) modification of such service in whole or part. The report will be based on an analysis of the Capitol power plant and its connected load and of the services rendered by the plant to its connected load. It will cover a broad field entailing a study not only of

the physical equipment at the power plant and of the steam, electrical, and chilled-water distribution systems extending between the plant and the various buildings and activities which the plant serves, but also of the physical equipment within each building, with consideration given to expansion of the plant to serve future contemplated loads.

It is estimated that from 8 to 10 months will be required to complete the survey. After the survey is completed, the Architect of the Capitol will submit his recommendations to the Congress.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Lynn, you speak of the purpose of this survey as including a report containing recommendations as to what expenditures should be made in the future predicated, (a) on continuation of service as presently authorized by Congress, and (b) modification of such service in whole or part.

I believe you are making a study of the possibility of purchasing power from other sources; is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; as a part of the survey.

Mr. O'NEAL. What other facilities are you considering the possibility of purchasing, in lieu of operating your own power plant?

Mr. LYNN. That is the only item—the purchase of electric current.

Mr. O'NEAL. So the only thing that is involved is the purchase of electric current; is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And if it were decided that the purchase of electric current were desirable, how would that affect the request that you have made here? I am assuming that you have that report now.

Mr. LYNN. I would like our engineer, Mr. Harrison, to answer that question.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would that in any way modify this request?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Assuming that you were going to purchase as of tomorrow, this electric current, would any of the items you are requesting here today be unnecessary? How about that, Mr. Harrison?

Mr. HARRISON. If we were to purchase electric current, the power plant would still have to be operated on account of the steam load and, of course, the refrigeration load.

Mr. O'NEAL. The point that I make is that the amounts you are requesting here would not be involved in any way in any possible change-over to a purchase plan affecting your electric current.

Mr. HARRISON. If we bought electricity from the outside, of course, it would cut down the appropriation for coal.

Mr. O'NEAL. But what about the major repairs which you are seeking here?

Mr. HARRISON. No; we would still have to make the repairs to stokers. Front walls and fan turbines.

Mr. O'NEAL. So the possibility of purchasing electric current would not in any way affect the repairs which you are asking for here?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; in no way. If we are going to buy the electric current, we would still have to make the repairs.

Mr. TIBBOTT. By how much could you reduce personnel if power were purchased from the outside?

Mr. HARRISON. It would reduce personnel considerably, but I could not tell you exactly at this time by how many.

Mr. TIBBOTT. But you would still have to have your stokers?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. TIBBOTT. And your heating plant?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LYNN. And the refrigerating plant.

Mr. TIBBOTT. And the personnel to carry on there?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. It would cut quite a few men off the total payroll, but we would still have to have enough there to run the stokers and the refrigeration load, which is a summer load, and we require personnel all winter to overhaul the system and get it in readiness for the next year.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Weschler, our consulting engineer, is here and I would like him to make a statement on the survey.

Mr. O'NEAL. Very well; what does your survey contemplate, Mr. Weschler?

Mr. WESCHLER. I believe Mr. Lynn just about covered it. We are investigating the power plant, the condition of the mechanical equipment and the electrical equipment at the power plant and in all of the buildings that the power plant serves. We expect also to investigate our cost of generating current in order to find out whether or not it is cheaper to purchase the current. We will make a statement in our report, as to whether or not we would advise purchasing current.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why would it take 7 months to go down to your power plant and make such a survey as this?

Mr. WESCHLER. There is quite a lot of work to be done in connection with the powerhouse and the buildings. If we change over to the purchase of current, it would involve changing the electrical wiring in all of the buildings, and also in the electrical distribution from the powerhouse to the buildings.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will your survey disclose what it would cost to make these changes, so that you can estimate whether it is better financially to do one or the other? In other words, what does your survey contemplate?

Mr. WESCHLER. It would include the approximate cost of the electrical change-over in all of the buildings and the power plant.

Mr. O'NEAL. I still do not understand why it should take 7 months for the survey to be made.

Mr. WESCHLER. We have to go through every building, check all the machinery and equipment and its condition; we have to estimate how much it will cost to change over each building from the present wiring system to what would be required if we changed the current characteristics from 25 to 60 cycles; and I might add that this change is urgent and should be made even though we continue to generate our own current or purchase it.

Mr. O'NEAL. So that is what takes the time, to estimate the advantage of the purchase of electricity?

Mr. WESCHLER. That is taking a great deal of the time; yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is it possible to divide the survey into two parts, so that you could finish the powerhouse investigation and know what the situation is down there much more quickly; or is it necessary to hold up the entire report for 7 months until you finish everything?

Mr. WESCHLER. You balance so many conditions, one against another, in order to arrive at a final decision. You have the load for

each building and what it is going to cost; I am speaking of the electrical load for each building, and what it will cost to purchase current for that building. Then you have the amount of money that is involved in making that change-over, the electrical change-over.

Mr. O'NEAL. Exclusive of the electrical change-over, you are also making a survey of the power plant to find out the adequacy of the plant, are you not?

Mr. WESCHLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why should it take so long to do that? The reason I ask the question is that it is important to us from the standpoint of what is needed now.

Mr. WESCHLER. If we purchase electric current, a great deal of the equipment in the plant will go out of use; electrical generators and the auxiliary equipment in connection with them. That will go out of use. The electrical end of the plant is the largest part as far as the survey is concerned; in other words, the cost of changing over the buildings is going to represent a very large sum of money.

In further clarification, it may be stated that the survey in the power plant includes an inspection of the physical condition of its equipment and—if it is to be replaced—an estimate of the capacity of new steam and electrical generating equipment and auxiliary equipment to serve the present loads, and also a reasonable increase in loads, due to future additions to buildings—the Congressional Library Building, for example, and new buildings possibly along East Capitol Street. It is necessary to investigate space requirements for new units, if they are to be recommended, to know whether or not major changes will be required in the present power plant building. A new steam-distribution tunnel is also being given very serious consideration. This is due to two causes—(a) increase in steam load, and (b) settlement of tunnel caused by settlement of railroad tunnel, which steam tunnel runs alongside of and crosses. The condition of this steam-distribution tunnel is very bad and it will have to be rebuilt, and when it is it should be relocated to avoid the present railroad tunnel.

EFFECT OF CHANGE-OVER TO PURCHASE CURRENT UPON REQUESTS FOR 1947

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me ask you specifically whether these items listed on page 65 of the justification under supplemental estimate, totaling \$247,200, would be affected in any way, or become unnecessary, if we purchased the electricity.

Mr. WESCHLER. I should answer that in this way, Mr. Congressman: The work to be done on the chilled-water distribution lines would have to be done anyhow.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have any of these other items any connection whatsoever with the problem involved in the purchase of electricity?

Mr. WESCHLER. It is going to take several years to bring about the change if we get the money to do it. It would take, I would say, possibly 3 or 4 years.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let us assume that we decided to buy the electricity, would any of these items that you have listed here become unnecessary to do? I do not mean necessarily the repairs, but any of the work that is done, for instance, by the stokers, or these other items, would that cease to be necessary?

Mr. WESCHLER. Not immediately.

Mr. O'NEAL. But I say when we do purchase it, if we do purchase electricity?

Mr. WESCHLER. These repairs will have to be made to carry on the plant during the time it will take to make the change-over, regardless.

REBUILDING STOKERS

Mr. O'NEAL. Very well. Mr. Lynn, will you explain the necessity of the item of \$71,500, rebuilding stokers and front brick walls of 16 boilers, including reconditioning of fan turbines?

Mr. LYNN. This item was considered by the Deficiency Appropriations Committee, and pursuant to report of that committee, is resubmitted for consideration by the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee.

During the war, replacements and repairs at the plant were deferred wherever possible, because of the critical materials required for such replacements and repairs. In keeping with this policy, every care was taken to try to make the boiler-stoker equipment last through the war.

The point has now been reached where the stokers of the 16 boilers at the plant have become in such a deteriorated condition that they must be rebuilt without further delay. The stokers under 8 of the boilers were installed in 1925, and under the remaining 8 in 1929.

During the past year or more, the repairs necessary to be made to these stokers, to keep the boilers in operation, continued to mount so steadily that an engineer from the manufacturer of the stokers was called in to make a thorough inspection and report on their mechanical condition.

The inspection disclosed that the stokers are in such a worn-out condition that uninterrupted service by the plant can no longer be insured unless the stokers of the 16 boilers are dismantled and reconditioned at the earliest possible date, including rebuilding of the front brick walls of the boilers, and reconditioning of the turbines driving the forced-draft fans for the stokers.

The materials required for the 16 stokers are estimated to cost \$32,200 and the labor \$32,400; rebuilding the front brick walls of the 16 boilers, \$18,000; repair parts for the fan turbines, \$9,000—a grand total cost of \$91,600.

With the approval of the Legislative Subcommittee, contracts totaling \$20,095 were placed in January 1946 under the 1946 annual lump-sum appropriation total, for the materials required for rebuilding 8 of the 16 stokers which are in worse condition and for the repair parts for 4 fan turbines, in order that such materials might be obtained and on hand at the earliest possible date.

It is proposed to place a contract for the materials required for rebuilding the other eight stokers and the other four fan turbines as soon as the necessary funds herein requested are made available and to proceed with the installation of the same as soon as the materials are delivered; also to place a contract for the rebuilding of the front brick walls of the 16 boilers.

In order to complete this job, an allotment of \$71,500 is therefore necessary for 1947.

However, in view of the fact that no funds were allocated under the regular 1946 appropriation for rebuilding the stokers and other

related items, and the further fact that no funds have been included in the second deficiency appropriation bill, 1946, to reimburse the regular 1946 appropriation for the \$20,095 already expended for one-half of the total stoker parts, it will be necessary to cover this obligation by use of the funds allotted under the regular 1946 appropriation for replacement of the open feed-water heater and the stoker drives and to defer the replacement of those two items until the fiscal year 1947—funds for which are requested in the supplemental estimate of April 10, 1946, House Document 532, discussed in subsequent pages of this hearing.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the situation with reference to this item of \$71,500 for rebuilding stokers, and so forth? Is that an emergency repair?

Mr. HARRISON. It is practically an emergency repair. The stokers are in such bad condition that rebuilding without delay is necessary to keep the plant in operation. These photographs explain more fully than was explained to the deficiency committee what is the condition of these stokers.

There [indicating photograph] is the opening under the boiler, when the old Rooney stokers were removed. The idea of presenting this picture is to show the extent of the work necessary to put a brand-new stoker in there or to do any major repair work.

The second picture shows the ram boxes and the tuyere supports. These ram boxes are up in the front, and these hoppers are so badly eroded and corroded that they are falling to pieces. Right inside here are the passageways where the coal slides in and they are all badly eroded and corroded and warped from heat, so that the coal filters down and falls down into the wind boxes and causes fires which, if they are not controlled immediately, do more damage.

This is all brought about from 20 years of service.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you had any break-downs because of the condition of these stokers?

Mr. HARRISON. We have not had actual break-downs, except we have gotten to the point where they are almost beyond repair. One boiler, No. 16, has been out of service since October 1945 awaiting repair parts for its stoker.

This picture shows the front of the retorts on the 1925 stokers which were installed over 20 years ago. These retorts do not have renewable liners in them; they are all worn oversize and out of shape and nothing can be done with them. There is not enough metal left to bore them out and put new liners in.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you intend to put in the same type of stoker, if this item is authorized?

Mr. HARRISON. The repair parts would be manufactured by the same company.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would it be a more modern stoker that you would put in?

Mr. HARRISON. These are stokers that were put in in 1925. In the 1929 stokers these ram boxes have renewable liners in them, and you can put a new liner in. That would be the type that we would put into the eight 1925 stokers; in other words, it would be a more modern stoker with a renewable liner.

Mr. TIBBOTT. You would get the same sort of service or possibly better service?

Mr. HARRISON. Possibly better service. I think it is remarkable that we have been able to pull along so long; after all, 20 years is long life for a stoker.

To understand this more fully, when we first put these stokers in, we were up against a condition where the power plant, when it was designed and built in 1909, was built for natural-draft stokers and when the boilers and stokers were put in, they were set on steel work, which confined the opening. The result was that when we took out the old Rooney stokers and advertised for bids, all of the stoker manufacturers were up against the question of making a special stoker to fit into this space, and it cramped the whole business. We do not have the proper setting for what you call a standard stoker. We have not got the setting height, and, therefore, we are limited as to the rating that we can get out of the boilers.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Harrison, how did you arrive at the figure of \$32,000 for the cost of the 16 stokers and \$32,400 for the labor?

Mr. HARRISON. We had the price on all of the castings and the labor had to be estimated.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you not think that is a rather liberal estimate?

Mr. HARRISON. We have to be quite conservative in our estimate, because we run into so many different trades. The ironworkers might claim part of it, the boilermakers might claim part of it, the steam fitters might claim part of it, so we had to take the highest rate so that we would be able to meet conditions.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many people do you think will be required, if you can make an estimate, to do the labor that will be required and how long will they have to work on it? Assuming that the stokers were put down, how long would it take to install them and how much labor would be required?

Mr. HARRISON. We would have to have a supervisor there and would also have to have at least four mechanics and a foreman.

Mr. O'NEAL. How long would it take to do that, if you had them on full time?

Mr. HARRISON. It would take at least 5 weeks to change over each stoker and there are 16 boilers to do.

Mr. O'NEAL. You would need the number of men that you mentioned for each of 16 stokers?

Mr. HARRISON. We have other trades, after the stoker is put in, to consider. We have got sheet-metal workers and boilermakers.

Mr. O'NEAL. What I am trying to get at is how you estimated the cost of \$32,400 for the labor.

Mr. HARRISON. From previous jobs that we have had.

Mr. O'NEAL. Can you not give us some idea as to how you arrived at these figures of \$32,000 for the cost of the stokers and \$32,400 for the labor?

Mr. HARRISON. As I said, it would take a supervisor and four mechanics at \$2 an hour and one foreman at \$2.50 per hour. And if we are forced to take riggers, that would be \$2 an hour. And they would insist on a gang of three with a foreman.

Mr. O'NEAL. How long would it take to install these 16 stokers, do you figure?

Mr. HARRISON. It is going to take us between 17 and 18 months to do all 16 of them if we are going to keep the plant in operation and supply heat, light, and power.

Mr. O'NEAL. Please submit for the record an estimate broken down of how you arrived at these items of \$32,000 and \$32,400.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Break-down of cost—rebuilding stokers of 16 boilers

ESTIMATED COST OF MATERIALS

Material required for the eight 1925 stokers:

1. Repair gear boxes-----	\$1, 416
2. Repair cranks and bearings-----	914
3. New retorts (40)-----	19, 827
4. Replace dampers-----	860

Total material cost for the 1925 stokers----- \$23, 047

Material required for the eight 1929 stokers:

1. Repair gear boxes-----	2, 002
2. Repair cranks and bearings-----	1, 040
3. Repair retorts-----	3, 339
4. Repair rams-----	1, 870

Total material cost for the 1929 stokers----- 8, 251

Miscellaneous material cost----- 930

Total material cost for 16 stokers----- 32, 228

BREAK-DOWN OF LABOR COST

1. Manufacturer's field engineer-----	7, 050
(250 days total, at \$38 for 5 first days and \$28 for each succeeding day. $38 \times 5 = \$190$, $28 \times 245 = \$6,860$)	
2. Ironworkers (or boilermakers)-----	16, 000
¹ 4 men required, at \$2 per hour for 250 days. (4 men \times \$2 per hour \times 8 hours per day \times 250 days.)	
3. Ironworkers' foreman (or boilermakers' foreman)-----	5, 000
1 man required, at \$2.50 per hour for 250 days.	
4. Contractor's overhead (10 percent+10 percent)-----	4, 410
Total-----	32, 460

¹ Manufacturer estimated 6 ironworkers would be required for 250 days. In making this estimate, only 4 ironworkers were considered for 250 days.

REBUILDING FRONT BRICK WALLS OF BOILERS

Mr. O'NEAL. You are estimating for rebuilding the front brick walls of the 16 boilers, \$18,000. Tell us about that.

Mr. HARRISON. That is only for the front wall of the boilers. The other brick repairs would be taken out of our regular annual repair allotment.

Mr. O'NEAL. The total cost of rebuilding these walls would be what?

Mr. HARRISON. A little over \$1,000 per wall.

Mr. O'NEAL. How large are those walls?

Mr. HARRISON. They extend from the fireroom floor up to the bottom of the tube; about 9 feet 6 inches or 10 feet high and 22 inches thick. We have got to support the front of the boiler.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the length of it?

Mr. HARRISON. 17 feet wide.

Mr. LYNN. We would release only certain boilers at a time.

Mr. O'NEAL. I realize that, but we would like a break-down of the labor cost which it seems to me is all out of line. Of course, I may be wrong about that. You will submit such a statement.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

(The information follows:)

Break-down of cost for rebuilding front walls of 16 boilers

Estimated cost, front wall of 1 boiler:

1. Firebrick (4,000, at \$80 per M)-----	\$320
2. Protective blocks, soot blowers (28 at \$1.50)-----	42
3. High-temperature cement (4 drums at \$10)-----	40
4. Labor:	
Tearing down old walls (4 men, at \$8.25, 2 days)-----	66
Shoring up boilers header-----	100
Installing new wall:	
2 bricklayers, at \$15.20 per day-----	\$30.40
4 laborers, at \$8.25 per day-----	33.00
\$63.40×6 days-----	380
5. Hauling away old brick, unloading new brick-----	18
6. Miscellaneous (social security, unemployment compensation, taxes, overhead, etc.)-----	150

Total estimated cost, front wall of 1 boiler----- \$1,116

Total estimated cost, front walls of 16 boilers (16×\$1,116)----- 17,856

REPAIR OF FAN TURBINES

Mr. O'NEAL. You are estimating \$9,000 for repair parts for the fan turbines. Tell us how much of a job that is. I would like to have an idea how many people would be working on that.

Mr. HARRISON. The repair parts to the fans would only entail the employment of an engineer from the company, and that would cost us \$38 for the first day and \$28 for each subsequent day he is on the job. I supply the other help to put them in.

Mr. O'NEAL. What does the \$9,000 include?

Mr. HARRISON. The \$9,000 represents the cost of the repair parts for the turbines plus the engineer's time.

Mr. O'NEAL. Tell us how much of it will be for labor.

Mr. HARRISON. I can break that down.

(The information follows:)

Break-down—Repair of fan turbines

1. Replacement items for 4 1925 turbines:

Repair parts-----	\$4,424
Manufacturer's field engineer (3 days on each of 4 tur-	
bines, \$38 for first day, \$28 for next 2 days)-----	376
	<u>\$4,800</u>

2. Replacement items for 4 1929 turbines:

Repair parts-----	3,824
Manufacturer's field engineer (3 days on each of 4 tur-	
bines, \$38 for first day, \$28 for next 2 days)-----	376
	<u>4,200</u>

Total----- 9,000

NOTE.—Labor cost for rebuilding turbines is not included because power-plant labor will be used. Require only manufacturer's field engineer.

WATER HEATER AND STOKER DRIVE

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an item of \$16,000 to replace open-feed water heater. Tell us about that.

Mr. HARRISON. That was defended and allowed last year, but on account of war conditions we have never been able to get the new equipment and it has been deferred until now.

Mr. O'NEAL. You think you can get the necessary parts now; you can get the heater?

Mr. HARRISON. If the money is made available to us for 1947, I believe we can get the heater and the stoker drive.

Mr. O'NEAL. And is the price the same as you had before?

Mr. HARRISON. It will be the same price.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the item of \$14,000 to replace the stoker drive, you have just referred to.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

EXTENSION OF RAILROAD SIDING

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an item, "Extension of railroad siding, \$8,500. I believe you have asked for that several times. Did we ever grant you any part of this?

Mr. HENLOCK. The first time we asked for it was in the deficiency bill this year. No part of the item was granted.

Mr. O'NEAL. Tell us the necessity of this, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. HARRISON. That is beginning to present quite a problem to us right now, Mr. Chairman, because the consumption of coal at the Capitol power plant averages up around 300 tons a day, which means that we have got to handle seven or eight cars of coal each day. We can only handle six cars and then have to wait for a shift. If the railroad company brings us nine or ten cars, we can only take six of those cars and then, under this new law that went into effect last November, we are forced to pay demurrage and are charged for the switch engine coming in a second time.

Mr. O'NEAL. Can you tell us how much you have had to pay for demurrage?

Mr. HARRISON. We have not paid it. They charged us for it, but we turned it over to the fuel yards and they in turn gave it to the General Accounting Office.

Mr. O'NEAL. If they charged it and you do not pay it, that would seem to take care of it; would it not?

Mr. HARRISON. But under the law we believe we will have to pay it and we feel it places difficulties on us because we cannot unload the amount of coal that we need sometimes.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of an extension does this include?

Mr. HARRISON. About one-hundred-and-some-odd feet of two tracks, making a total of 200 feet of trackage and a retaining wall on South Capitol Street, which is made necessary by the widening of South Capitol Street in connection with the new bridge.

Mr. LYNN. There is a complete statement on this on pages 78, 79, and 80 of the justifications, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. I have that.

CHILLED WATER DISTRIBUTION LINES

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the item, "Maintenance and repair, chilled water distribution lines," \$29,000. Will you give us a statement on this?

Mr. LYNN. An allotment of \$29,000 is required for maintenance and repair of the chilled water distribution lines extending from the Capitol power plant refrigeration plant to the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings. These lines consist of pipes ranging in size from 12 inches to 24 inches in diameter, covered with cork insulation. The chilled water for air conditioning the Capitol group of buildings passes through these lines at a temperature of 40°. The largest lines are enclosed in a tunnel extending underground from the power plant to the New House Office Building. The other lines, with the exception of those in the House and Senate subways, pass through poorly ventilated sections of the Capitol and office buildings.

These lines were installed in 1937 and only minor maintenance expenditures have been made to date. During the war, maintenance problems were aggravated by the acute shortage of critical labor and materials.

After 8 years of service, there has been a slow but steady deterioration of the cork insulation. Sweating of the chilled water lines passing through the tunnel and other poorly ventilated sections of the Capitol and office buildings during the humid summer months when the lines carry 40° water has caused a large number of steel straps holding the cork insulation in place to break, in many cases, allowing the cork insulation to pull away slightly from the pipe, steel saddles, anchors, valve bonnets, and other exposed metal parts.

This pulling away has opened up the seams at such points and permitted air to come into direct contact with the relatively cold metal surfaces, causing additional sweating, resulting in deterioration of the cork and corroding of all exposed metal surfaces.

Under the estimate of \$29,000, it is proposed to repair and reband the lines with approximately 14,000 metal straps spaced 6 inches apart, in order to draw the cork insulation back into closer contact with the piping; and to fill all seams and cracks that have opened or developed with a seam filling putty. The cork insulation, except in the Senate terrace, would be covered with a large mesh galvanized netting, over which would be applied two coats of insulated waterproofing.

The lines running through the Senate terrace rooms would be covered with one-half-inch mesh ratproof netting, over which would be applied two coats of the insulated waterproofing with a hard asbestos and portland cement finish.

The netting will be laced tight and, together with the rebanding, will also help prevent gradual sagging of the cork insulation. The insulated waterproofing will provide additional protection against sweating.

All exposed metal surfaces would be wire-brushed and painted to retard deterioration.

As a further measure to help counteract the effects of condensation, it is proposed to ventilate the tunnel between the Capitol power plant and the New House Office Building, by the installation of two fans which would give air movement in the tunnel and reduce dampness to a minimum.

The tunnel housing the chilled water lines between the Capitol power plant and the New House Office Building is continually damp due to seepage of water and lack of air movement. This condition has a continued deteriorating effect upon the insulation on the chilled water

lines. Ventilating the tunnel will therefore simulate conditions in the House and Senate subways where the cork insulation is in as relatively good condition as when it was installed nearly 8 years ago. The lines in the subways are not included under the \$29,000 estimate.

Break-down of estimate

Repairing cork insulation, renewing bands and applying 2 coats of insulated waterproofing over large mesh galvanized netting on 4,170 linear feet of 24-inch pipe, 1,010 linear feet of 16-inch pipe, and 690 linear feet of 14-inch pipe-----	\$15,360
Repairing cork insulation, renewing bands, applying ½-inch mesh rat-proof netting, and insulated waterproofing with asbestos and portland cement finish on 1,220 linear feet of 12-inch pipe-----	2,520
Installing motor-driven ventilating fans in each end of tunnel between power plant and New House Office Building-----	4,800
Painting pipe supports, rollers, anchors, and other structural steelwork--	875
Contingencies and miscellaneous repairs-----	5,500
Total -----	29,055

Mr. O'NEAL. We have had constant repair items on this air-cooling system since it was put in. Was there any guaranty given by the people who installed it, or any assurance of a certain life of this system?

Mr. LYNN. It is generally guaranteed for a limited time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does the guaranty run for any certain length of time?

Mr. HARRISON. Are you talking about the equipment, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. O'NEAL. This system was put in in 1937 and now we have to make major repairs on it, it seems.

Mr. LYNN. The guaranty was for 2 years. I want to stress that this is the first time we have asked for funds for maintenance of the chilled water lines. Whatever work has been done heretofore has been done with our own organization out of our general annual repair allotment.

FUEL

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an increase in your item for fuel which is based entirely on the increased price, I suppose; and your fuel is bought through Procurement; is that correct?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; the increase is \$24,600.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STATEMENTS OF VERNER W. CLAPP, ACTING LIBRARIAN; WILLIAM C. BOND, SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS; AND JOHN G. BRADLEY, DIRECTOR, MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the items for the Library buildings and grounds. The 1946 appropriation for "Salaries" was \$97,800 and you had a supplemental appropriation of \$51,000, making total appropriations for 1946 of \$148,800. You have additions of \$5,420, and your total estimate for 1947 is \$154,220, for salaries.

RESTORATION OF VETERANS TO REGULAR POSITIONS

Five thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars of the increase is to restore veterans to regular positions and to provide for filling all authorized positions. I would like to ask if the positions these veterans are filling replace temporary people, or are you just going to increase the force by that number?

Mr. HENLOCK. It is to replace temporary people and fill the balance of positions that we did not have funds to fill during the war. Actually, we averaged only 49.3 employees for the first half of this fiscal year, but with the continued return of men from the armed forces, we now have a total of 53 employees on the rolls.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much of your appropriation have you spent up to the present time?

Mr. HENLOCK. \$104,284 to March 23. That was for 19 biweekly pay periods, an average of \$5,500 per pay period. We have seven more biweekly pay periods to go to June 30, which would bring us up to \$148,000, as the pay rolls are now running about \$6,200 a period, due to the larger number of employees now on the roll. Our expenditures, Mr. Chairman, have been somewhat light in the first 6 months of the fiscal year for salaries under most of our appropriations, because the men did not begin to return from the military service in any appreciable numbers until November or December.

Mr. O'NEAL. How large a force do you maintain over there for this mechanical work?

Mr. HENLOCK. Fifty-five is the authorized number.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are they all on the rolls now?

Mr. HENLOCK. There are 53 employees on the rolls now, and we have 3 more men with reemployment rights to return.

Mr. O'NEAL. This is the usual force and you are not asking any increase except the restoration of veterans to regular positions.

Mr. LYNN. That is correct.

SUNDAY OPENING

Mr. O'NEAL. We will pass on to the next item, "Sunday opening" \$12,850. I notice that you want to remove part of the language there.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes; because pay for holidays is now taken care of by section 302 of Public Law 106. Since holidays generally fall within the period Monday to Friday, they are considered a part of the basic workweek and are compensated for under the holiday pay provision of that statute. The increase we ask is simply to adjust the rates for Sunday work to the new time-and-a-half rates fixed for extra work under Public Law 106—the Federal Employees' Pay Act.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are not asking any increase in personnel?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; it is the same No. 19.

Mr. O'NEAL. You had \$7,000 for 1946 and you are asking \$12,850, the increase being due to the causes that you mentioned?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

GENERAL REPAIRS, ETC.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the item for general repairs, and so forth. The appropriation for 1946 was \$84,000. There are certain additions, plus a supplemental estimate, which bring your total estimate for 1947 to \$1,277,200.

These items are set forth on pages 92 and 93 of the justifications which will be made a part of the record at this point.
(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Reconciliation of estimate to current appropriation—General repairs and so forth

1946 appropriation in annual act-----	\$84,000
Supplemental appropriation for 1946-----	-----

Total appropriation for 1946-----	84,000
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Deductions:

Repairs and restoration, ceiling, west main, second floor, main building-----	5,000
Remodeling, furnishing, and equipping space in annex for cafeteria-----	40,000
	45,000
	39,000

Additions:

Increase in annual items:

Maintenance and repairs, elevators, \$3,000 to \$4,000-----	1,000
Supplies and materials, \$10,700 to \$12,500-----	1,800

Increase in special nonrecurring items:

Extension rare bookstack, main building, \$5,000 to \$11,100---	6,100
Reading lamps, main reading room, \$500 to \$1,300-----	800

New nonrecurring items:

Structural completion and equipping of bookstacks, annex:

Budget-----	\$453,700	
Supplemental estimate-----	237,300	
		691,000

Steel shelving for structurally completed bookstacks, annex---	47,800
Restoring and equipping space vacated by Maps Division-----	35,950
Replacement, pneumatic tube system, main building-----	30,000
Accoustical tile ceilings, both buildings-----	28,000
New delivery entrance, annex-----	17,200
Elevator improvements, control, annex-----	25,200
Engineering studies: Lighting system, main building; electric feeders, annex-----	10,000
Renew copper cornice flashing, roof, main building-----	10,000
Pointing coping walls, fountain, etc., grounds, main building--	4,500
Repairs to terrace platform, west side, main building-----	2,150
Sprinkler system, grounds, main building-----	12,000
Lighting fixtures, Card Division, annex-----	3,400
New electric clock system, main building-----	1,800
Fire-alarm system, main building-----	33,600
Replacement book carriers, main building-----	200,000
Refrigerating equipment, main building-----	16,200
Bronze railings, main stairs, main building-----	10,000

Supplemental estimate:

Construction of 14 offices, main building-----	16,800
Wall exhibit cases, main building-----	13,500
Coolidge Auditorium: Repairs and improvements-----	11,600
Miscellaneous improvements-----	7,800

Total additions-----	1,238,200
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Total estimate for 1947:

Budget-----	990,200
Supplemental estimate-----	287,000

	1,277,200
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Mr. O'NEAL. Do you care to make any general statement on this item, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. For General repairs, the total estimate, Budget and supplemental, amounts to \$1,277,200, a net increase of \$1,193,200 over the 1946 appropriation of \$84,000. Under this estimate, \$36,300 is the annual amount and \$1,240,900 is nonrecurring. Under the annual amount of \$36,300, an increase of \$2,800 is asked, of which \$1,000 was for elevators. A reexamination of the estimate indicates that this increase may be deferred for another year. The remainder of the increase, \$1,800, is under the item of supplies and materials, from \$10,700 to \$12,500, and is requested to provide the necessary supplies for these Library buildings. Electric light bulbs, especially is the explanation of this increase. Therefore, leaving the elevator maintenance figure the same as for 1946, the annual item would be increased to \$35,300 in lieu of the \$36,300 asked.

The nonrecurring items, totaling \$1,240,900, are explained on pages 96 to 121 of my justifications. Representatives of the Librarian of Congress are present, and may I ask that the committee call upon them for any further information desired with reference to these items.

EXTENSION OF RARE BOOKSTACK MAIN BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the necessity at this time, when costs are so very high, to go into an improvement of this sort, the extension of the rare bookstack?

Mr. CLAPP. I would be glad to go into this item, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Very well.

Mr. CLAPP. The rare book room, as at present arranged, was completed about 1929—is that correct, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. It was completed in 1934.

Mr. CLAPP. It has a capacity for several hundred thousand volumes. At that time we supposed that several hundred thousand volumes would be all the books which we would want to lock away for a great many years to come. However, I should call to your attention the fact that in any library 150 years old, as is the Library of Congress, there will be a very great number of rare books which have become rare just by dint of being there a long time. Actually, in addition to a great number of rare books, especially of American origin, rare Americana which we have, we have a large and rare collection of incunabula and of other kinds, American and foreign books, so that the capacity of the rare book room has been exceeded.

We have actually been storing some of these books in the space to which we now request access by the extension of the elevator and by the construction of a stairway. But at present access can only be secured by going out of the rare book room and by taking another elevator to another floor and then by making a separate entrance.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there a stairway near there?

Mr. CLAPP. There is no stairway near there at the present time; that is, there is a stairway but there is no access to it.

Mr. O'NEAL. What do you mean by saying there is no access to it? How far do you have to go to get to the stairway?

Mr. CLAPP. About 150 feet; is that right, Mr. Bond?

Mr. BOND. You could not get to the stairway in the present Slavic division until you leave the rare book room and go to the next floor above.

Mr. CLAPP. Out of the rare book room and around the corner—at least 150 feet.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many people per day use that, have you any idea?

Mr. CLAPP. The calls per week might average—I am estimating—100. That would mean 100 different trips of an attendant from the rare book room around this circuitous route which I described, up the stairs and down again and back.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is it a question of time or is it a question of physical effort?

Mr. CLAPP. It is a question of time and personnel cost that I am thinking of. If one attendant has to be running out of the room all the time, that means that another attendant has to be there in order to supervise the room.

READING LAMPS, MAIN READING ROOM

Mr. O'NEAL. For reading lamps for the main reading room, \$1,300. Tell us about that.

Mr. CLAPP. I can speak to that item also, sir, because I spent most of my life since I graduated from college in this very reading room. The lamps now there were installed in 1897, and they are completely inadequate to the purpose—completely.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you mean in number, or in quality of service, or how?

Mr. CLAPP. In design and intensity of illumination. As stated in the Architect's estimates, the present lamps give an illumination of 5 to 10 lumens, on readers' desks, whereas illuminating engineers have a generally accepted standard of 16 lumens.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many lamps would this estimate include?

Mr. LYNN. One hundred and twenty-eight lamps. This is an item which should no longer be deferred.

Mr. O'NEAL. That accounts for the \$1,300 you are asking for?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

COMPLETION AND EQUIPMENT OF BOOKSTACKS, ANNEX

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is structural completion and equipment of bookstacks, annex, \$691,000. This is made up of a Budget estimate of \$453,700 and a supplemental estimate of \$237,300.

Will you explain that?

Mr. LYNN. The break-down of this item is as follows:

Structural completion and equipment of bookstacks, annex (completing 4½ decks of the annex bookstacks and equipping 3½ decks):

Budget	\$453, 700
Supplemental estimate	237, 300
Total estimate	<u>691, 000</u>

BREAK-DOWN

Finishing 4½ decks in the annex, painting, flooring, etc., at \$27,748 per deck	124, 866
Equipping 2½ decks with standard shelving for books	234, 695
Equipping 1 deck with special map cases	331, 597
Total	<u>691, 158</u>

The statement of the Librarian explaining the need for this item follows:

The bookstacks of the annex building of the Library of Congress consist of 12 levels—7½ decks have been completed and 4½ decks remain to be finished. This involves the laying of floors, cementing joints in steel floor plates, and the painting of ceilings, at a cost of \$124,866. In addition, 2½ decks must be equipped with cast-iron shelf supports, and other necessary iron work at a cost of \$234,695.

The completion of these decks is essential if we are to provide space to house and service adequately the Library materials already on hand. The Library generally is suffering from lack of space. For example, one important class of material (social sciences), comprising approximately 750,000 volumes and pamphlets, is now badly crowded into four small decks of the main building which collectively have a maximum service capacity of 500,000 pieces. Other collections (bound newspapers, history, political science, bibliography, Orientalia) are similarly crowded, with the result that access to them is hampered seriously and their value is lessened.

As part of the effort to remedy the situation, the Maps Division, with its collections, must be moved to the annex. The stack space in the main building now occupied by the Division of Maps cannot accommodate the present collections and more than 400,000 recent maps containing valuable information have had to be stored in boxes which are not easily accessible. To correct this situation, one deck in the annex must be equipped with specially constructed map cases to house the present collection of approximately 1,500,000 maps and provide space for the anticipated receipt of some 700,000 additional maps within the next 2 years. The best estimates of skilled engineers from a number of reliable map file construction companies indicate that \$331,597 is the minimum amount required for such equipment. These cases will permit the storage of our great maps collection on a minimal amount of floor space. The fact that the cases have sliding drawers and are designed for convenient library use will permit the filing and withdrawal of maps with a minimum of expense.

MR. O'NEAL. You have an estimate here of \$27,748 per deck for finishing 4½ decks. How much did comparable work cost to do heretofore, in order to get a comparison with present-day costs?

MR. BOND. About the time that we completed the 7½ decks, they cost about \$97,000 per deck.

MR. O'NEAL. That does not seem to jibe with the figure you have in your justifications. Can you give us any idea of what the costs were for comparable work prior to this?

MR. CLAPP. I think I can give you the answer to that.

MR. O'NEAL. Very well.

MR. CLAPP. The item for finishing four and one-half decks, as set out in the justification, does not include the equipment. The equipment is inserted as item 2, for two and one-half decks, totaling \$234,695, or approximately \$100,000 per deck which, in addition to the \$27,000 for finishing would make approximately \$127,000 as compared with the previous figure of \$97,000. The approximate increase, therefore, would be \$30,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. But you do not have a figure that is exactly comparable with this figure of \$27,748 for similar work done heretofore?

Mr. CLAPP. No, sir. We have had that work done, but we do not have the exact figure.

Mr. BOND. The price now would be \$121,626 for the same amount of work that was done in 1929 for \$97,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is the present figure and estimate. Now, what would be the comparable figure when you bought these others?

Mr. BOND. The only thing we could compare that with, Mr. Chairman, would be that we finished a deck before for \$97,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you any figures on equipping two and a half decks with standard shelving for books compared with the present estimate of \$234,695? I would like to find out what it cost you before in order to equip two and a half decks with standard shelving for books.

Mr. CLAPP. As I understand it, you are interested in the \$27,748 figure per deck and you would like to get a comparable prewar figure on that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. CLAPP. I do not think we have that with us, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then I would like to have a comparable figure on equipping two and a half decks with standard shelving for books, \$234,695, and also a comparable figure for equipping one deck with special map cases, \$331,597.

Mr. CLAPP. We can supply all of those figures for you, Mr. Chairman.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

COMPARATIVE COSTS OF THE ANNEX

Bookstack construction for the fiscal years 1942 and 1947¹

	1947	1942
1. Finishing:		
Cost of finishing 1 deck:		
Cement for joints in floor plates, including labor for applying cement	\$1,362	\$600.00
Painting steel ceilings, columns, cases, etc.	6,851	5,480.88
39,070 square feet of composition cork flooring, including installation	19,535	13,674.50
	27,748	19,755.38
2. Book equipment:		
Cost of equipping 1 deck for books:		
3,512 cast-iron shelf hangers, installed	49,168	35,374.72
20 tons shelf support angles, installed	2,500	2,000.00
33,430 adjustable shelves, installed	33,430	31,089.90
Painting cast-iron shelf supports	8,780	8,780.00
	93,878	77,244.62
3. Cost of finishing and equipping 1 deck for books (item 1 plus item 2)	121,626	97,000.00
4. Cost of finishing and equipping 2½ decks for books (2½ times item 3)	304,065	242,500.00
5. Map equipment:		
Cost of equipping 1 deck for maps:		
4,380 portable map case sections in 3 sizes, total capacity 2,190,000 maps	4 331,597	
171 128-drawer nonportable map cases maximum capacity 2,188,800 maps; working capacity 1,094,400 maps		4 368,334.00
6. Cost of finishing and equipping 1 deck for maps (item 1 plus item 5)	4 359,345	4 388,089.38

¹ As the original bookstacks were built as a unit under a definite construction cost, separate cost of each item is not available for the year the annex was completed—1938.

² Based on applying 2 coats of paint.

³ Based on applying 3 coats of paint.

⁴ Heretofore no deck in the annex has been equipped for maps. The costs given are based upon the prices of the nonportable map cases hitherto procured, and the portable sectional cases now available.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is emergency for all of this work, requiring it to be done when costs are at the very peak? I would like to find out what is the urgency for it, and why does it have to be done this year rather than later when the work cost may be reduced?

Mr. CLAPP. May I explain the difficulty in that connection, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLAPP. When the annex was completed in the fall of 1939 it had been under construction for the better part of a decade, and the main or original building of the Library of Congress had then been congested for a decade and a half. By congested I mean that our shelves were jammed. We had resorted in many instances to what we call double shelving; i. e., putting one row of books behind another on the same shelf, and we even took our folio shelves and put three shelves of books into a space which was intended to contain only one. In addition we took large groups of books off the shelves and put them in boxes in the cellar.

In October 1939 we occupied the annex. The annex at that time had 7½ finished decks, with 136 miles of shelving—doubling the available amount of shelf space. But when we took the books that had been double- and triple-shelved and the books that had been in boxes in the cellar and rearranged them on shelves to give service, we soon occupied all of the available shelving in both buildings; and we are now actually cramped for shelves. We have not sufficient room for expansion, so that when we insert a new group of books in one place we have to move everything. In the past 5 years we have moved our collections twice; and to move 7,000,000 books takes a tremendous amount of manpower which should be given to a more productive purpose, but we have done that chiefly because we are cramped for shelf space.

EQUIPPING DECK WITH SPECIAL MAP CASES

Mr. O'NEAL. Then there is equipping one deck with special map cases, \$331,597. Tell us about that, if you will.

Mr. CLAPP. The Map Division is at present on the north side of the main floor of the main building. Its collections are larger than it has space for there and we have consequently installed the latest group of map cases which you gave us over in the annex. We propose to move the Map Division over to the annex, where it will have room to grow in one of the stack areas which should be given it for the purpose of storage, while it should be permitted to use the reading room space for its proper function. Its present location is inefficient.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you ever thought of doing this on a 10-year plan or something of that sort so that you can reduce these costs a little? You can build a pretty good building for \$691,000. We could almost go over here some place and build you a whole building for \$691,000 and probably do a better job all the way through.

Mr. CLAPP. May we ask you to do that, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. O'NEAL. If you can save a little money by it and bring in a little more logical request I certainly wish you would ask for it.

Mr. CLAPP. The next time we make a request we are going to ask for simple, satisfactory construction.

Mr. O'NEAL. To the average layman, and I am a very average one, to spend \$691,000, two-thirds of a million dollars, for equipping some bookstacks and equipping decks it requires a pretty strong justification.

Mr. CLAPP. I agree with you, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. It does seem to me that something more practical could be done about it. Of course, I do not know what may come in next year, but when I see items like \$691,000 for completing just one part of the Library, and I think there are seven or eight decks altogether, costing 691,000, it is rather hard for the average layman to understand.

Mr. CLAPP. Those are very large bookstacks, as I tried to explain.

Mr. O'NEAL. What causes them to cost so much?

Mr. CLAPP. The deck roofing or ceiling is structural steel. The weight in the annex stacks suspends from the roof, and does not stand on the floor. That device is to avoid the buckling of the steel supports which hold the shelves themselves. Where the supports are under compression they tend to buckle, but where they are under tension they hang straight, so the decks are steel with structural members from which depend these metal castings on which rest the shelves.

Mr. O'NEAL. Who does this type of work for you when it is done?

Mr. CLAPP. I believe the Snead Co. did the last work.

Mr. BOND. The Snead Co. of Orange, Va., who are regular book-stack manufacturers.

Mr. O'NEAL. You buy the stacks already made, and they are put together in the Library?

Mr. BOND. We buy them and they install them. It is just a matter of hanging them in place. After they are put in they are painted and then the shelves are put in.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have competitive bids on things of that sort?

Mr. BOND. Oh, yes; it is all done on competitive bidding.

Mr. CLAPP. I do want to point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that this increase in shelving which is needed is not an emergency which has come up in the past few months, but as I have tried to explain, we have not had since the construction of the annex the freedom of movement that the completion of that building might have been supposed to have given us.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Would it be possible to carry out this work over a period of a few years?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; it certainly would. We could have one stack completed a year, but that would mean that we would be moving great quantities of books around all the time. As each stack is completed we could expand into first this space and then expand again into that space. It would be much more efficient to have it all done at once so that we could make an arrangement by which we might let the books stay in one place for 20 years and not have to move them again; but, of course, we will be most grateful for whatever additional shelving the committee is willing to give us.

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "Steel shelving for structurally completed bookstacks," \$47,800. What is that?

Mr. LYNN. The stacks are already in place and the Library has to have these shelves to put books on; is not that correct, Mr. Clapp?

Mr. CLAPP. The deck levels themselves have been completed, but they were not equipped with sufficient shelves.

RESTORING AND EQUIPPING SPACE VACATED BY MAPS DIVISION

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "Restoring and equipping space vacated by Maps Division," \$35,950. What is that?

Mr. CLAPP. That is to provide us with additional office space in the main building where space is very badly needed.

Mr. O'NEAL. Your office space is badly overcrowded at this time?

Mr. CLAPP. We have two or three to five people in each office.

Mr. O'NEAL. What are you going to do there, restore it and equip it and spend \$35,950 on it?

Mr. CLAPP. We will remove the present steel structure used for housing the present map collection, replaster the walls where necessary, paint, install an underfloor duct, and lay a composition floor, install partitions, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. How big a space is that, Mr. Clapp?

Mr. CLAPP. It is probably about 200 by 35 feet.

Mr. BOND. Here is a little sketch of it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LYNN. This item is contingent upon approval by the committee of the item of \$331,597 for equipping one of the bookstack decks with special map cases.

Mr. O'NEAL. In the event the other item is allowed, then this will be necessary?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. What sort of partitions are in there?

Mr. BOND. Steel partitions.

Mr. O'NEAL. Steel partitions?

Mr. BOND. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And they are permanent?

Mr. BOND. They are nearly 20 feet high.

Mr. O'NEAL. And probably the finest construction you could get?

Mr. BOND. They are commercial partitions.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM, MAIN BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "Replacement of pneumatic-tube system, main building," \$30,000. Who will speak on that?

Mr. CLAPP. I will be glad to introduce Mr. Bond to speak on that, merely by saying that I worked with this old pneumatic tube system, which is now nearly 50 years old, and it certainly should be replaced.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does it break down in its operation?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir, continuously.

Mr. O'NEAL. It does?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir. Mr. Bond can demonstrate to you the virtues of the old and new system, showing you why it breaks down so continuously.

Mr. BOND. This is a section of the old single-way tubing that is in use in the old Library Building, where we use an open-end leather cartridge like this [indicating] in which to carry the requests for books which are sent from the reading rooms to the different stack levels. The requests, on 3-inch by 5-inch slips of paper, are coiled and put in this carrier and blown through the tube, with the result, of course, that sometimes the messages blow out, so that you have to take a paper clip, or something like that to hold them in.

In the annex building we installed a modern two-way vacuum system, using a larger tube, and this system uses a closed transparent-wall cartridge to send requests for books. These requests are marked with the number of the desk, so that when it reaches the exchange point, the attendant simply looks at that number through the transparent wall and can dispatch it instantly to the deck wherever the book is. This number on the bottom of the cartridge indicates it came from deck 21. At the present time if they want a book from the annex in the main building of the Library, they have to put a request for it in this tube, and it goes down to the exchange point below the reading room. There has to be an attendant there to take it out, and to put it in another tube to send it over to the annex; then they in turn have to redirect it to whatever deck it is going to.

What we are trying to do is to get a duplication of the same system in both buildings, so that we can send a tube directly from one building to the other.

Mr. CLAPP. With the old single-way system, if at opposite ends messages are introduced at the same time they jam up and you have to send for a mechanic to undo them. With the new two-way system, one tube coming, and one tube going, there is no jamming up and there is no such mechanical service required.

Mr. LYNN. This item has been considered before, but has not been resubmitted since 1942, due to the war. This is an item that I feel should be done next year. The equipment has reached the point of obsolescence where replacement parts can no longer be procured, and it is exceedingly difficult to keep the system in satisfactory operation.

ACOUSTICAL TILE CEILINGS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "Acoustical Tile Ceilings," both buildings, for which \$28,000 is requested. What is that?

Mr. CLAPP. These are very important, sir. The annex is finished completely with hard gypsum plaster, and the acoustics are very bad indeed over there. Although we have been able to acoustically tile several of the small private offices, yet the staff generally has to work in spaces where, if an adding machine is being operated at one end of the room, you cannot hear over the telephone at the other end of the room. I have had that experience myself a number of times.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is in the annex?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; principally in the annex, but it is also true to some degree in the main building.

NEW DELIVERY ENTRANCE, ANNEX

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "new delivery entrance, annex," \$17,200. What is that?

Mr. CLAPP. Simply stated the present building ramp is too narrow for modern vans and delivery trucks and, consequently, all deliveries have to be made in the street. That means, in addition to separate transportation from the street and rehauling of the material down the ramp, that the materials are sometimes delivered out in the rain; and it also means additional cost from demurrage charges on the part of the transportation companies, who refuse to unload their goods there.

Mr. LYNN. This is another item which I very much recommend for next year. It is a permanent improvement.

ELEVATOR IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. O'NEAL. Elevator improvements, control in the annex, \$25,200, what is that?

Mr. CLAPP. The present elevators respond to only one call at a time. Consequently, if I am on the 12th floor or deck and I ring for the elevator on the first floor, it comes up to me and disregards the people standing on the fourth, fifth, sixth, and ninth floor, for instance, who want to come up, necessitating five trips where one would have sufficed, and necessitating just that much more repair.

Mr. O'NEAL. It would cost \$25,000 to put that in

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. This estimate was given to you by the elevator company.

Mr. CLAPP. I believe so, sir.

Mr. LYNN. I would like to have Mr. Sommers, our elevator engineer, make an explanation of the \$25,000 elevator item.

Mr. SOMMER. During the last few years the traffic in the bookstacks has increased to a point where the elevators we have are not sufficient to take care of the traffic demands. There are four elevators for those bookstacks. The reason for the increase in traffic is, that when the elevators were designed, it was more or less expected that they would carry only book trucks from one level up to another, but it has proved since, that we have a very heavy passenger traffic in those bookstacks now as well.

Mr. O'NEAL. How do the costs or the prewar prices on these improvements compare with the estimate you have here, \$25,200?

Mr. SOMMERS. It would have been about \$10,000 on the basis of prewar costs.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are the elevators in workable conditions? They are not dangerous, are they?

Mr. SOMMERS. No; they are in very good condition, but unfortunately they serve practically only one person at a time.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much.

Mr. CLAPP. It would be an economy to install this improvement because now in order to serve nine persons there must be nine trips made, whereas if this apparatus were installed one call would serve all nine people.

Mr. O'NEAL. You do not know whether it will make a consequent reduction in the over-all amounts, do you?

Mr. CLAPP. I am looking to the future. A while ago, Mr. Chairman, you mentioned the fact that the annex is a new building, and yet it requires a lot of new equipment. If I may say so, that is because at the time of the erection of the annex the necessity for economy caused certain aspects of it to be left imperfect.

Mr. LYNN. I will say this much, Mr. Chairman, that the new building as finally designed and built was designed in accordance with the recommendations of Dr. Putnam, the former librarian, and his staff. We planned it to suit their needs.

Mr. O'NEAL. When a new building is built you find it is not always just what you had in mind.

Mr. LYNN. There have been very many changes since that time.

ENGINEERING STUDIES

Mr. O'NEAL. Engineering studies, lighting system, main building, electric feeders, Annex, \$10,000.

Mr. CLAPP. Lighting, sir, is one of the bugbears of the entire main building. Electric light was brand new when the construction was started on the main building in 1882, and we still have some of Edison's original motors and generators around there. It is impossible to replace the present system without a great deal of structural ripping and tearing apart, and we would rather not start ripping until we have an engineering study made of it. It will save us money in the end, and we will get better results by so doing.

RENEWAL OF COPPER CORNICE FLASHING, ROOF, MAIN BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is renew copper cornice flashing, roof, main building, \$10,000. That is your recommendation, Mr. Lynn, is it?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the condition there, just in brief, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. The present copper flashing on the cornices of the main building, installed when the building was erected nearly 50 years ago, has deteriorated to such an extent that rain water finds its way through the masonry walls of the building, causing considerable damage to the plasterwork in the upper floors of the building. It is necessary to renew this flashing, which amounts to approximately 1,200 linear feet.

An appropriation for this item was granted for the fiscal year 1943, but as it was impossible to secure the necessary copper due to war demands, the amount appropriated was unused and returned to the Treasury. Now that copper is again available the item is resubmitted for 1947.

Mr. O'NEAL. You cannot repair it?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir; it must be renewed.

POINTING COPING WALLS, FOUNTAIN, ETC.

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is pointing coping walls, fountains, and so forth, grounds, main building, \$4,500.

Mr. LYNN. The masonry joints in the coping walls, fountain, and stair approaches in the grounds of the main building are in need of pointing and recalking and, in some cases, the stonework will have to be reset.

Under the allotment of \$4,500, it is proposed to point the north, south, and west coping walls, the fountain stonework, and the stair approaches, and to reset stonework wherever required due to settlement.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would you say it is an emergency?

Mr. LYNN. It is not an emergency, but the joints are open and water gets in there and freezes. Each year the condition is becoming progressively worse, and the longer the repairs are delayed the greater the liability of damage.

Mr. O'NEAL. It would cost more to repair the damage if this were not repaired?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

REPAIRS TO TERRACE PLATFORM

Mr. O'NEAL. Repairs to terrace platform, west side, main building, \$2,150.

Mr. LYNN. The terrace platform is constructed of sandstone; many of the flagstones are cupped. In the winter they retain moisture, which freezes, making it dangerous for pedestrian travel; in fact, several accidents have occurred there.

SPRINKLER SYSTEM, GROUNDS

Mr. O'NEAL. Sprinkler system, grounds, main building, \$12,000.

Mr. LYNN. This is a nonrecurring item deferred by the committee several times.

The grounds about the Old Library Building are the largest grounds area under the Architect of the Capitol not now improved by an underground sprinkler system. As there is no regular grounds force at the Library, such a system would enable better care to be taken of the grass, trees, and shrubbery, with the result that these grounds would compare favorably with those surrounding the other buildings nearby, including the grounds about the annex, which has such a system.

The estimate provides a system involving the installation of sprinkler heads, together with necessary tubing, piping, valves and fittings, in 21 separate plots with an area of approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres; also, repairs to sidewalks and driveways after its installation. The water for the system will be pumped out of an existing cistern which collects the water that has been previously used in the air-conditioning apparatus. A separate connection to the city water main will be installed as an auxiliary supply. The sprinkler system may be turned on for any period required and particularly at night. It wets the ground very gradually and allows the water to penetrate to the roots of the trees, shrubs, and other plant material.

LIGHTING FIXTURES, CARD DIVISION, ANNEX

Mr. O'NEAL. Lighting fixtures, Card Division, annex, \$3,400.

Mr. CLAPP. This is for improved lighting in the Card Division searching section, where they are working on cards continuously.

Mr. O'NEAL. How does it happen that so many of these improvements are needed now in the annex? Were they not considered in the beginning when it was built?

Mr. CLAPP. This is for fixtures only.

NEW ELECTRIC CLOCK SYSTEM

Mr. O'NEAL. New electric clock system, main building, \$1,800.

Mr. LYNN. This is to provide for the replacement of the 60 electric clocks in the main building, which are over 40 years old.

These clocks must be set independently each week and the mechanical condition is such that they do not maintain any degree of accuracy after being set. It is proposed to connect the new clocks to be installed in the main building to the annex clock system by a cable to be run between the two buildings, so that the clocks of both buildings can be operated on the same master clock. This item was submitted last year but deferred, and I feel the item should be allowed for 1947.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM, MAIN BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. Fire-alarm system, main building, \$33,600. Do you not have a fire-alarm system there now?

Mr. LYNN. This is a nonrecurring item deferred by the committee several times.

The item, recommended by the District of Columbia fire marshal, is to provide in the main building a modern fire-alarm system, together with all watch systems and alarm bells, connected with the city fire-alarm system, of the same type as now installed in the annex.

This system would provide improved protection, especially at night, as it requires a systematic method of guard patrol and provides instant communication with the central control station in the guard-room. It provides definite alarm systems connected to the main building and the city fire-alarm system.

REPLACEMENT OF BOOK CARRIERS IN THE MAIN BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. Replacement of book carriers in the main building, \$200,000.

Mr. CLAPP. The book carriers which are in the main building were invented for the Library of Congress, and we are still working with the original invention.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do they carry the books?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; they do, but they rip them to pieces. The books get caught between the fingers of the carrying tray and the descending chute, and every week we accumulate a lot of pamphlets which have just been torn to pieces.

Mr. O'NEAL. You cannot repair those book carriers instead of replacing them?

Mr. CLAPP. They have been repaired or replaced, link by link, for 40 years. There is no method of giving protection to the books.

REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT, MAIN BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. Refrigerating equipment, main building, \$16,200.

Mr. LYNN. We were allowed this item in 1942 during the war, but we could not get the equipment, so we had to turn the money back to the Treasury. The equipment is now procurable and I strongly recommend the item for 1947.

BRONZE RAILINGS, MAIN STAIRS

Mr. O'NEAL. Bronze railings, main stairs, main building, \$10,000.

Mr. CLAPP. There have been several accidents, more or less varying in degree of severity, one leading to the breaking of the knee of an employee, who was hospitalized for several weeks.

(Discussion off the record.)

CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICES IN MAIN BUILDING—SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, in the supplemental estimate there is an estimate for the construction of 14 offices in the main building, \$16,800. Is that in addition to this main estimate you wanted?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir. These offices are for the accommodation of the Legislative Reference Service employees, to give the experts of whom you heard yesterday a place to work.

Mr. O'NEAL. Presuming they will be appropriated for?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; presuming they will be appropriated for.

WALL EXHIBIT CASES, MAIN BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. Wall exhibit cases, main building, \$13,500.

Mr. CLAPP. May I refer to page 117 of the estimates for justification of that?

Mr. O'NEAL. Just tell us briefly about it.

Mr. CLAPP. We have long hallways in which there might well be wall exhibit cases placed, and this estimate is to provide for the construction of 27 metal wall exhibit cases which would be built in the recessed dummy windows of the outer basement corridors in the north half of the main building.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

Mr. O'NEAL. Coolidge Auditorium, repairs and improvements, \$11,600.

Mr. CLAPP. The Coolidge Auditorium has proved most useful for the Library of Congress.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is needed there?

Mr. CLAPP. A new motion-picture booth for which \$10,000 is requested, and some lighting fixtures, \$1,200.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. O'NEAL. Miscellaneous improvements, \$7,800. These are all nonrecurring. What are those improvements?

Mr. CLAPP. I will ask Captain Bradley to speak to the item on page 120 of the justifications, temporary screening room for the motion-picture project, \$5,000.

Mr. BRADLEY. We catalog film from two different sources. One is from the literature that has been published on film, the other from the actual film itself. We find that under this plan we can cut down our expenses about 50 percent over the normal way. We are requesting that room for that purpose. Secondly, we will use the room for the selection of films, and third, for a temporary reference room, in case an educator or governmental official or any other searcher would want to use it. At the present time we have no facilities of this kind.

Mr. O'NEAL. All right; thank you very much.

Mr. CLAPP. Another miscellaneous item is cutting a door in the wall of the annex on the first floor, west lobby. That is to enable the Copyright Office to change its principal office to a location to which the public comes.

We have, in the interests of economy, not staffed the monumental entrance on the south side, which would take three or four entrance guards, and now we merely want to complete that economy by moving the public office around to what is now the public entrance.

Mr. LYNN. From a structural standpoint, I am hoping the Librarian may find a solution for this problem without having to cut this doorway where proposed.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Mr. O'NEAL. You have some new language under the item for furniture and equipment. I presume that is just the different type of work you want to do, partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is simply to put the language back to what it was prior to the transfer of the item in 1942 from the Architect to the Librarian. The language, as it exists in the 1946 appropriation, is not broad enough to cover all items for which the appropriation is required and intended.

Mr. O'NEAL. Under this item you have \$38,600 in 1946, and you had deduction there of special equipment, \$22,600, and your base was \$16,000. You have an increase of \$270,900 that jumps that up to \$286,900 for 1947.

Mr. HENLOCK. Nearly one-half of the increase asked—\$114,675—is contingent upon the approval of the additional employees that the Librarian has asked for in his estimates for 1947.

STEEL LOCKERS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is steel lockers, main building and annex, \$3,900. The steel lockers, I presume, you feel are needed to increase the service?

Mr. CLAPP. They are in part to take care of the new employees, and in part to replace the present wooden lockers which constitute a fire hazard.

STEEL CARD TRAYS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is steel card trays, \$28,800.

Mr. CLAPP. That is to take care of the card stock, and the cost of these trays will be added to the sales cost of the printed cards, so that it will be gradually amortized.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will those card trays cost more than they did shortly before the war?

Mr. BOND. I think about 10 percent more.

REPLACEMENT OF DETERIORATED EQUIPMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is miscellaneous items to replace deteriorated equipment, \$27,825. What is that?

Mr. CLAPP. We are using now every typewriter, every book truck, and every desk that we have, even the desks which were installed in the Copyright Office in 1897, which were put in the storage room in 1939, when the annex was constructed and the Copyright Office had new furniture. We have been compelled to take them out and put them to use. There is a break-down of these items on page 126 of the justifications.

BREAK-DOWN OF THE ESTIMATE

Mr. O'NEAL. We have the break-downs on all of these other items, and I will skip them unless someone desires to ask some questions about them.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

*Reconciliation of estimate to current appropriation—Furniture and equipment,
Library buildings and grounds*

1946 appropriation in annual act-----	\$38, 600
Supplemental appropriation for 1946-----	
Total appropriations for 1946-----	38, 600
Deductions: Special equipment-----	22, 600
Total-----	16, 000
Additions:	
Budget:	
Steel lockers, main building and annex-----	\$3, 900
Steel card trays, Card Division, annex-----	28, 800
Supplemental (H. Doc. 520) :	
Miscellaneous items to replace deteriorated equipment-----	27, 825
Adding, calculating, mimeograph, multilith, and dicta- phone machines, and electric typewriters-----	13, 100
Filing cabinets (metal)-----	10, 950
Bookcases, desks, and tables-----	11, 750
Metal trays in cabinets, trunkboard card trays, metal book supports, periodical racks-----	9, 600
Movable partitions for creating office rooms-----	24, 900
Special equipment—manuscript cleaning machine, radios, phonographs, microfilm machines-----	5, 600
Equipment for motion-picture project (estimate of \$5,000 to provide screening room, carried under "Gen- eral repairs")-----	9, 800
Equipment for projection booth, Coolidge Auditorium (estimate of \$10,000 for rebuilding booth, carried under "General repairs")-----	10, 000
Furniture and equipment for proposed additional employees-----	114, 675
Total additions-----	270, 900
Total estimate for 1947 (budget, \$48,700; supplemental esti- mate, \$238,200)-----	286, 900

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT FOR PROPOSED ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to ask you about furniture and equipment for proposed additional employees, \$114,675.

Mr. CLAPP. We have worked out a formula for that. We find that of the new employees a certain number will need desks, and a certain number new typewriters and new reading lamps, and so forth. In any case that item can be adjusted.

Mr. O'NEAL. If the new employees that you asked for are allowed, this will be needed?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir, in accordance with the formula.

If you could permit just one further short statement I would like to have Captain Bradley speak on the equipment for the motion-picture projection booth in Coolidge Auditorium.

Mr. BRADLEY. The break-down is on page 137 of the justifications, and it indicates the equipment required with which to view and inspect the films, to splice the film when it breaks, to clean it when it needs cleaning, and in general to handle and preserve motion-picture film. The entire equipment is needed, whether we handle two films or 2,000,000 feet of films; it is coordinated equipment. At the present time we have no equipment of this kind.

Mr. O'NEAL. All right, thank you very much, sir.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Mr. O'NEAL. Taking up the items for the Botanic Garden, we appropriated \$134,700 for this purpose in 1946, and you are asking for \$136,100 for 1947.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir, that is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the item of increase there is due nearly entirely to restoring veterans to their regular positions?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And there are no other increases there at all except a few small ones?

Mr. LYNN. That is correct.

RESTORATION OF VETERANS TO POSITIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the situation there with reference to the restoration of veterans to their positions?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have had 48 positions for many years authorized for the Botanic Garden. We have 46 men on the rolls now, and there are three more veterans yet to return. One man is temporary, and he will have to be released when the veterans return; also funds are needed for the two vacant positions to which the other two regular veterans will have to be restored.

AMOUNT EXPENDED TO DATE

Mr. O'NEAL. What part of your appropriation have you spent up to the present time?

Mr. HENLOCK. We exhausted our annual allotment of \$80,200 before the end of March due to the increased cost occasioned by the Federal Employees Pay Act, and had to secure a deficiency appropriation of \$34,500 in Public Law 335 ahead of the regular pay deficiency act—House Joint Resolution 342—and the deficiency will simply carry us through to June 30.

WORK AT THE BOTANIC GARDEN

Mr. O'NEAL. I think all of us know of the very fine work that the Botanic Garden does, and I think it is appreciated by the people, generally.

I do not think there are any further questions from the chairman's standpoint, unless Mr. Frederick desires to put a statement in the record as to the work of the Botanic Garden during the past year, stating something about what is there and the uses made of it by the people. I think it would be all right to just include that in the record at this point.

Mr. CANNON. The administration of it by Mr. Frederick has been eminently admirable.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes; we are proud of the work done by the Botanic Garden.

Mr. FREDERICK. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

(The statement is as follows:)

The Botanic Garden was placed under the Architect of the Capitol as Acting Director on July 3, 1934. The efforts exerted to develop the garden as an activity of deep interest to horticulturists, botanists, students, garden club members, and the general public have attained highly satisfactory and progressive results.

Seasonal displays have included chrysanthemums, cyclamen, acacias, azaleas, rhododendrons, cinerarias, Easter lilies, calceolarias, tulips, narcissus, poinsettias, bromelias, and orchids.

Improvements during the past year have included the following:

Completion of concrete roadways adjacent to boiler house, Poplar Point Nursery.

Construction of concrete frames, replacing wood frames, for outdoor planting of exhibition azaleas, camellias, and other miscellaneous plants.

Installation of overhead irrigation system for concrete frame area.

Raising grade by earth fill in area adjacent to hothouses at Poplar Point Nursery—area of approximately three acres.

Completion of drainage system for Poplar Point Nursery area.

Eight hundred and forty requests for plants fulfilled for use in congressional offices.

Forty-eight decorations (major) completed (Capitol and executive offices).

Attendance of visitors to Botanic Garden: Total attendance, fiscal year 1945 (12 months), 178,148 visitors; attendance, fiscal year 1946 (9½ months), July 1, 1945, to April 15, 1946, 182,939 visitors.

The receipt of 50,000 tulip bulbs donated by the people of the Netherlands, 25,000 of which were planted in the Botanic Garden and 15,000 planted in pots and forced for indoor display in the conservatory. These bulbs were all of the finest quality and added very materially to our seasonal display.

HOUSE RESTAURANTS

Mr. O'NEAL. The amount requested for the House restaurants for 1947 is the same as for 1946, as I understand it, \$27,500.

Would you care to make any statement, Mr. Lynn, or have Mr. Brockwell make any statement in support of the estimate?

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Chairman, I have a statement and justification. It is very short, and I will read it.

Mr. O'NEAL. All right, go ahead.

Mr. LYNN. The Architect of the Capitol has been operating the House restaurant in the Capitol for the House of Representatives since October 1, 1940, and the cafeteria in the New House Office Building since March 3, 1942, when it was first placed in operation.

Under the controlling statutes, a special deposit account is maintained in the Treasury for the restaurant; and receipts from operation, together with all other funds, are deposited in and disbursed from that account by checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States. The restaurant accounts are audited by the General Accounting Office.

The loss for the fiscal year 1945 amounted to \$11,735, and the loss for the fiscal year 1946 is not expected to exceed that amount. The loss has been reduced to this amount notwithstanding the abnormal wartime rise in the costs of labor and food, including \$23,000 pay increase authorized by Congress during the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses, of which \$15,000 was effective on an annual basis during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945, and the full amount of \$23,000 during the fiscal year 1946.

Additional expenditures will, however, be necessary next year as, within the next 2 years, we will have to expend about \$18,000 for replacing present worn-out restaurant equipment which was not procurable during the war; also to purchase some additional new equipment to improve facilities for handling foodstuffs and operating the restaurant—about \$5,000 of which is planned to be purchased between now and the end of the present fiscal year.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES OF MR. BROCKWELL

Mr. O'NEAL. I think all of us recognize what a difficult problem it is with the present equipment to operate a restaurant in the Capitol, considering the many hardships under which the management has to labor. I think Mr. Brockwell has done a remarkable job in the light of all of the problems he has to face, and I personally feel that he should be very highly complimented for the job he is doing. I do not believe the public has any appreciation of just what that problem is.

While it has not concerned this committee for some time, I am well aware of the fact that your physical set-up here is a most difficult one. There was no thought of operating a restaurant within the building when the Capitol was designed, and with the virtually one-meal-a-day problem and the many other factors involved, and with all of the criticism we hear of it, I think a great deal of commendation is due to the management, Mr. Brockwell, and others.

Between the income and the outgo I believe the cafeteria is operating at a profit, is it?

Mr. BROCKWELL. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. A profit of approximately how much would you say?

Mr. BROCKWELL. The figures are right here in this table which is on page 146. In 1945 the cafeteria showed a profit of \$13,109.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, HOUSE RESTAURANTS

Mr. O'NEAL. Suppose we put those figures in the record.

Mr. BROCKWELL. They are all here, Mr. O'Neal.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Table showing comparison of receipts, expenditures, and losses for the period 1940-46

Fiscal year—	Receipts from operation	Appropriations for operation provided by Congress	Expended	Expended in excess of receipts from operation	Net loss from operation
1940.....	\$78,049	\$30,000	\$108,685	\$30,636	\$30,636
1941.....	89,104	30,000	115,773	26,669	26,669
1942.....	114,318	30,000	137,034	22,716	20,508
1943.....	181,582	27,500	199,804	18,222	18,552
1944.....	210,769	27,500	223,265	12,496	12,065
1945.....	213,927	27,500	224,442	10,515	11,735
1946 (July 1, 1945, to Jan. 31, 1946).....	¹ 129,837	² 27,500	¹ 139,792	19,995	¹ 7,543

¹ 7 months.

² Full year.

NOTE.—Fluctuating inventories account for differences between amounts "Net loss from operation" and "Expended in excess of receipts from operation."

*Break-down of receipts, expenditures, profit and loss—House restaurant in Capitol
and cafeteria in New House Office Building*

Full year period	Receipts from operation	Expended	Difference between ex- penditures and receipts from oper- ation	Profit (+) or loss (—)
Fiscal year 1945 (12 months):				
Capitol.....	\$108,018	\$131,954	—\$23,936	—\$24,844
Cafeteria.....	105,909	92,488	+13,421	+13,109
Combined operations.....	213,927	224,442	—10,515	—11,735

Mr. HORAN. The profit amounts to better than \$1,000 a month.

Mr. BROCKWELL. Yes, sir, on the cafeteria; last year there was a profit of \$13,109 on the cafeteria.

Mr. O'NEAL. But that counted, of course, with the operation of the restaurant in the Capitol makes a net deficit of \$27,500, which is the amount requested?

Mr. BROCKWELL. No, sir; the net deficit for 1945 was \$11,735.

Mr. O'NEAL. The sum of \$27,500 represents what, then?

Mr. BROCKWELL. That is the amount of the deficit appropriation requested.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then of the deficit appropriation of last year you expect to return the difference between \$27,500 and \$11,735?

Mr. BROCKWELL. No, sir; it remains in the special deposit fund maintained for the House restaurants in the United States Treasury.

Mr. O'NEAL. It remains in the fund?

Mr. BROCKWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then the actual net loss is the difference between \$27,500 and the figure you gave?

Mr. BROCKWELL. No, sir; \$24,844 was the actual loss in the operation of the House restaurant in the Capitol and the difference between that and \$13,109, the profit on the cafeteria, amounts to \$11,735, which is the net loss on the combined operations.

PLAN TO REVISE RESTAURANT FACILITIES IN THE CAPITOL

Mr. HORAN. I wonder if this would not be a good place here to get a statement on the plans that are under way to revise the restaurant facilities in the Capitol. Mr. Lynn was talking off the record about that earlier.

Mr. LYNN. Our plans can be carried out only in the event Congress authorizes and appropriates the necessary funds to extend the east front of the Capitol. The Senate has twice passed a bill for this purpose in recent years, but in each instance the bill was not reported out by the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee. I understand a bill for this purpose is to be reintroduced in the Senate again this year, or next year.

Mr. HORAN. That would entail combining the Senate and House restaurants?

Mr. LYNN. It is our plan, if and when the east front central portion of the Capitol is extended, to relocate the House and Senate restaurants from their present locations in the House and Senate wings

to a common space in the extended central portion of the building, and to combine the operation of the two restaurants.

The restaurant, as relocated and consolidated, would be operated under one manager and would be provided with private dining rooms for Senators, for Representatives, and for special occasions. It would be equipped with a thoroughly modern kitchen and service department so located as to expedite service and substantially reduce the cost of operation. The location of the restaurants in the central portion would add greatly to their convenience, and elevator service could be provided from the upper floors to the restaurant.

"We estimate that such a change in the physical lay-out of the restaurants would effect an immediate saving of about \$20,000 a year."

Mr. O'NEAL. Are there any further questions, gentlemen?

Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate your sitting with us all of this time.

Mr. CANNON. I want to express my admiration for the admirable way in which you conducted the hearing.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATEMENTS OF J. C. SHANKS, DISBURSING CLERK; AND JOHN C. PAGE, PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

OPERATION OF THE CONTINGENT FUND

Mr. O'NEAL. We will consider this morning items for the House of Representatives, and we are glad to have with us Mr. Shanks, the disbursing clerk.

Before taking up any of the items specifically, I think it would be well, Mr. Shanks, if you would make a short statement concerning the relationship of your work to the contingent fund; how the contingent fund is handled, the processing of checks, and so forth. A great many Members of the House are not familiar with that routine, and we might well have a statement in the record about it.

Mr. SHANKS. As far as the contingent fund is concerned, Mr. Chairman, we have roughly 15 different appropriation accounts within the fund, such as "Furniture and repair," "Special and select committees," "Stenographic reports of committee hearings," the "Attending physician," "Miscellaneous items," "Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation," "Telegraph and telephone service," "Stationery allowance," "Air-mail and special-delivery stamps," "Folding speeches and pamphlets," and others.

Mr. O'NEAL. The only money that you disburse comes out of the contingent fund, is that right?

Mr. SHANKS. No. In addition to the contingent fund just mentioned, which totals approximately \$1,250,000 annually, we also handle and disburse other specific appropriations such as "Members, clerk-hire allowances," which totals \$4,161,000 annually, "Salaries of officers and employees," which includes all committee personnel and

other statutory positions, totaling approximately \$1,375,000 annually. In addition there is also the "Legislative miscellaneous," which includes salaries and expenses of the House legislative counsel amounting to \$48,000 annually, expenses of the Capitol Police and salaries of detailed Metropolitan Police amounting approximately to \$32,200 (House share) annually, and the Joint Committee on Printing which amounts to \$5,930 (House share) annually. The amount of money handled and which must be accounted for by the House disbursing office totals approximately \$6,872,000 annually.

As far as the expenditures or obligations that may be incurred from the contingent fund, the departmental head or individual in control after incurring the expenses, submits a voucher in duplicate, itemizing the articles purchased or services rendered, and certifying to the same. The voucher has also been signed by the payee as correct and is then submitted to the Clerk of the House for his approval, after which it is processed through the disbursing office. After being checked and audited, it is then submitted to the Committee on Accounts for final approval after which it is returned to the disbursing office for payment. This process is carried out with respect to every item or appropriation account within the contingent fund.

MR. O'NEAL. How do you handle these specific items of appropriation?

MR. SHANKS. For instance, "Salaries, officers and employees," we handle in this way. The employees are designated by the respective officers of the House who have jurisdiction over a particular department. They must sign the official appointments of employees.

MR. O'NEAL. You issue a regular check to those employees?

MR. SHANKS. All money is disbursed by check from the disbursing office. The same is true of clerk-hire. Each Member of Congress has control of his own clerk-hire allowance. He must designate the clerk and the appointment is signed by him personally. If the employee is a new clerk, he must take the oath of office as well as furnish a personal affidavit as to citizenship and a withholding-tax certificate.

PROCEDURE IN THE HANDLING OF PAY ROLLS, CHECKS, ETC.

MR. O'NEAL. What is the routine procedure in the matter of a check after you have issued it, say, for the salary of a Member?

MR. SHANKS. So far as Members' salaries are concerned, those are handled by the Sergeant at Arms, not through my office, although the procedure is the same.

MR. O'NEAL. I know those are handled by the Sergeant at Arms. What I had in mind was this. Where you are not handling money in the contingent fund, will you trace the progress of the payment that is made, and show us what becomes of the check?

MR. SHANKS. The pay rolls are prepared individually each month. We cannot have them printed or prepared in advance on account of the great turn-over and changes among the employees. Therefore, about the 18th of each month we start writing up our pay rolls, which pay rolls carry in addition to the name of the employee, his or her position, and tax code. We have nine additional columns of figures which are necessary due to the additional increase in basic salary, additional compensation in lieu of overtime, retirement deductions where applicable, withholding-tax deductions and net amount due the individual payee.

Three of my assistants prepare and typewrite these pay rolls, after which they are proofread by two other assistants, as we do not have the same person prepare and proofread the same pay roll. After proofreading, we start processing the salary checks as follows:

First: One clerk will start writing the checks on the typewriter by inserting the name of the payee and the amount of the check in the right-hand margin. It then goes to another operator who places the same on the check register. The check numbers are then inserted on the individual pay rolls after which they are separated (the checks come to us in sheets of five). They are then put through an electric protectograph and automatic signing machine, which we have set up in one complete unit. It is operated somewhat similar to an adding machine. After leaving the protectograph unit the check passes automatically into a signer which operates in two motions. First, when the cylinder starts revolving a background is engraved on the check in colors (which particular ribbon is furnished for the exclusive use of the United States Government). When it completes its remaining operation, Mr. Trimble's name is engraved and is automatically placed on the check over the color background and the check immediately comes out into a hopper. The checks are then taken to another desk where they are dated and the appropriation for which paid stamped in the lower left-hand corner.

As far as a Member's check is concerned from the Sergeant at Arms office, the appropriation is already printed on them. We cannot, however, have them printed for the disbursing office because we have, as mentioned heretofore, so many different appropriations from which to pay salaries and other expenses.

The checks are then ready to be proofread back against the pay rolls in order to insure against errors. They are then sorted alphabetically and filed in three separate pay drawers. The mail orders are then taken care of and while in session we mail out roughly four to five hundred checks a month and when in adjournment or a lengthy recess, the number will increase to about 900. The checks not mailed are called for on pay day, which is usually the last day of each month unless otherwise specified by law.

It is necessary for us to have the complete pay roll finished about 5 days before the end of the month as it requires that number of days to balance our pay rolls because every column has to be added and cross-added, not only to avoid any mistake that may have been incurred, but also to get the total amounts to be charged off our books and for other accounting purposes. Although I have described the processing of pay rolls and checks related thereto, I might state that the same procedure is followed in preparing checks covering voucher disbursements for the operating expenses of the House of Representatives and which items are mainly within the contingent fund.

Mr. O'NEAL. What happens to the check after the Member gets it?

Mr. SHANKS. After the Member or the employee gets his check, he can take it to his bank; or an employee can take it to the Sergeant at Arms where they will gladly cash it.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then where does the check go?

Mr. SHANKS. They turn our checks over to the National Bank of Washington and receive payment thereon.

Mr. O'NEAL. When the banks get the checks, how do they enter them on their books?

Mr. SHANKS. I could not answer that question offhand, but I believe that they handle our checks in a manner of a turn-over, that is, by taking them direct to the United States Treasury and getting the proceeds thereon. There would be no point for the bank to make a record of such checks in their own office as that would entail an enormous amount of bookkeeping that would not be necessary, as the only thing the bank would have to do is to take said checks direct to the Treasury and receive payment.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does the Government actually deposit money in the bank to cover those checks?

Mr. SHANKS. No. They send those checks down to the Treasury of the United States and get their money.

Mr. O'NEAL. They go right to the United States Treasury?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes.

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

Mr. O'NEAL. Who audits your accounts, and how thoroughly are they audited?

Mr. SHANKS. After we ourselves balance them up, they go to the General Accounting Office each quarter and are audited, just like the accounts of any other department.

Mr. O'NEAL. And you get a clearance from the General Accounting Office?

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct. They send an administrative copy of that to the Speaker, who sends it back to our office. And if there are any differences, they are straightened out.

Mr. O'NEAL. And what happens in the case of the contingent fund?

Mr. SHANKS. That is handled in the same way.

Mr. O'NEAL. What function does the Committee on Accounts perform in this operation? Do they make a final check?

Mr. SHANKS. The Committee on Accounts O. K.'s every voucher paid out under the contingent fund. That must be signed by the chairman of the committee. In our office we audit the voucher to see that it is in proper form and that the figures are correct. If there is anything out of order, we catch it; that is, if the voucher may have been made out incorrectly. In such a case, we try to contact the individual who made out the voucher. Where there is a question of policy, especially in cases of investigating committees who may have exceeded their authority, it is up to the Committee on Accounts to take it up with the chairman of that committee and thrash the matter out.

Mr. O'NEAL. The Sergeant at Arms pays out salaries and mileage of Members?

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. You handle the stationery account, for instance?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes, and we handle all other accounts. We have about 2,200 employees now on the pay roll, including investigating committee employees.

ESTIMATES, FISCAL YEAR 1947

Mr. O'NEAL. We will proceed with the items of appropriation, Mr. Shanks. Have you any general statement you wish to make at this time before we take up the items specifically?

Mr. SHANKS. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then you may proceed with the first item.

Mr. SHANKS. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, we will take up with explanatory remarks each paragraph as appearing in the Budget estimates and committee print.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER
FROM PUERTO RICO

For the fiscal year 1947, \$4,385,000. No change.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER
FROM PUERTO RICO

For 1947, \$171,000. No change.

EXPENSES OF MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER
FROM PUERTO RICO

For 1947, \$1,095,000, which represents an allowance of \$2,500 per annum for each Representative and Delegate and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his or her official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

For 1947, \$13,500. No change.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

For 1947, \$17,740 as compared with \$14,740 appropriated for 1946, or an increase of \$3,000. There are several changes in this paragraph.

First, the salary of the Parliamentarian is increased \$1,000 in the basic salary and \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent. These two increases total \$1,500 and were authorized by House Resolution 334, adopted July 21, 1945. The salary of the Assistant Parliamentarian was also increased \$1,000 in the basic salary and \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, or a total of \$1,500 also authorized by House Resolution 334, adopted July 21, 1945.

CHAPLAIN

For 1947, \$2,500. No change.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For 1947, we estimated \$216,950 or an increase of \$600 over that appropriated for 1946. However, our estimate for 1947 should be increased \$75 making the total read \$217,025.

First. It will be noted that we have inserted \$600 additional salary for the librarian, so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, which was authorized by House Resolution 334, adopted July 21, 1945.

Second. The lump sum for longevity pay of telephone operators appearing on page 30, line 7, of the committee print, should be changed

from \$2,010 to \$2,085 or an increase of \$75. This additional amount will be necessary as we have several operators who will receive automatic promotions during the fiscal year 1947.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

For the fiscal year 1947, we estimate \$417,760 (original and two supplemental estimates) or an increase of \$25,800 over that appropriated for the fiscal year 1946. With respect to this paragraph we offer the following explanations:

First. Committee on Appropriations: The lump sum for the employment of assistant clerks and other personal services, is increased \$14,140 or from \$48,740 to \$62,880. Also the lump sum for the employment of 13 clerk-stenographers, instead of 12, is increased \$7,800 or from \$23,400 to \$31,200. The \$1,800 which was made immediately available for this purpose in the 1946 Legislative Appropriation Act, is eliminated from the paragraph. These two changes entail a total increase for the Committee on Appropriations amounting to \$21,940.

Mr. O'NEAL. With reference to these increases for the Committee on Appropriations which you have mentioned, those increases have not yet been made, but you are presenting the proposal for the fiscal year 1947?

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct.

Mr. TIBBOTT. And this is for additional help?

Mr. SHANKS. I understand so.

Mr. O'NEAL. I understand there is one additional clerk-stenographer provided for 1947 which we do not now have; is that correct?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes.

Mr. TIBBOTT. And all these increases you have just mentioned are for the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Proceed.

Mr. SHANKS. Second. Committee on Banking and Currency: The salary of the clerk is increased from \$2,760 to \$3,300; the assistant clerk from \$1,740 to \$2,460; and the janitor from \$1,260 to \$1,560. These changes were authorized by House Resolution 552, adopted March 11, 1946.

Third. Committee on the Civil Service: The salary of the clerk is increased from \$2,760 to \$3,300; and a new position of assistant clerk is created at \$2,460; and the salary of the janitor is increased from \$1,260 to \$1,560. These changes were authorized by House Resolution 564, adopted March 18, 1946.

Fourth. It will be noted that the following provision which was applicable to the assistant clerk No. 2, Committee on Claims, has been blocked out of the paragraph "and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent." House Resolution 290, which was adopted June 8, 1945, provided for this additional compensation to be paid out of the contingent fund until otherwise provided by law, and we accordingly picked the same up in our 1947 estimates. However, on March 11, 1946, the House adopted House Resolution 549, providing that the \$1,000 additional compensation shall be paid out of the contingent fund from March 1, 1946, until January 1, 1948. This latter-mentioned resolution (H. Res. 549) actually supersedes House Resolution 290, and in view of the fact that the addi-

tional \$1,000 compensation is not to be made permanent, the provision covering the same as submitted in our original estimates should be eliminated from the paragraph as indicated.

Mr. O'NEAL. For the purpose of identifying that for the record, where does that show?

Mr. SHANKS. At the bottom of page 31, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do you know the total amount of these increases?

Mr. SHANKS. I think it comes to \$3,860, without including the Committee on Appropriations. That was sent in only last week.

Mr. HORAN. That will make the total almost \$421,000?

Mr. SHANKS. \$417,760 includes all the recommendations that we mentioned.

Mr. O'NEAL. Proceed.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. SHANKS. For 1947, we have estimated \$43,400 compared with \$41,200 appropriated for 1946, or an increase of \$2,200.

First. The salary of the assistant cashier is increased by \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent. This increase was authorized by House Resolution 334, adopted July 21, 1945.

Second. The salary of the special assistant to the Sergeant at Arms is increased by \$600 in the basic salary and \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, or a total of \$1,200. This increase was also authorized by House Resolution 334, adopted July 21, 1945.

Incidentally, Mr. Chairman, I might mention that all of these increases are at the present time being paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. O'NEAL. They are in effect today?

Mr. SHANKS. Absolutely, except for the Appropriations Committee increases which will not go into effect until July 1.

Mr. O'NEAL. Proceed.

CAPITOL POLICE FORCE—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SHANKS. It will be noted that the salaries of 3 lieutenants are increased from \$1,740 to \$2,000; 5 sergeants from \$1,680 to \$1,920; and 60 privates from \$1,620 to \$1,800 each. These increases do not change the total amount of \$123,600 as estimated for the fiscal year 1947 over that appropriated for the current fiscal year 1946, as these increases were duly authorized and appropriated for the full fiscal year 1946, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, Public Law 132, approved July 5, 1945.

ESTIMATED BALANCES IN ACCOUNTS

Mr. O'NEAL. In your presentation somewhere, Mr. Shanks, I presume that you have a statement on the estimated balances in these accounts?

Mr. SHANKS. No, sir, not for the present year, but I do have a statement for 1945 of the amounts to be returned.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have no figures up to March 1?

Mr. SHANKS. We had to use our regular current appropriation in order to pay the additional compensation, and so-called overtime pay.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where in your statement appears the amount that you returned for 1945?

Mr. SHANKS. It appears near the end of my statement.

Mr. O'NEAL. All right; we will get to that, then.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many additional accounts do you have that you pay from other than the contingent fund?

Mr. SHANKS. There are about six other than the contingent fund. Most of the items, about 15, are in the contingent fund. We will run about 22 different appropriation accounts in all and, of course, within the contingent fund we have certain items to break down into allocations which I will get to later, and which we have to account for.

Mr. O'NEAL. All right.

OFFICE OF THE DOORKEEPER

Mr. SHANKS. For 1947, the estimates (both original and supplemental) call for \$284,670 as compared with \$327,970 appropriated for the current fiscal year 1946, or a decrease of \$43,300.

First. We have established a new position of "Superintendent of the House periodical press gallery" at \$2,700, which was authorized by House Resolution 438, adopted November 30, 1945.

Second. We reduced the estimate by \$46,000, representing the salaries of 50 pages from July 1 to December 31, as was appropriated for that period in 1945. In other words, it has always been the policy to carry in each Legislative Appropriation Act sufficient money to pay the salaries of pages for the period of January 1 to June 30 of each fiscal year and whenever the Congress stays in session after July 1, of any year, a supplemental appropriation must be secured for the period, or any part thereof, from July 1 to December 31, of any year. By taking into consideration these changes, i. e., an increase of \$2,700 and a decrease of \$46,000, it will leave us a net decrease for 1947 amounting to \$43,300.

SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

For 1947, we estimate \$24,350 compared with \$23,350 appropriated for 1946, or an increase of \$1,000. It will be noted that we have increased the salary of two minority employees by \$500 each additional so long as the positions are held by the present incumbents respectively. These two increases were duly authorized by House Resolution 334, adopted July 21, 1945.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEES

For 1947, \$4,740. No change.

OFFICE OF MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

For 1947, the estimate shows "\$15,540" which figure, however, should be changed to read "\$16,740," or an increase of \$1,200. In explanation permit me to state that a new position of a stenographer in the office of the majority leader, at the rate of \$2,000 per annum was duly authorized by House Resolution 333, adopted July 21, 1945, and which amount is included in the original estimate of \$15,540. Also by authority of House Resolution 551, adopted March 11, 1946, a posi-

tion of one assistant clerk, at the rate of \$1,800 per annum was vacated, effective March 1, 1946, and in lieu thereof a new position of assistant legislative clerk was created at the rate of \$3,000 per annum, resulting in a net increase of \$1,200 over that originally estimated, and the appropriation paragraph should be changed to show only one assistant clerk at \$1,800 instead of two, and the addition of an assistant legislative clerk at \$3,000. As stated, this necessitates changing our estimate for 1947 to read "\$16,740."

OFFICE OF THE MINORITY FLOOR LEADER

For 1947, \$9,900. No change.
(Discussion off the record.)

MESSENGERS, MAJORITY AND MINORITY CAUCUS ROOMS

Mr. SHANKS. For 1947, \$3,480. No change.

PRINTING CLERKS, MAJORITY AND MINORITY

For 1947, \$4,000. No change.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT IN THE OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

A new position of technical assistant has been established in the office of the attending physician to be appointed by the attending physician, subject to the approval of the Speaker at the rate of \$3,600 per annum. This position was created by the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946, Public Law 269, approved December 20, 1945, and the necessary amount was appropriated to pay said salary for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1946. We are accordingly picking the same up in the legislative appropriation bill for 1947 as part of the appropriation "Salaries, officers and employees."

Mr. O'NEAL. The new language in there is to carry that out?

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct.

POST OFFICE

For 1947, \$84,680. No change.

PURCHASE, EXCHANGE, ETC., FOR POST-OFFICE MOTOR VEHICLES

For 1947, \$2,200. No change.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

For 1947, \$70,500. No change.

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE REPORTERS

For 1947, \$55,360. No change.

I think the heading there on the committee print should be changed to "Committee reporters."

Mr. O'NEAL. So that it will read now "Official committee reporters"?

Mr. SHANKS. That is right; that is the way the heading should read. I have it that way in my remarks.

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For 1947, \$4,161,000. No change.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me ask you about this clerk hire for Members and Delegates; is there always a portion of that amount returned to the Treasury?

Mr. SHANKS. We save a fairly good margin on clerk-hire allowance for the reason that quite a few Members are not using their full allowance. However, we undoubtedly could reflect a larger saving to be returned to the United States Treasury, if we did not try to use our current or regular appropriation in absorbing some of the cost of increase compensation and additional compensation in lieu of overtime.

My statement of unexpended balances for 1945 to be returned to the Treasury and which will be inserted in the record later on in the hearing will reflect the amount of saving both from the regular appropriation and additional compensation for clerk-hire allowance.

(Discussion off the record.)

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. SHANKS. We now take up the contingent fund of the House and accordingly submit herewith a detailed statement marked "Exhibit A," showing the appropriations and expenditures of the contingent fund from July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive, and the balance of each item unexpended as of April 1, 1946.

Mr. O'NEAL. That will be included in the record at this point.
(The matter referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT A.—*House of Representatives contingent fund, fiscal year 1946 (amounts appropriated, amounts expended from July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946, and balances available, Apr. 1, 1946)*

Items	Amounts appropriated (1)	Amounts ex- pended from July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946 (2)	Amounts available Apr. 1, 1946 (3)
Furniture and repairs, 1946.....	1 \$55,000	\$38,480	\$16,520
Miscellaneous items, 1946.....	86,000	71,748	14,252
Stenographic reports of committee hearings, 1946.....	27,500	25,780	1,720
Special and select committees, 1946.....	400,000	304,553	95,447
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, 1946 (House share).....	35,500	29,851	5,649
Telegraph and telephone service, 1946.....	200,000	190,323	9,677
Stationery, 1946.....	312,600	90,142	222,458
Attending physician, 1946.....	2 8,785	4,450	4,335
Postage stamps, 1946.....	950	950	None
Air mail and special-delivery stamps, 1946.....	32,850	24,757	8,093
Folding speeches and pamphlets, 1946.....	30,000	26,615	3,385
Revision of the Laws, 1946.....	8,000	6,270	1,730
Preparation, new edition United States Code, 1944; 1944-45 and 1944-46.....	3 102,700	70,120	32,580
Preparation, new edition United States Code (no year)...	150,000	28,508	121,492
Services, various compilations, 1946.....	4,500	2,148	2,352
Speaker's automobile, 1946.....	4,000	2,975	1,025
Total.....	1,458,385	917,670	540,715

¹ Includes \$5,000 made available immediately, fiscal year 1945-46.

² Includes \$1,800 for the employment of a technical assistant, which amount and \$1,800 additional will be reflected in "Salaries, officers and employees," beginning fiscal year 1947.

³ Includes \$2,070 additional compensation and overtime pay, fiscal years 1944 and 1944-45.

OFFICE OF THE PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

FURNITURE AND REPAIR SHOP

Mr. SHANKS. In connection with the furniture and repair shop, the property custodian in charge thereof reports that during the fiscal year 1945, 28,473 different pieces of work were performed, such as that listed at the top of exhibit B, which we desire to have inserted in the record at this point.

Mr. O'NEAL. That will be included in the record.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT B.—*Office of the Property Custodian*

Summary of work executed by the furniture repair shops, House of Representatives, during the fiscal year 1945, the character of work consisting of repairing, upholstering, and refinishing; making and repairs to window shades in the Capitol and Old Office Building; repairs to venetian blinds in the Capitol and the New Office Building; laborers handling and delivery; insect-extermination work; contract cleaning and repairs to rugs and carpets

Nature of work performed	Number of pieces	Labor
Item 1—Repairs, refinishing and reupholstering furniture and equipment, New and Old House Office Buildings	2,906	\$7,259.00
Item 2—Repairing and constructing furniture for standing committees, House gallery, cloak rooms, Speaker's lobby, House floor and offices in the House side of the Capitol	1,072	5,487.27
Item 3—Repairs to venetian blinds, making and repairing window shades, cleaning and repairs to draperies	762	2,189.50
Item 4—Odd jobs in Members' suites and committee rooms in the New and Old House Office Buildings and in the Capitol	1,617	5,389.00
Item 5—Polishing work	6,370	3,794.00
Item 6—Delivering and hauling of furniture	15,746	3,546.92
Item 7—Extermination work		1,414.00
Item 8—Annual and sick leave of mechanics and laborers, including national holidays		3,672.00
Total number of pieces repaired, handled, delivered, and total amount expended for labor	28,473	32,751.69

Furniture and repair department

Amount appropriated "Legislative Act, fiscal year 1945"	\$40,000.00
Supplemental appropriation for increase basic and additional compensation, fiscal year 1945	5,000.00
Total appropriated, fiscal year 1945	45,000.00
Amount expended for labor basic	32,751.69
Amount expended for increase and additional compensation	4,996.47
Amount expended for material and equipment	7,248.31
Total expended, fiscal year 1945	44,996.47
Total amount appropriated, fiscal year 1945 (itemized above)	45,000.00
Total amount expended, fiscal year 1945 (itemized above)	44,996.47
Balance unexpended (to be repaid to the U. S. Treasury)	3.53
Special appropriation for stenographers desks, chairs, etc., fiscal years 1945-46	5,000.00
Amount expended during fiscal year 1945	207.00
Amount already obligated during fiscal year 1946	3,012.00
Balance available, fiscal year 1946	1,781.00

PURCHASE OF RUGS

Mr. SHANKS. Our estimates for 1947 call for \$100,000, as compared with \$55,000 appropriated for 1946, or an increase of \$45,000. It will be noted from the paragraph that we are requesting \$50,000 to be made available immediately. This sum, we estimate, will be required to purchase new rugs for offices in the Old House Office Building, and in several of the committee rooms. The situation is this:

First, Mr. Page, the property custodian, and his staff, 4 or 5 months ago went into the question of new rugs very thoroughly and made a complete survey of all the congressional offices and committee rooms with the result that they found that about 200 rugs should be replaced. Our cost of a complete rug, including the measurement, binding, cutting, sizing, and laying would run between \$275 and \$300 each, depending upon the size of the rug, or a total cost for 200 rugs of about \$55,000 to \$60,000. However, Mr. Page figures that he will be able to salvage from our used rugs sufficient material so that the same can be converted into good rugs, thereby cutting down our total number of rugs to be purchased, and reducing the total cost to about \$50,000 or \$55,000, and \$50,000 is the sum of the additional appropriation we are specifically requesting for this purpose.

Mr. Page, the property custodian, is present and will be glad to answer any question, not only regarding the rugs but any other matter pertaining to the furniture and repair department.

COMMENDATION OF MR. PAGE.

Mr. O'NEAL. We are glad to have Mr. Page with us. I will say this for the record, that I think everyone who has had any contact with his department has great confidence in his loyalty, his ability, and his fidelity to the cause of the House of Representatives in every way.

PRICE OF RUGS

I would like to ask him about these rugs as to how the price of the rugs which you purchased prior to the war possibly compares to the price of those rugs purchased after the war.

Mr. PAGE. The prices now have increased two or three times since the material has been available, and I think Mr. Shanks could answer your question on the cost of the prewar rugs we had. Nineteen hundred and forty-two was the last time we bought new carpet.

Mr. O'NEAL. You told me at one time, Mr. Page, that some manufacturer still had some rugs and that he was offering them at the same price you had paid for them before.

Mr. PAGE. When I talked to you about that they had given us an estimated cost, and soon after that it went up, I think, about 6 percent. I have not heard at this time whether or not they have gone up any more.

Mr. O'NEAL. That was a 6-percent increase?

Mr. PAGE. Over the original cost; yes; and that is a considerable increase.

Mr. SHANKS. I think the OPA approved this increase, too.

Mr. PAGE. Oh, yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Before we write up the bill do you suppose you could get us the actual price and show whether or not there has been any

increase beyond the 6-percent increase that you just referred to?

Mr. PAGE. I have not heard from E. P. Hinkel & Co., Inc., who purchase them, as to whether there has been any increase since then.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you confirm it so that we will know what we are doing along that line, Mr. Page?

Mr. PAGE. Yes, sir; because they are particularly anxious to know about the appropriation so that they can place their order.

(The statement requested regarding the cost or price of carpet is as follows:)

The price of carpet in 1942 was \$5.25 per three-quarter yard, f. o. b. factory (\$5.77½ delivered Washington, D. C.). This price was frozen by the Office of Price Administration throughout the period of war until January 1946, when they approved an increase of 26 cents per yard, or \$5.51 f. o. b. factory (\$6.06 delivered Washington, D. C.), upon which figure we based our additional estimate of \$50,000, including labor, etc., in making rugs to meet our requirements. However, we have only this day, May 1, 1946, received advices that the price of this carpet has again been increased 25 cents per yard, or \$5.76 f. o. b. factory (\$6.34 delivered Washington, D. C.). These prices were quoted subject to the company's condition of sale in effect or prevailing at the time of shipment. In other words, even though we should place an order immediately our actual cost would depend upon the price prevailing at the time of shipment, and the chances are that it will be higher at that time.

We are also advised that it will take at least 6 to 9 months before the factory can start shipments after our order is placed. We, therefore, recommend your committee allowing us the full amount requested for "Contingent expenses, furniture and repair department," i. e., \$100,000, of which \$50,000 should be made immediately available for the purchase of new carpet to be made into rugs.

Mr. TIBBOTT. When was that price given to you?

Mr. SHANKS. About 3 or 3½ months ago.

Mr. HORAN. What salvage do you get out of the old rugs?

Mr. PAGE. That depends upon the amount of use a rug has had and the number of clerks in the office, and the number of clerks using the desks continuously. In any place where they sit all the time the rug wears through first. Sometimes we have as much as half or two-thirds of the rug with the exception of the ink spots or other things which may happen to them, such as Buffalo moths getting under a cabinet or desk, that we can save. I figure that with the same pattern we can take three old rugs to make one good one, and sometimes it may take four or five, which will serve from 2 to 4 years more. The usual run of rugs in the old building are about 21 feet 6 inches long by 13 feet 6 inches wide. We buy 27-inch wide runners, and when they are bought they are sent to contractor in rolls of 100 yards approximately, and each 3 feet has woven into it "House of Representatives, United States," which is part of the contract with each bid on contract every year.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the comparative cost between new rugs for the offices in the Old House Office Building and the linoleum, or whatever that material is which is put on the floors in the New House Office Building? Which is more expensive?

Mr. PAGE. Oh, the rubber tiling is more expensive. I think we went into that some years before the war. The preparation for laying it alone would far offset the cost of rugs for probably 4 or 5 years. I mean by that, they have to remove the paint, and then rough the cement down, followed by a coating of tar or asphalt of some kind, and they have to place a deadening felt, which is, of course, a very expensive proposition as a whole, and then the final cost is the laying

and the cost of the rubber tiling, which would no doubt would be under another contractor.

Mr. O'NEAL. You feel there would be no economy in entering into such a program as that for the Old House Office Building?

Mr. PAGE. I do not think so; no, sir; especially at this time. I do not think we can get the material to cover the building; but for sanitary purposes, I think it is far superior.

Mr. O'NEAL. If this \$50,000 increase is allowed, what can we anticipate in the way of new rugs for the next few years? You think that would take care of our needs for new rugs for a reasonable period of time, do you?

Mr. PAGE. Yes. The way we previously handled this before the war, we ordered about 18 or 20 new rugs each year, which ran around \$5,000, and then the repair work, the cleaning, and so forth, brought the total up to about \$7,500.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think if this \$50,000 worth of rugs is supplied now that you could possibly get back to the old program?

Mr. PAGE. Yes; this will give us an opportunity to come up to date in the new program, and the rugs that are wearing out, but some portion salvaged, can be used for 2 or 3 or 5 years more. These can be cleaned, and then there will be the repair work, and those that will wear out completely can be taken care of in making other rugs out of them, provided we can match the pattern.

FEASIBILITY OF PURCHASING PROGRAM

Mr. O'NEAL. Instead of trying to do all this in 1 year's time, what do you think of the feasibility of spreading it out over a period of 3 years or more?

Mr. PAGE. It will take more than 1 year to get these rugs ordered and made to size. Even if we placed our order immediately, it would probably be 6 months or 9 months before the rugs come in to Hinkel & Co., Inc.

Mr. O'NEAL. You think you would need all of this money in the fiscal year 1947?

Mr. PAGE. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. O'NEAL. You think you would need it all?

Mr. PAGE. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. What do you think of the feasibility of putting it on a 3-year program rather than a 1-year program?

Mr. PAGE. Well, that could be worked out.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is the condition of the rugs such that it would not be disgraceful, almost, to carry on a 3-year program instead of a 1-year program? Do you think you could keep them looking reasonably well?

Mr. TIBBOTT. Would there be a difference in price in that time?

Mr. PAGE. Yes; there probably would be. Increases are going into effect more and more all of the time.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. O'NEAL. Are there any further questions of Mr. Page? Thank you very much, Mr. Page.

Mr. PAGE. You are quite welcome, sir.

PACKING BOXES

Mr. SHANKS. The next item is packing boxes, also appearing on page 43 of the bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. These are the trunks, are they?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. This is another way of saying "trunks"?

Mr. SHANKS. "Packing Boxes" is the title as carried in the law.

We have again submitted an estimate for the purchase of packing boxes or so-called trunks for 1947, amounting to \$5,000. We are advised by the trunk manufacturers that they can now start manufacturing these trunks again, but it will take at least 6 months or longer before delivery can be made; and accordingly this appropriation, if allowed, will cover the purchase of trunks for Members of Congress, beginning with the first session of the Eightieth Congress. It will be noted from the paragraph that we included the same limitation as was carried for several years back, and we are leaving it up to your committee to decide whether to continue that limitation, which makes it necessary for all trunks to be requisitioned out not later than 30 days after the sine die adjournment of any session of Congress.

There is also a question now in our mind whether the \$5,000 will be ample to purchase these trunks, as there is no way of telling what they will cost per unit, as they are purchased on competitive bids. Our last price was \$8.95 per unit less tax, but it is now necessary for us to absorb and pay the excise taxes; and, based upon present-day market values, the prices of these trunks, in our opinion, will be noticeably higher.

Mr. O'NEAL. How did that compare with your former price?

Mr. SHANKS. \$8.95 was the last price in 1942. However, if the \$5,000 is appropriated we can buy one trunk for each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for a cost not to exceed \$11.41 per unit, which is approximately 25 percent higher than what we paid during 1942. However, to be on the safe side, it might be advisable if this estimate was increased to \$6,000, which would give us an additional leeway of \$1,000 and would provide a maximum allowance of \$13.69 per unit, which is approximately 50 percent higher than the previous prices.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

We now take up "Miscellaneous items," and for the current fiscal year we have set up nine actual allocations. These allocations are mostly arbitrary and are fixed only as a matter of convenience and guidance. They may necessarily have to be increased or reduced, depending upon conditions beyond our control as we progress throughout a fiscal year.

A table is herewith submitted marked "Exhibit C," showing the purpose for which each allocation is made, the amounts temporarily allocated, and the amounts so far expended up to March 31, 1946.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where is that exhibit?

Mr. SHANKS. It will be the third one, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; it may be inserted.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT C.—*Disbursing office, House of Representatives—Miscellaneous items, 1946—July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946—Appropriation, \$86,000*

Items	Amount allocated	Amount expended July 1, 1945, to Mar. 31, 1946	Balance Apr. 1, 1946
1. Miscellaneous.....	\$3,000	\$2,758.25	\$241.75
2. Newspapers.....	2,500	2,095.73	404.27
3. Typewriter machines.....	5,000	912.70	4,087.30
4. Ice.....	1,500	1,081.91	418.09
5. Laundry.....	11,500	7,268.08	4,231.92
6. Gratuities, funerals of deceased employees.....	14,500	14,469.10	30.90
7. Miscellaneous pay roll, House resolutions.....	18,000	13,285.08	4,714.92
8. Reimbursement, committee stenographers.....	None	None	None
9. Material for folding.....	2,500	2,377.64	122.36
10. House restaurant.....	27,500	27,500.00	-----
Total.....	86,000	71,748.49	14,251.51

Appropriated, Legislative Act, 1946, Public Law No. 85, approved June 13, 1945..... \$86,000.00
Expended to Mar. 31, 1946..... 71,748.49

Balance Apr. 1, 1946..... 14,251.51

MR. SHANKS. As we have explained these various allocations in detail, every year heretofore, we do not believe we should attempt to burden the committee again by giving the same explanations, although, if the committee wishes, we shall be only too glad to furnish any specific information or answer any question that may be desired.

For your further information, would state that when appearing before the deficiency committee on Thursday, March 14, 1946—and your chairman was present at that time—we went into detail regarding the necessity of these allocations and requested a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1946, amounting to \$15,000. The House has already passed the second deficiency bill containing the additional \$15,000, which will give us a total appropriation for 1946 amounting to \$101,000, and we hope that this amount will be sufficient, although we have another employee, who died a little over a week ago, and the 6 months' gratuity and funeral expenses in this case will amount to \$1,260.

PURCHASE OF TYPEWRITERS

For 1947 we are asking \$186,000, of which \$100,000 shall be made available immediately. We desire this additional \$100,000 in order to purchase typewriters for various Members, committee officers, and departments of the House. For the information of the committee, we have purchased no new typewriters since 1941. The House of Representatives made the best use possible of its equipment. It was, of course, necessary to have many of these typewriters reconditioned from time to time at the local factory branch offices, at a cost of \$15 each. All of our typewriter equipment is now over 5 years old. For that matter, our typewriter man reports that out of a total of approximately 2,000 machines, one-fourth, or 500, are over 5 years old; about one-half, or 1,000, are over 7 years old, and the balance of 500 are over 10 years old. The law, which has been in effect at least 25 years, pro-

vides that typewriter machines may be exchanged for new ones after a period of 3 years. This covers all Government departments.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have nothing in mind there in the way of these electric typewriters, as far as your submission is concerned?

Mr. SHANKS. No, sir. Therefore, it can be readily seen that all of our 2,000 typewriter machines are eligible for exchange.

The present Government price of a Noiseless machine is \$80 plus excise tax, and for the Standard machine, the price is \$70 plus excise tax. The trade-in allowance on a machine—after being used for 3 years—is about \$30, with a further depreciation of about \$5 for each year thereafter. The typewriter companies maintain a bluebook for quoting exchange values the same as automobile dealers, and we figure that with the age of our present equipment we will not receive an average trade-in allowance of more than \$15 per machine.

Mr. O'NEAL. Can you get the machines?

Mr. SHANKS. We already have some on order, and there are a few of them coming in now.

Mr. O'NEAL. All right; go ahead.

Mr. SHANKS. It will cost us at least \$75 net for a Noiseless machine and \$60 net for a Standard machine, although in nearly 99 cases out of a hundred, the Noiseless machine is requested. Out of this specific appropriation of \$100,000, at an average cost of \$75 per machine, will enable us to buy 1,333 typewriters, and we estimate that each member will request at least 2 machines, and in some cases more, and approximately 450 machines for the use of the standing and special committees and the various departments of the House. It must be borne in mind that we will not be able to get all of these machines overnight, although we are expecting some in within 2 or 3 months, and as soon as we are able to secure the necessary money by this appropriation, we will place supplemental orders immediately, although, to be perfectly frank, it will undoubtedly take nearly a year before we can secure the total number of machines I have just mentioned.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you made a thorough canvass of these machines to see how many of them are actually needed?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes, sir; our typewriter man, Mr. Spahr, has made that survey, and it was based upon my talks with him on several occasions that we have put in \$100,000 for the purchase of these new machines.

Mr. O'NEAL. He has actually made a canvass of them more or less each year?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes, sir; he maintains a card index of each machine we have and also a list of the machines we have that we are called upon to repair and also the requests for new machines. We never asked for one priority to buy a new typewriter at any time during the war.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTS OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

For this item we estimate \$27,500 for 1947, the same as originally appropriated for 1946. In the second deficiency bill now pending a \$5,000 supplemental appropriation was provided by the House. However, due to the great volume of work and the great number of committee hearings held during the past several months, running from eighteen to twenty some a day, we found that the \$5,000 additional appropriation would not be sufficient and accordingly ask the Defi-

ciency Committee to request the Senate Appropriation Committee to increase the additional amount from \$5,000 to \$15,000. This will give us a total of \$42,500 for the fiscal year 1946, and, incidently, is the largest appropriation for stenographic reports of committee hearings to my knowledge. If the committees continue to hold these large number of hearings between now and the end of the fiscal year, it is doubtful that the \$15,000 supplemental appropriation will be sufficient, and there is nothing for us to do but await developments and see what the exact situation is during the month of June, when the last deficiency appropriation bill for the current fiscal year will in all probability be considered and passed.

EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES

Our next item in the contingent fund is "Expenses of special and select committees" and for the fiscal year 1947, we submitted an estimate of \$400,000, the same as originally appropriated for 1946. Again the second deficiency appropriation bill, now pending, carries \$100,000 supplemental appropriation for this item for the current fiscal year 1946, making the total \$500,000. We have had a great number of investigating committees continued and authorized so far during the Seventy-ninth Congress, and there are several others pending, rules thereon having been reported favorably.

There is no way to forecast at this time just how much money these new committees will require. For your information, I desire to insert in the record at this point a complete tabulated statement marked "Exhibit D", covering special and select investigating committees continued or authorized so far by the Seventy-ninth Congress. On sheet No. 1, we have listed all of the standing committees who receive special authorization and funds. On sheet No. 2, we have listed the special or select committees. This statement shows the total amount authorized since each committee has been in existence, the total amount expended up to March 31, 1946, and the balance of each authorization available as of April 1, 1946.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will let exhibit D go in.

(The tabulation referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT D.—House of Representatives—special investigating committees, continued or authorized by the 79th Cong.

	Total amount authorized	Total expended to Mar. 31, 1946	Balance available Apr. 1, 1946
STANDING COMMITTEES			
Appropriation, Investigation, Organization and Operation of Government Departments and Agencies	\$100,000	\$86,580.12	\$13,419.88
Appropriation Committee, Subversive Activities Investigation	15,000	7,500.00	7,500.00
Civil Service, Civilian Employment Investigation Government Departments	114,500	99,981.19	14,518.81
Education, Educational Institutions ¹	13,500	{ 13,069.94 2 330.06 }	(¹)
Agriculture, Farm Products and Marketing	45,000	28,438.25	16,561.75
Foreign Affairs, Investigation	50,000	15,726.20	34,273.80
Public Buildings and Grounds, Defense Housing Program	17,500	8,294.84	9,205.16
Immigration and Naturalization (Postwar Immigration)	10,000	6,360.39	3,639.61
Judiciary, Investigation of Judges Johnson and Watson of Pennsylvania	10,000	9,595.76	404.24
Judiciary, Travel and Subsistence for Counsel	1,000		1,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

EXHIBIT D.—*House of Representatives—special investigating committees, continued or authorized by the 79th Cong.—Continued*

	Total amount authorized	Total expended to Mar. 31, 1946	Balance available Apr. 1, 1946
Merchant Marine and Fisheries, National Defense Program.....	\$139,000	\$130,595.52	\$8,404.48
Military Affairs, National Defense Program.....	230,000	{ 195,659.84 2 5,974.51	28,365.65
Naval Affairs, National Defense Program.....	186,000	{ 112,495.20 2 26,409.40	47,095.40
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Newsprint, Brand Names, etc..	30,000	15,736.49	14,263.51
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Petroleum Investigation.....	50,000	26,195.71	23,804.29
Insular Affairs, Puerto Rico Investigation ³	25,000	{ 13,175.59 2 11,824.41	(³)
Committee on Labor, Physically Handicapped.....	35,500	29,252.36	6,247.64
Committee on Public Lands, Public Lands Investigation.....	17,000	6,416.86	10,583.14
Rivers and Harbors, Investigation of Shores and Beaches.....	10,000	6,660.35	3,339.65
Committee on Roads, Investigation.....	25,000	7,013.85	17,986.15
Ways and Means Committee, Investigating Social Security Act.....	50,000	14,595.56	35,404.44
Territories, Investigating Alaska and Hawaii.....	20,000	9,884.98	10,115.02
Transportation Investigation, Interstate and Foreign Commerce.....	35,000	1,154.58	33,845.42
Un-American Activities.....	50,000	28,842.46	21,157.54
World War Veterans' Committee, Veterans' Investigation.....	20,000	16,196.92	3,803.08
Total.....			364,938.66
SPECIAL COMMITTEES			
One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, Indians of Northwest Territory, Treaty of Greene Ville.....	1,000.00	144.07	855.93
Conservation of Wildlife Resources (Congressman Robertson, Virginia, chairman).....	7,500.00	4,123.45	3,376.55
Investigation of Government Departments and Agencies Beyond the Scope of Their Authority (Congressman Smith, Virginia, chairman).....	91,500.00	78,782.14	12,717.86
Small Business, National Defense (Congressman Patman, Texas, chairman).....	212,500.00	158,028.18	54,471.82
Postwar Economic Policy and Planning (Congressman Colmer, Mississippi, chairman).....	100,000.00	72,348.81	27,651.19
Postwar Military Policy (Congressman Woodrum, Virginia, chair- man) ⁴	32,000.00	16,066.60	15,933.40
Food and Meat Investigation (Congressman Pace, Georgia, chair- man).....	25,000.00	20,493.17	4,506.83
Joint Committee Pearl Harbor Attack (Senator Barkley, chairman) (House share).....	25,000.00		25,000.00
Joint Committee Organization of Congress (Senator LaFollette, chairman) (House share).....	7,500.00	6,097.80	1,402.20
Total.....			129,982.38
Grand total.....			494,921.04

¹ Continued for 1 month only. Expired Jan. 31, 1945.² Lapsed.³ Continued for 90 days only from Jan. 22, 1945. Expired Apr. 22, 1945, without authorizing additional expenditures.⁴ Expired Dec. 31, 1945. Balance not included in totals.

Mr. O'NEAL. In the case of all these committees, does the money die with the fiscal appropriation?

Mr. SHANKS. It dies at the end of the Congress unless it is otherwise specifically provided for by the resolution.

Mr. O'NEAL. But not with the fiscal-year appropriation?

Mr. SHANKS. No. We have to keep the general appropriation sufficiently ahead of all these committees to anticipate their requirements.

Mr. O'NEAL. In every case, at the end of the Congress, any money not expended reverts to the Treasury?

Mr. SHANKS. It would be frozen, but any outstanding obligations must be taken care of.

Mr. O'NEAL. Not expended or obligated?

Mr. SHANKS. Right. But at the beginning of the Seventy-ninth Congress a lot of committees were continued and their unexpended balances were made available in addition to new funds.

Mr. O'NEAL. That was done by an act of Congress.

Mr. SHANKS. By the approval of the House.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Have any of these committees stopped their work?

Mr. SHANKS. There are several as shown by the footnotes on page 2. There is the Educational Committee that had only 1 month to go, but really the only committee that folded up was the Woodrum Committee on Postwar Military Policy, which had about \$16,000 left of its money.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have no idea of the amount obligated by these committees?

Mr. SHANKS. Not individually. There is no way for us to tell.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

For 1947, we estimate \$50,000 as compared with \$35,500 appropriated for 1946, or an increase of \$14,500. However, in this particular instance, the second deficiency bill now pending contains \$3,000 additional for the House share for the fiscal year 1946, which will make our total share \$38,500 and a similar amount will, of course, be appropriated by the United States Senate for its share. In reality, by considering this additional \$3,000 for the House share, our estimate for 1947 reflects only an increase of \$11,500.

The chief of staff of this joint committee and his associates usually appear before your committee in connection with this appropriation and they can at that time go more into detail as to the necessity of this additional increase in the 1947 estimates.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

For 1947, we estimate \$300,000 as compared with \$200,000 originally appropriated for 1946.

Again I respectfully refer to the second deficiency bill, now pending, which carries a supplemental appropriation for 1946 of \$125,000, making our total for the current fiscal year \$325,000. When I appeared before your Deficiency Committee last month, I brought out the fact that unless there is a remarkable reduction in the telegraph bills for the balance of the fiscal year running from February 1 to June 30, the \$125,000 additional we requested would not be sufficient.

I might state for the information of the committee that both the February and March telegraph bills are now pending in my office and they total nearly \$22,000 each. I also have a January pick-up bill amounting to \$3,000 or a total of unpaid telegraph bills to March 31, amounting to \$47,000. If the ratio remains the same for April, May, and June, including pick-up bills, and the telephone bills also run about \$6,000 a month, we will require a total supplemental appropriation for 1946 of approximately \$140,000. By taking into consideration the \$125,000 supplemental appropriation now pending in the second deficiency bill, will leave us facing a possible deficit of at least \$15,000 by the end of the fiscal year. With these facts and figures on hand it can be readily appreciated that the \$300,000 esti-

mated for 1947, is not only conservative, but will have to be supplemented unless our telegraph bills are reduced.

STATIONERY FOR MEMBERS AND COMMITTEES

For stationery allowances for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, we estimate \$93,600 for 1947, including \$6,000 for committees and departments of the House. This is the usual appropriation for each regular session of the Congress.

EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

For 1947, \$6,985. No change.

PURCHASE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

For 1947, \$950. No change.

AIR MAIL AND SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS

For 1947, \$32,850. No change.

FOLDING SPEECHES AND PAMPHLETS

For 1947, \$30,000. No change.

PREPARATION OF NEW EDITION OF UNITED STATES CODE

The \$150,000 appropriated in 1946 for this work was made available until expended. Therefore, no further appropriation is necessary for this purpose during 1947.

PREPARATION AND EDITING OF THE LAWS

For 1947, \$8,000. No change.

SERVICES, VARIOUS COMPILATIONS, CLERK'S OFFICE

For 1947, \$4,500. No change.

OPERATION OF THE SPEAKER'S AUTOMOBILE

For 1947, \$4,000. No change.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1945 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS TO BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

For the additional information of your committee, we desire to place in the record the following itemized statement marked "Exhibit E," showing the unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1945 and prior years which we contemplate returning to the

United States Treasury before the end of the present fiscal year, totaling \$343,519.89.

(The exhibit referred to is as follows:)

House of Representatives—Unexpended Balances of Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1945 and Prior Fiscal Years To Be Returned to the U. S. Treasury.

Salaries, officers and employees, 1945	\$22,767.17
Clerk hire, Members and Delegates, 1945	201,370.65
Folding documents, 1945	2,215.71
Furniture and repairs, 1945	3.53
Stenographic reports of committee hearings, 1945	297.40
Special and select committees, 1944	100,997.08
Telephone and telegraph service, 1944	3,662.83
Speaker's automobile, 1944	990.17
Uniform and equipment, Capitol Police, 1945	2,320.46
Legislative counsel, 1945	1,816.28
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, 1944	4,423.60
Joint Committee on Printing, 1945	3.00
Payment for certain services, House of Representatives, 1945	110.45
Revision of the laws, House of Representatives, 1945	677.50
Salaries and expenses, detailed police, House of Representatives, 1945	1,864.06
Total	343,519.89

CAPITOL POLICE SERVICE

Mr. SHANKS. Under the heading of "Capitol Police service" we have two separate appropriations as follows:

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT, CAPITOL POLICE

For 1947, \$9,400. No change.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD—DETAILED DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN POLICE

For 1947, \$55,000. No change.

The committee, however, should take up this item with Mr. Romney, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, who is now Chairman of the Capitol Police Board.

The 1947 estimate of \$55,000 represents the full amount appropriated for the past fiscal years. However, the detail of Metropolitan Police assigned to the Capitol has been reduced. Out of 20 members originally assigned, 8 were returned to the Department by the Capitol Police Board, effective October 1, 1945. There has been talk that the remaining members will be turned back to the Department by June 30, 1946, and, if such should prove to be the case, the whole estimate of \$55,000 now pending before your committee can be eliminated. However, if the present assignment of 12 members are to remain after July 1, this appropriation can then be cut down from \$55,000 to \$40,000, or a decrease of \$15,000. These figures are based upon the total amount of salaries we reimbursed the District government for the period, October 1 to December 31, 1945. The foregoing two appropriations are disbursed one-half by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For 1947, \$11,860. No change. One-half of this amount is also disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

The Committee on Federal Expenditures which is a joint committee of both Houses created by statutory law goes out of existence when it submits its report. The appropriations made for this committee, one-half of which is disbursed by the Senate and one-half by the House, also remain available as long as the committee stays in existence. Appropriations for this committee have been made from time to time as needed.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

The estimate for the office of the legislative counsel for the fiscal year 1947 amounts to \$100,000, or an increase of \$10,000 over that appropriated for the current fiscal year 1946. This increase is reflected in the share disbursed by the United States Senate. In other words, the United States Senate share amounts to \$52,000 and the House share remains the same, i. e., \$48,000.

This, Mr. Chairman, concludes our statement covering the various items in the Budget estimates for the operation of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Shanks, we want to thank you for that statement. As usual, we have no one who comes before us who makes a clearer or more comprehensive statement, and I think that you have included all the information.

IMMUNIZATION OF CAPITOL AGAINST BUGS

Mr. PAGE. There is one thing that I would like to say to you. I guess everyone knows that the House side of the Capitol has been immunized against bugs. We have completed a test of the whole building, every room and every nook and corner. The work was done by a Mr. J. D. Miller. I was very skeptical about it when it started. I have tried many brands of insecticides and powders, and so forth. We have used DDT very much against the advice of the Agriculture Department, even the 5 percent, and our boys have used the liquid with the oil, which is very dangerous. The liquid with powder and a certain amount of oil mixed with water leaves a very heavy residue on any furniture, leather, and so forth, that it is applied to and therefore prohibits our using it.

Then we have the 10 percent DDT powder that can be placed behind things and in out-of-way places. We have been using that in the two House Office Buildings, and it has been very effective against certain bugs. The formula of Mr. Miller is nonpoisonous. It will not hurt pets or human beings, and I think the base of it is 65 percent boric acid. He has in it what he calls his cockroach cocktail which has a sort of spicy smell. Perhaps you have noticed it here in this office. It has just been about a week since we have completed the whole House side

of the Capitol including the fourth floor and the file room up there. The whole set-up has been successful.

Mr. O'NEAL. How long do you think the effect of it will last?

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Miller claims that it will last quite a while. It is in little boxes which go behind each drawer. It is put in corners and behind places. I see some in the corners around here. It will last according to the amount of dust that settles on it, anywhere from 6 months to a year. In a desk that is free from dirt and dust it will last for a year or more.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is it an expensive operation?

Mr. PAGE. Not so expensive. It all depends upon the amount of material that is required. Unfortunately, Mr. Miller has been called to Atlanta, where he is cleaning out the whole city. Mr. Miller gave us the material free of cost for the House side of the Capitol only. He wants to convince us and people all over the country that there is no sense in having bugs. He is working at the present time on a remedy to eliminate mice and rats which are very bad in all three of the buildings. He is going to submit an estimate to us, with the idea of eliminating all insects and rodents.

Mr. HORAN. Have you tried 1080 here?

Mr. PAGE. No.

Mr. SHANKS. I think perhaps this should be the responsibility of the Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. O'NEAL. It should be his responsibility.

Mr. SHANKS. Mr. Page has offered his services but he has only a limited staff of employees. I believe that the Architect of the Capitol, who is in charge of the Capitol Building and Senate and House Office Buildings, would be the proper official to take charge of any work or contracts in trying to eliminate bugs, mice, rats, and so forth from the buildings.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think that you are right about that.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

STATEMENT OF FINIS E. SCOTT, POSTMASTER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be glad to have your statement, Mr. Scott.

Mr. SCOTT. As has been the case in nearly all of my appearances before your committee, I have only a very brief statement to make. So far as the amounts appropriated for running the House post office are concerned, there has been no substantial change in about 13 years.

Nearly all of the amount appropriated for our office is for salaries of employees, and their number is fixed by statute; likewise their respective salaries.

The motor-vehicle equipment is the same, in respect to number and types of vehicles, as when I took charge of the post office in December 1931.

As to the amount of mail handled there has been a fairly steady trend toward an increase during the years I have been connected with the office. Of course, this has been greatly accentuated through the war period; and there does not seem to be much likelihood of a falling-off for a long time to come. This trend also applies to the business done by our three postal stations.

I am not at this time asking for an increase in any item contained in the estimates.

Mr. TIBBOTT. There is no change in your personnel?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir. Thank you very much.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1946.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

STATEMENTS OF COLIN F. STAM, CHIEF OF STAFF; GASTON D. CHESTEEN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF; AND BRYANT C. BROWN, SECRETARY AND ATTORNEY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Stam, we are very glad to have you and your associates with us this morning, and I believe the item in which you are somewhat interested appears on page 45 of the committee print. The appropriation for 1946 was \$35,500 and for 1947 you are requesting \$50,000.

We will be very glad to have you make any statement you care to about it.

ESTIMATES, 1947 AND APPROPRIATIONS, 1946

Mr. STAM. Our combined 1946 appropriation, including the \$6,000 supplemental appropriation, was \$77,000. The estimate in the Budget for 1947 is \$50,000 for the House of Representatives side and \$50,000 for the Senate side. That is the estimate that was put in the bill.

It is estimated that the necessary expenditures for 1947 will be about \$98,419 and, of course, one-half comes from the House of Representatives and one-half from the Senate.

I would like to file this statement with the committee.

Mr. O'NEAL. That will be made a part of the record. Does that statement include what expenses you had?

Mr. STAM. Yes.

(The matter above referred to is as follows:)

Estimates, 1947; appropriation, 1946

1946 appropriation, including \$6,000 supplemental appropriation,
second deficiency bill, now pending----- \$77, 000. 00
1947:

Budget estimate:

House of Representatives-----	\$50, 000. 00	
United States Senate-----	50, 000. 00	
		100, 000. 00

Estimated necessary expenditures, 1947:

Pay roll, present rate-----	80, 119. 68	
Office: Subscriptions to tax services, stationery, and miscellaneous-----	1, 500. 00	
Additional personnel-----	12, 000. 00	
Adjustment in base salaries-----	4, 800. 00	
		98, 419. 68

Balance (reserve) -----		1, 580. 32
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SUMMARY

One-half from House of Representatives-----	\$49, 209. 84
Reserve-----	790. 16
One-half from U. S. Senate-----	49, 209. 84
Reserve-----	790. 16
Total -----	100, 000. 00

GENERAL STATEMENT

MR. STAM. Our duties include investigation of the operation of the internal revenue laws, compilation of facts and preparation of technical analyses for the use of the tax committees of Congress in formulating tax policy, and examination of refunds of \$75,000 and over. That is, refunds determined by the Bureau of Internal Revenue where they exceed \$75,000 and involve income taxes, excess-profits taxes, and gift and estate taxes that come to our committee.

Since June 15, 1944, we have been engaged in special studies in post-war taxation, directed by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. I might mention that the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is composed of five members of the Finance Committee and five members of the Ways and Means Committee, and the chairman of that committee rotates every year. At the present time the chairman of the committee is Senator George, of the Senate Finance Committee. At the end of this year the chairman will be Mr. Doughton, of the Ways and Means Committee. It rotates every year.

In connection with our work, we are in daily contact with the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and we continually contact the public with a view to getting tax suggestions, and so forth. There are at present 13 technical men on our staff, 7 stenographic and clerical employees, and 1 part-time messenger. We have had to enlarge the staff to meet the war conditions and to provide assistance to the congressional committees in formulating tax policies.

It has been very difficult to secure competent personnel. Two of our men who were engaged in research work and in the preparation of estimates have left us because of more attractive offers on the outside. I might say those two men, both of them, doubled their salaries

they had with us when they left. We are requesting an additional amount of \$12,000 to take care of additional personnel necessary to strengthen some phases of our work, and that is particularly true of the phase of our work dealing with estimating and determining national income and things of that sort. That is the field in which it has been particularly hard to get competent men.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that for both the Senate and the House, or are they to be carried on this pay roll?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Mr. TIBBOTT. They are equally divided?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. When you speak of \$12,000, is that \$6,000 for the Senate portion and \$6,000 over here?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

In addition, we are making studies to determine the effect of the Reclassification Act if applied to our personnel and a preliminary study indicates that an additional \$4,800 might be necessary to make proper adjustments to correspond with the executive departments. This \$4,800 would be divided between the House and the Senate.

Your committee has always been very willing to consider our needs. As we stated last year, the carrying out of the directions of the Joint Committee for Postwar Tax Studies might develop a small deficiency. As our summary shows, we asked for a small supplemental appropriation of \$3,000 from the House and \$3,000 from the Senate. Also, as we advised you in previous years, we have not recommended any increase in basic salaries since 1940, with two small exceptions. We have each year turned back some unexpended balance. For the 2 years immediately prior to fiscal 1946, this has totaled about \$12,000. Of course, anything we do not utilize is always turned back, so that there is nothing lost; but we do feel, now that we have come to the beginning of the postwar period, that we have to consider strengthening our permanent staff. This is particularly important because of the many important tax problems which will confront the Congress for some time.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Stam, I would like to ask you, if you can, to give us a list of your personnel showing what their salaries are at the present time and any increases they have had—in other words, a record of their salary payments, say, during the past 6 years and how long it has been since they have had any sort of raise, and what the present situation is. Can you give us a little statement of that kind for your set-up?

Mr. BROWN. You are talking in terms of the base salaries?

Mr. O'NEAL. The base salaries and what compensation they are receiving and how long since they have had an increase. In other words, I would like to know what their base salary is and what, if anything, they have had in the way of an advance.

Mr. BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. How would the \$12,000 affect the salaries of the men now on your pay roll?

Mr. STAM. I was contemplating that \$12,000 mainly with respect to strengthening our staff by some additions.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you give us a revised figure of what you think is proper and fair for your staff?

Mr. STAM. Yes; for example, an actual original base, last changed as of 1940, in our case is \$5,640. That, applying the increase of the Federal Employees Compensation Act, makes the current pay in the legislative branch \$6,562. By comparison, the current pay in the executive branch would be not less than \$6,902, assuming an efficiency rating of only as high as "good."

As another case, an actual base of \$4,800, last changed in 1940, makes the current pay in the legislative branch \$5,680, and in the executive branch the current pay would be \$5,810, assuming an efficiency rating of only as high as "good."

In another case, the actual base, not changed since March 4, 1942, is \$3,000. The current pay in the legislative branch is \$3,710 but in the executive branch would be not less than \$3,750, assuming an efficiency rating of only as high as "good."

Mr. O'NEAL. I think you are doing one of the most important works in Congress.

WORK OF COMMITTEE ON REFUNDS

Mr. STAM. I would like Mr. Chesteen to make a short statement about the refund section of the law and what they have been doing in the way of refunds over \$75,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be very glad to heard him.

Mr. CHESTEEN. We have at the present time a secretary and I have two assistants doing the refund work. That is the same staff we had in 1938 and 1939. At that time, refunds were running about 50 to 55 cases a year and around seven or eight million dollars in refunds. During the fiscal year 1945 we had 102 cases with refunds totaling about \$25,000,000. So far this year it looks like we will exceed that figure by probably 40 or 50 percent, and it is expected it will be higher the next fiscal year.

Mr. O'NEAL. Tell us what your work on refunds is—what you are doing along that line.

Mr. CHESTEEN. Any refund over \$75,000 of income, excess profits, or estate and gift taxes is sent to the joint committee before it is paid. The file and memorandum stating the facts and the position of the Commissioner with respect to the refund accompanies the case. We examine the memorandum prepared by the Commissioner and examine the file of related papers and determine whether or not the position of the Commissioner warrants payment of the tax.

If we feel the position of the Commissioner on some question is not proper, we prepare a memorandum criticizing the case and that memorandum is addressed to Mr. Stam, the chief of staff. If he approves the memorandum, it is sent to the Bureau for their examination. The chief counsel and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue each get a copy of the memorandum. If the Commissioner agrees with the criticism and thinks it is proper, he may withdraw the case. If he does not like the criticism, he may ask for a discussion of our position on the refund.

If he asks for a discussion, then we arrange a conference between the chief counsel, the Commissioner's office and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. After that discussion, the joint committee may withdraw its memorandum or may see fit not to withdraw it, and the Commissioner may go ahead and pay the refund if he

does not agree with our views, or he may withdraw the case then and let the taxpayer litigate it, or may take the case and revise it to meet our criticism.

All of those actions are within the range of the committee.

Mr. STAM. Of course, where the Commissioner and the staff, for example are unable to agree and the Commissioner still feels his position is a sound one, the case is usually presented to the Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation for decision.

Mr. O'NEAL. That answers my question. Do you have anything further, Mr. Chesteen?

Mr. CHESTEEN. No.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you gentlemen for coming. We are glad to have had you with us.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1946.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

STATEMENTS OF MIDDLETON BEAMAN, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; AND STEPHEN E. RICE, LEGISLA- TIVE COUNSEL, UNITED STATES SENATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. O'NEAL. We are very glad to have you gentlemen with us this morning. I believe you had in 1946 \$90,000 and your appropriation request for 1947 is \$100,000.

We would be very glad to have you make any statement you care to make.

Mr. BEAMAN. Of course, each fellow speaks for himself. At the present time I am getting an appropriation of \$48,000, which I have estimated for again and I am now asking you to be good enough to give me \$2,000 more.

My present pay roll is \$41,200—of course, I am speaking of basic salaries—and allowing some \$1,500 for possible promotions which I may want to make and \$500 for expenses, that runs it up to \$43,200, which leaves about \$4,800 balance in our appropriation.

If I can find the right man, I want to be able to pay him \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year. I told the committee that last year, but I was not able to find such a man, but am still hopeful. Of course, if I can get one cheaper, I will do that, but I would like to increase the force. At the present time, including myself, I have six lawyers. I have never had more than that, but I feel now I need another man. And, as I told you last year, it has no connection whatsoever with streamlining Congress or any desire to take advantage of any sentiment for that. As a matter of fact, the normal growth calls for far more than what we have had, and we cannot keep up with it and are nearly killing ourselves.

Mr. O'NEAL. You change the figure in the text of the appropriation from \$42,000 to \$52,000.

Mr. BEAMAN. That is not mine; that is on the Senate side. On the House side, \$48,000 is my present appropriation, but I am now asking you to up that \$2,000 and make mine \$50,000 for next year.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, Mr. Rice, do you wish to make a statement?

Mr. RICE. Our situation over in the Senate is pretty much the same. Our salaries today run \$48,280. We are running a deficit for the fiscal year 1946 for the first time in the history of the office, and the reason for that is I was in the Navy and came back when the war was over last fall, and had another man, Mr. Simms, who was in the Army and he came back, and I have still one man, a clerk, who is not out of the Army yet but we expect to get him back pretty soon. I asked last fall for \$52,000 and I would like to request that that go to \$55,000.

With my basic salaries at \$48,280 now, I would like to make a request for \$2,500 for possible promotions, \$3,000 for the man who is coming back from the Army, which is where he would be if he had stayed with us, and \$1,000 for miscellaneous. That is a little more than we usually ask for miscellaneous, but I would like to use \$550 of that to get a dictating machine. We have been doing so much night work that I have had to keep some of my stenographic help there until 10 and 11 o'clock at night for 2 weeks at a time, and I am afraid they are going to quit me because they can find jobs some place else where they do not have to do night work.

Mr. O'NEAL. If this is allowed you, will that take care of your situation adequately?

Mr. RICE. I think so; yes, sir. As I say, this year we have an estimated deficiency of \$9,800 for the first time in the history of the office. For 1945, we turned back \$10,000 and for 1944 we turned back \$10,000, and so forth; but by reason of the war ending quicker than we expected and our coming back is what caused it.

Mr. HORAN. And you have lost some of your boys to private practice, have you not?

Mr. BEAMAN. We lost Jerry Morgan the first of the year, which nearly ruined us. He is practicing law and I hope making a success of it. Goodness knows he deserves it.

Mr. HORAN. What I mean is that quite often your men are very attractive to certain persons, are they not?

Mr. BEAMAN. Of course, we cannot keep our men. We cannot pay them what they can make outside.

Mr. HORAN. I thought that was something about which the committee ought to be advised.

Mr. BEAMAN. That is obvious. I suppose that can never be remedied; I do not suppose the Government is ever going to pay salaries to compete with what a fellow can make practicing law. Of course, I hope some day when you gentlemen have the good judgment to raise your own salaries that you will let us pay enough at least to compete with some of the executive departments.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much, gentlemen. This completes our hearings.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1946.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENTS OF JOHN J. DEVINY, ACTING PUBLIC PRINTER; RUSSELL H. HERRELL, EXECUTIVE OFFICER; FRED W. CROMWELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; ROY B. EASTIN, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; BERNARD R. KENNEDY, DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER; AND D. C. EBERHART, CHIEF EDITOR, FEDERAL REGISTER

GENERAL STATEMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. We are pleased to have with us representatives of the Government Printing Office and regret very much to learn that Mr. Giegengack is unable to be present on account of illness. We are glad to have Mr. John J. Deviny to give us such general statement as he may wish before we discuss the items in the estimate.

Mr. DEVINY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the Public Printer has requested me to convey to you his regrets because of his being unable to be present, since he always looks forward to coming here and making a report through you to the Congress. He is quite ill at home, and except for that reason would be present.

Mr. O'NEAL. We regret very much he is unable to come.

Mr. DEVINY. He prepared this statement and has asked me to read it.

Gentlemen, I should like to present at this time a general statement which will, I believe, answer many of the questions now in the minds of this subcommittee.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE DURING THE WAR

The Government Printing Office has completed a big job for this Government and the country during the war years just past. We have produced or procured approximately a quarter of a billion dollars' worth of printed material—by far the largest part of which was directly connected with the war effort and weighed heavily in tipping the scales to final victory.

Manuals of all types for the unprecedented training of enlisted men, officer candidates, and officers, as well as the many millions of necessary forms required in the handling of the greatest military machine the world has ever known; development and supplying of fluorescent bombing tables for use in the bombers when raids were made on targets which had, in many cases, been thoroughly studied by way of aerial target mosaics, which we also had printed.

All the rationing-program materials, many of which made use of our original research and developments of papers which were counterfeitproof, were routed to the Government Printing Office for production or procurement. There had never been a need for stamps in such tremendous quantities, and we were obliged to develop entirely new production methods.

The war-loan drives and the millions of individual items required to sell these programs ran all the way from the huge 24-sheet bill-

board posters through the wide range of pamphlets and folders, specialty items such as decalcomanias and cut-outs, down to the tiny minuteman seal, which appeared on practically all Government letter-heads.

Agriculture food programs and the many industrial programs of the Commerce, Interior, and Labor Departments added their share to the huge total.

A good-sized book would be required to describe adequately the work performed for the Selective Service System.

The production of this vast volume of printing required sweeping changes in GPO organization and procedure. As I explained to you in previous hearings, we went into commercial procurement on such a large scale that approximately two-thirds of all department requisitions were produced outside the Office. This resulted in a saving in transportation costs, enabled us to meet schedules in an amazingly short processing and production time, enlarged the classes of printing we could supply, spared the Government the need for increasing its plant tremendously, and eliminated the cost of such plant expansion.

I do not claim that wartime printing was produced or procured at normal peacetime costs; there were too many factors at work militating against normal operation. Most of these were inherent in the nature of the work. The departments wanted, needed, and got Government publications on a hitherto unknown scale. They also demanded and got a heavily increased amount of illustration and color work. Delivery requirements could not be met without a great deal of overtime. Security handling of many jobs so essential in time of war added to their cost. Wages were up and manpower resources were down.

Statistics show that \$150,000,000 worth of printing was procured commercially. The actual value to the contractors was \$98,316,374, but paper and plates supplied by the GPO raised the total to the 150-million figure. Keeping first in mind the obligation to buy our jobs at the point nearest delivery at the lowest cost to the Government, we tried to distribute it as equitably as possible among all sections of the country, as evidenced by the fact that 1948 contractors in 280 cities shared in our awards.

The preparation of printing specifications is a highly specialized operation. To handle the 44,304 contracts we made, it was necessary for us to build a large technical force. Of course, we had in our experience the foundation for such an organization and we combed our plant as well as commercial houses for additional personnel. I believe that there has never before been assembled in any single organization a better trained group of technicians to perform the function of printing procurement.

After the First World War an investigation disclosed that the printing purchased by people without technical experience cost from 2 to 470 percent more than GPO production. My own investigation in the second world conflict shows that when departments made their own purchases they frequently paid very much more than we did. As a matter of fact, one of our principal difficulties in placing work with some contractors was that other departmental printing contracts were so much more profitable than ours. We were at a severe competitive disadvantage in holding contractors to our prices when other depart-

ments were prepared to outbid us or even to place jobs without inquiring what the bill would be. This is not cited as a criticism but as an illustration of the fact that only trained printing technicians should be engaged in the procurement of printing.

As I explained to you last year, in order to facilitate further the placement and supervision of our war orders, the GPO built up a warehouse organization in the principal printing centers closest to Army depots, Navy ports, and OPA distributing cities. Almost immediately after VJ-day I closed up all but two of the warehouses, and on December 31, 1945, discontinued these two.

POSTWAR WORK OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The end of the war brought a great many changes in the nature of the orders coming to the Government Printing Office, although our volume continues to be surprisingly high. In the fiscal year 1945 our business amounted to \$77,309,000. Indications are that it will approximate \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year 1946. Even this shrinking of our volume has brought much of the work back into our own plant; but for the present shortage of machine typesetters we would be doing a much greater part of it. As it is, we are finding it necessary to purchase composition in large quantities. This, in some cases, requires the purchase of the presswork and binding involved, as generally it is to the Government's advantage to place the whole work on a job in a commercial plant instead of buying just a part of it.

The printing requirements of the Veterans' Administration have increased in direct proportion to the mounting scope of its activities. The Government Printing Office is under constant pressure for immediate delivery of all printing orders for the Administration. We received 460 orders in the month of March for forms and application blanks of all kinds at a rate in excess of 2,000,000 daily. It is expected by representatives of the Administration that these figures will expand.

Another situation which is expected to place a heavy burden on the Government Printing Office is that existing with respect to surplus war property. The War Assets Administration has been using 33 Reconstruction Finance Corporation reproduction plants, 12 Procurement Division plants, and numerous commercial plants through contracts established by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Officials of the War Assets Administration have now requested the Government Printing Office to take over the printing for the entire project. It will involve production in the Government Printing Office plant and procurement through Government Printing Office contractors in 35 cities. Many of the Administration's plans being in the formative stage and being subject also to constant variation as conditions change, the exact scope is unknown, but at present it is expected that 50 programs will originate monthly in Washington and as many as 250 monthly in the field. According to information from representatives of the Administration, Procurement, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation, plants are producing about 50,000,000 press impressions monthly in 14 regions. The Office has been asked to arrange contracts which will provide 60,000,000 impressions monthly in San Francisco and comparable amounts of work in other cities. The printing is for the most part made up of tables

of prices and illustrations of surplus materials. We expect to have a more definite knowledge of the program in a short time, the Administration having asked that we detail to it printing technicians to consult with Administration officials in working out the many details involved in so vast a program.

I have talked about the unexpected continuance of the heavy volume of work. This requires a further explanation. The number of orders has not declined greatly—it is down in the case of the Army and the Navy, but is increasing for some of the other departments, such as Commerce and Interior. The principal difference is that quantities ordered on the requisitions have been reduced, which increases unit costs, because composition and other preparation costs are spread over the smaller quantities. Where the War Department, for example, used to order a million copies, the order may now call for 50,000. A job of 50,000 in wartime will now call for perhaps 5,000 and so on. These reductions apply principally to jobs for the War Department, the Navy Department, or other war agencies addressing large segments of our military personnel or the country at large. Their effect is to cut down the amount of presswork and binding, while requiring the same amount of typesetting. And it is in the typesetting division that we have our most serious personnel shortage—in no small measure owing to the fact that we still cannot offer applicants permanent jobs. All our efforts at recruiting typesetting-machine operators have failed to fill up the vacancies which exist in this class of work. It is consequently expected that need for overtime at overtime rates will continue to be necessary.

In the 4-month period between November 4, 1945, and February 26, 1946, the Composing Division has worked a grand total of 48,000 hours, with premium pay of approximately \$10,000 a month.

The preparation of the manuscript of the Pearl Harbor hearings has caused a large amount of overtime owing to the amount of other urgent work already in the Composing Division. This material has been coming into the Office almost without interruption since the hearings began, and the greater part of it is still out on proof. Up to this date, the Office has set and made up 17,621 pages of type and new copy may yet be received. Furthermore, the breaking up of the several hearings into 600- or 800-page volumes will make necessary the use of many additional title pages, pages of contents, pasters, and so forth. All of this work on the hearings has been set promptly from day to day as copy was received and all "rush" demands on it have been met.

Excessive overtime hours diminish the hourly production rate. These charges must go on the printing bill and cannot be avoided by going to the commercial industry for the work, because the same condition exists there.

In trying to get GPO production back on an even keel, we have tried, so far without much success, to get the departments to anticipate their work and order in advance of need. I have made personal appeals to the department heads to allow more time in scheduling, but many "rush" and "special handling" jobs continue to come into the Government Printing Office daily. This is one of the factors directly responsible for the charges for printing continuing to be higher than they would otherwise be, as such demands make necessary the payment

of overtime and other premiums both for GPO production and for commercially procured jobs.

PRINTING COSTS

Also, another factor in the price schedules for printing, one which is being eliminated to some extent, is the requirement for security handling. A very great volume of our work has been done under conditions which require extra supervision for security reasons and assignment of security officers to accept and give receipts when copy, illustrations, proofs, signatures, and later the finished jobs pass from hand to hand and section to section. Commercial printers were required to have guards, investigate personnel, make changes in exits and entrances of buildings, rearrange sections. All these things were necessarily reflected in the charges for printing.

Paper price ceilings have been increasing and prices are still mounting on nearly all the most commonly used printing papers. Machine-finish book paper, the grade ordinarily used for short-lived books and pamphlets, including hearings, has increased since 1941 from 42½ cents a pound to more than 7½ cents a total increase of 62½ percent. Other increases range from 12½ percent for newsprint, the paper on which the Congressional Record is printed, to 80 percent for index stock.

Even more serious to us is the difficulty of getting suppliers to bid on Government proposals. In the last few months, I have had several meetings with paper mill and dealer representatives, in which I outlined our plight and asked for cooperation. It has been promised, but I do not yet know what the outcome will be. At the last bid opening we received bids on only about 55 percent of our requirements. Until this situation is corrected, we are often forced into uneconomical production, using up odds and ends of our inventories, and printing on sheet sizes and grades which reduce our output and increase our costs.

The most important item in the price of printing—as it is in most commodities—is the labor cost, or the wages paid to workers. The clerical and administrative employees of the Government Printing Office have received the same increases as the Federal employees working elsewhere in the classified service. This amounts to approximately 15 percent since 1940. The average hourly rate for craftsmen in the GPO has been increased from the approximate average of \$1.32 in 1940 to an approximate average of \$1.57 at the present time or a little over 18 percent.

At the time of the last increase in the pay of journeymen, we abolished up-rates paid for high production, known as incentive payments. Our records show that there has since been a decline in the hourly output of the employees previously up-rated for extra performance. The partial lessening of the manpower shortage has to some extent improved the general type of personnel employed, but the Government Printing Office and its commercial contractors still have on their rosters a certain proportion of workers who would not have been employed in normal times.

Commercial labor costs have also increased. The journeymen in commercial plants have recently won certain privileges which increase

costs and must be passed along to the buyer of printing, whether it be the Government or someone else. These include holiday pay, vacation pay, increased overtime pay, severance pay, and differential pay for night work. This last item is important, because close scheduling made many of our jobs, produced both in our own plant and commercially, a 24-hour-a-day operation.

Taking a standard-size technical manual of 30 type pages and cover, I have estimated the cost under our 1943, 1944, 1945, and 1946 contracts. In 1943 this publication would have cost \$595. In 1944, under our most favorable contract, with rates reduced under the previous year by negotiation, the price would have been \$523. Wage raises caught up with us in 1945. The manual in that year would have cost \$598.59, an increase of 14 percent over the previous year. There was a further rise of 9 percent in 1946, lifting the cost to \$652. The greatest increase here, 68 percent, was for platemaking, which jumped from \$41 to \$68. The prices I have just quoted were from actual contract rates and represent exactly what we would have had to pay.

This increased cost may also be shown by taking a repetitive type of commercial job placed under bid and noting the progressive increase in the cost per thousand units. I have selected the eight-page, two-color, sales pamphlet of the War Finance staff. This was purchased for each of the bond drives in so many millions of copies that variations in the size of the order would have no effect on the unit cost. The figures are as follows:

Date of purchase	Cost per thousand	Percent increase over previous cost (approximate)
August 1943, third bond campaign.....	\$1.63	-----
December 1943, fourth bond campaign.....	1.75	7
March 1944, fifth bond campaign.....	1.77	1
October 1944, sixth bond campaign.....	1.86	6
November 1945, eighth bond campaign.....	2.11	20

The cost of the booklets for the other campaign is omitted from the comparison, because they were produced on different types of equipment or because paper was supplied by the Government Printing Office. The prices I have quoted include all costs. It will be seen that cost of the same job rose nearly 30 percent in slightly more than 2 years.

As I have said, about two-thirds of our war printing was procured commercially. Today we are still buying approximately one-third of department printing requirements. The increased commercial costs are reflected in the charges we pass on. Our own increased costs are also, of course, passed to the departments in charges for work.

Another item of current increased costs, which should adjust itself after a while, is the return of veterans to the GPO rolls. One thousand two hundred and twenty-five veterans have been restored to our pay rolls, the largest percentage of them in the 4 months just past. Where a vacancy needs filling, a veteran could be readily reabsorbed; but in many cases it has been, or will be necessary to make places for them by dropping present employees. Application of the reduction-in-force procedure laid down by the Civil Service Commission cannot

be effected immediately. For example, it is necessary to give an employee being dropped 30 days' notice after we have gone through the details of selecting those to be dropped. Consequently we have, in many sections, superfluous employees who must be retained, under civil-service regulations, through their period of grace. Nor is the exchange of veterans for nonveterans always accomplished without loss to the Office. The personnel of the armed services naturally was selected from an age group which would not in many cases represent long experience in the crafts. We are getting back hundreds of boys in their twenties, many of whom have been away from their trades for 3 or 4 years. A very large percentage of them had not had more than a year or two of journeyman experience when they entered the services. It is only reasonable to expect that it will take them some time to regain or reach the peak of their skills. Furthermore, not all of them, by any means, are yet properly adjusted to civilian life and to the confining work of the printing industry. I have no doubt that in a short time we shall have overcome these handicaps, but we cannot escape the fact that this must temporarily be accompanied by loss in efficiency and consequently by increased cost of production.

Representatives of the various executive departments and independent agencies of the Government, in striving to justify their appropriation for public printing and binding, are inclined to give, in nearly every case, undue emphasis to the increased cost of printing as one of the reasons why they need larger appropriations. They do not always make clear to the appropriation committee that they require increased volumes of printing. I believe it can be demonstrated that printing and binding appropriations have not been increased in the same proportion that Government activities, as a whole, have expanded. It is also my opinion, based on experience, that when printing appropriations are unduly limited such restriction has the effect of causing the departments to resort to other appropriations for printing and binding in order to carry out their functions.

There have been statements made before appropriation committees that increased funds are needed for operation of departmental reproduction plants, because printing may be done by this method at costs lower than GPO prices for printing from type. For example, and this is a specific illustration, the committee may be told that its printing may be reproduced by multilith or some other reproduction method for \$35,000 and that the same job requisitioned from the Public Printer would cost \$45,000 or \$50,000. In the first place, the \$45,000 or \$50,000 is not based on any estimate supplied by the GPO and is purely a guess. In the second place, the so-called cost of printing by multilith or some other reproduction method seldom represents the true cost. No account is taken of the expense involved in producing typewritten copy for photographing. As a general rule, before typewritten copy is suitable for reproduction it has been typed two, three, or even four times, at a cost which would more than pay for putting the matter into type. The salaries of the typists are charged against other appropriations and do not enter into the figures represented as the cost of reproduction.

During the war the GPO has been obliged to take a realistic view of departmental desires to transfer their printing and binding costs to other appropriations, and we have accepted typewritten manuscript

or negatives prepared originally for multilith and we have produced these jobs by offset lithography. We have done this because there were many cases where the time factor was of such importance that we did not insist on resetting work which should not have been handled in such a manner in the first place. On the whole, however, we exercised all the influence we could to have the departments prepare their copy in a way that would permit most economical production.

Despite increased cost of labor and materials for printing and binding, GPO production methods and procurement procedures have kept charges to the departments within bounds. I have kept a close watch on our own Planning Divisions to make sure that specialties which can be purchased more economically are not put into our plant and vice versa. Furthermore, every job is analyzed closely to determine the cheapest way to produce it. For example, books and pamphlets should run in signatures, or sections, which fold down from single sheets into 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 pages, and so forth. An 18-page booklet may cost as much as 24 pages; it may cost even more. But by careful planning, 18 pages may be redesigned as 16 pages. The redesigning would add slightly to the preparation cost, but often the net saving would be large. We have saved thousands of dollars annually in this manner alone.

Let me cite the Official Army Register as an example of reduced charges to the Department through careful planning of production. This is an annual publication. The last requisition called for 21,600 copies. In the past, type has been picked up from previous issues, but this year the standing type has been found unsuitable for further use.

In the previous edition of 1,437 pages the text was in two columns to the page. Because the entries in the parallel columns were of uneven length and the columns were also of unequal width there was a tremendous amount of white space wasted. Ninety percent of the pages carried extensive footnotes. Had it been possible to pick up the type again, the cost of the publication would have been \$67,000.

The new format was designed. The width of the columns was equalized, material in the columns was rearranged, and the footnotes were eliminated by the use of symbols explained in the preliminary section of the volume. This redesigning reduced the size of the publication by 320 pages. This reduction permitted use of a slightly heavier paper which made it possible to print from rolls on a rotary press, a method which is considerably cheaper than the flatbed production previously required. The net gain of the redesigning was 20,000 pounds of paper, 750 hours of production time, a smaller and more usable volume, and a charge to the Department which was \$22,000 less than the charge for the previous volume, despite complete resetting of all type.

The Adjutant General's Office is highly pleased with the new format and the Office has been commended for the changes. Since this is an annual publication, the economy will be continuous in future printings.

This is only one of many cases that could be cited to illustrate the savings in money, time, and scarce materials that are accomplished by having the work handled by trained printing technicians. Thousands of publications are being studied and analyzed by us in a critical manner to determine the most economical method of production.

OPERATION OF FIELD PRINTING AND DUPLICATING PLANTS

This brings me to the last and most important matter—from the standpoint of economy and service—that I want to lay before you at this time. That is the operation of the Government's many field printing and duplicating plants located throughout the country. They grew in number and size to such an extent during the war that they are now a real concern to all of us charged with the responsibility of seeing that the Government's printing is produced and procured economically and efficiently. They are also a real concern to the thousands of owners of commercial printing plants throughout the United States, as is indicated by the following letter addressed to the Honorable Carl Hayden, chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, by the Printing Industry of America Inc., a national association which represents individual members producing 75 percent of the commercial printing used in the United States:

DECEMBER 13, 1945.

The Honorable CARL HAYDEN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: There are certain developments in connection with the utilization of Government printing equipment to compete with private business which I should like to call to your attention and to request certain action.

The information here presented has been gleaned from various places and I cannot vouch for its complete accuracy. However, since the same sort of story seems to be forthcoming from most Government agencies, there is sufficient smoke to indicate some kind of fire. Incidentally, there appears to be no central source of detailed information on the particular problem.

Through your association with the printing industry, you no doubt know that Printing Industry of America, Inc., represents the recent conjunction of United Typothetae of America and several large local associations which had participated in national affairs through the industry's wartime emergency. With its membership of over 2,000 members our association represents some 75 percent of the volume of the "largest small industry."

The problem I wish to present is primarily the extent to which increased Government investment in printing equipment during the war will result in increased Government competition with the private printing business during peacetime. The following information suggests that we have real reason for concern:

It is reported to us that the Army has some 68 printing establishments throughout the country and that it contemplates, at lower echelons at least, the consolidation of this equipment into six or seven fully equipped installations.

Similarly, the Navy, with 276 scattered installations plans to consolidate them into 25 or 26.

We are further advised that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is planning to build, or is building, 12 offset plants.

The Treasury Department, we are advised, either has or contemplates 12 establishments of one kind or another.

We are further informed that the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Social Security Board, Railroad Retirement Board, and presumably others, have printing establishments.

Again let me say that I cannot vouch for the exact accuracy of this information. There is no single source that we have been able to find which can report to us exactly what plants there are, where they are, what they contain, and what it is planned to do with them.

Obviously enough, if consolidation and other plans are as they are reported to us, we face the probability of a field system of relatively large units operating without coordination in competition with the Government Printing Office and with the commercial printing industry. Such a system would have inherent capacity for growth and would constitute a real competitive threat.

As you undoubtedly know, the commercial printing industry is extremely eager to obtain equipment. We believe most emphatically that any plans for the

maintenance of wartime printing facilities, or, for that matter, the maintenance of prewar facilities, is unjustified without a complete study of the present situation.

Recently the executive committee of our association met in Washington. The above information was presented to them and they took a most emphatic stand against the prospect of continuing, and possibly enlarging Government competition during peace. It almost seems as if a new series of Government printing establishments is emerging more or less like Topsy grew. Information as to the extent of these facilities is very vague. I feel sure that you and most Members of Congress would oppose the establishment of additional competitive Government-owned equipment used for the production of printing.

Therefore, may we urge that certain steps be taken by you as chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing:

1. In order that we may have an accurate basis to analyze the extent to which the fears of our industry are justified, will the Joint Committee on Printing ask every Government agency to report an inventory of all equipment used for the production of printing by location of installation; and to outline in detail what it is planned to do with this equipment, especially as to the extent to which it is to be declared surplus.

2. That the Joint Committee on Printing immediately issued the proper directives so that it will exercise complete supervisory authority over these various installations for the purposes of seeing to it that they are not now utilized to maintain printing facilities beyond those now at hand, and to see to it that all plans for consolidation or other disposition be under the step-by-step review of the Joint Committee on Printing.

3. To report whether any agency contemplates the establishment of any printing facilities involving the purchase of new printing machinery.

4. That the data and plans be studied for the purpose of reducing Government printing establishments at least to their prewar levels, in accordance with the frequently enunciated Government policy in support of private, especially small, business.

Such steps would effectively prevent any further development in the situation until it has been thoroughly surveyed by your committee. The data received from this survey should, of course, be thoroughly publicized so that Congress and industry will be able to make a reasonable judgment as to the appropriateness of the plans of the various agencies.

Our industry feels that your committee has been just and thorough in the administration of its difficult task, and we are most eager to cooperate with you.

Very truly yours,

JAMES R. BRACKETT,
General Manager.

Mr. O'NEAL. In your report do you have a recommendation as to what should be done?

Mr. DEVINY. Yes. The Public Printer in a letter to Senator Hayden went into the matter very fully, and with your permission I would like to read that letter.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes; will you read the letter to Senator Hayden?

Mr. DEVINY. The Public Printer's letter states:

FEBRUARY 1, 1946.

Hon. CARL HAYDEN,
Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: The growth during the war of Government printing establishments, both in number and extent, has been for some time a matter of serious concern to me. I know from our conversations that you also have questioned the wisdom of permitting the expansion to continue with the limited controls supplied by the various departments which have been operating field plants, and the still greater number which have installed reproduction plants of various size. We were agreed that no action should be taken during the recent emergency which might have the effect of reducing the service that might be needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

The emergency having passed, I am strongly of the opinion that it is time to survey the entire situation and take whatever steps may be needed to effect economies in the Government's printing bill. Reports are current that the

Army and Navy are planning consolidation of a number of their establishments and that other departments have similar or related projects in the planning stage. If carried out, these reported projects will result in uneconomical duplication of the established Government Printing Office facilities.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many plants are there under the control of the Public Printer and how many are there under the control of the various governmental agencies throughout the country?

Mr. DEVINY. All of them are under the control of other governmental agencies; the Government Printing Office does not have any plants outside of Washington.

Continuing with the letter:

Also, the commercial printing industry is becoming justifiably restive at the prospect of this competitive threat not only to its business but to the limited supply of equipment which the industry is eager to obtain. The industry is apprehensive that these plants, with their wartime load reduced, will be seeking work, wherever it may be found, to perpetuate their operation. There is a likelihood that the entire Government printing establishment, and even the Congress—particularly the Joint Committee on Printing—will be subjected to criticism from the industry unless the Government demonstrates its determination to maintain effective controls over field plants and department reproduction units.

Mr. O'NEAL. They have no right to go into commercial business. On what is that fear founded?

Mr. DEVINY. I think the fear is founded upon the premise that the work which would otherwise go to commercial establishments would be done in these plants.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, the Government work done by these plants for these departments and agencies would ordinarily go to commercial plants; that they will do most of it in their own plants.

Mr. DEVINY. I think that is the situation.

Mr. O'NEAL. They do not attempt in any way to express the fear that these plants will do work of a commercial nature?

Mr. DEVINY. No. I do not believe they are authorized to do that.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many of these plants are there?

Mr. HERRELL. That information has never been collected at one source. Some of the plants have been set up on the premise that they are duplicating plants, and are not under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Printing. Some of them use the multilith, on the theory that as multilithing does not call for printing equipment it would not have to be cleared by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Who set up these plants originally?

Mr. HERRELL. Each individual department; practically all of the departments and agencies have their own so-called duplicating plants and field plants.

Mr. TIBBOTT. They were originally set up by the Army and the Navy?

Mr. HERRELL. Not only the Army and Navy, but practically all of the departments and agencies have these plants. We are working very harmoniously with the Director of the Budget and Senator Hayden on this question now.

Mr. O'NEAL. What happened to the OWI printing establishment?

Mr. HERRELL. The OWI printing establishment was transferred to the State Department, and from there I believe it will be transferred to the Procurement Division. I think it is going to be transferred from there to the Government Printing Office effective July 1.

Mr. O'NEAL. And it will be owned and controlled by your own establishment?

Mr. HERRELL. I think it is going to be.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is quite a sizable affair.

Mr. HERRELL. Oh, yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have some statement on that?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes; that is contained in this correspondence.

Mr. O'NEAL. Go right ahead with the letter, Mr. Deviny.

Mr. DEVINY. The letter continues:

With the situation demanding prompt attention, I earnestly recommend that a survey be instituted at once to secure a complete listing of every Government printing and reproduction plant, with full and complete data on its location, equipment, personnel, type of work, capacity, and output. The report should include an outline of any plans the individual agencies may have for consolidation, transfer, purchase, or disposal of equipment, plant, or supplies.

If the Joint Committee on Printing approves this recommendation, this Office will provide the technical assistance required to accomplish its purpose.

It is further recommended that the Joint Committee on Printing suggest to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that he designate a member of his staff to work with the representatives of this Office in the preparation of the questionnaire and instructions that will go to the individual departments and agencies, in the analyzing of the reports received from the agencies, and in the preparation of recommendations to the Joint Committee on Printing and to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget as to the action that should be taken.

Very truly yours,

A. E. GIEGENGACK, *Public Printer.*

Following the receipt of this letter Senator Hayden addressed the following communication to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget:

FEBRUARY 5, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

*Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: Herewith is a letter from the Public Printer to the Joint Committee on Printing in which he recommends that a survey be made of the printing and reproduction units operated by the various Federal departments and agencies.

It is the opinion of this committee that a survey along the lines suggested by the Public Printer is highly desirable. If you concur in this view and will cooperate with the committee and the Public Printer by the assignment of a representative to assist in the survey, in analyzing the reports, and in making the recommendations indicated as necessary by the proposed study, the Government's printing will be produced more efficiently and economically.

As the Joint Committee on Printing is receiving many complaints and criticisms from the printing industry throughout the United States, your prompt reaction to the recommendations made herein will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

CARL HAYDEN, *Chairman.*

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget replied to the above, as follows:

FEBRUARY 19, 1946.

HON. CARL HAYDEN,

*Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR HAYDEN: I concur in the desirability of the survey of printing and reproduction units operated by Federal departments and agencies as recommended by the Public Printer and referred to in your letter of February 5, 1946.

Accordingly, I am asking Edward B. Wilber, Chief, Business Methods Program, to arrange with the Public Printer for the Bureau's participation in planning and conducting the survey, analyzing the data and assisting in the formulation of

a report to your committee on the findings of the study. Under Mr. Wilber's direction, George S. Vanderwende, of the Bureau staff, will be assigned to the project.

We are glad to have this opportunity to participate with you in the project.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH, *Director.*

Following this exchange of correspondence, there were, of course, many conferences by the representatives of the Budget Bureau and the Government Printing Office. These conferences led to some definite decisions, which the Bureau of the Budget and the Government Printing Office feel will be of material assistance in reducing the Government's over-all printing bill. The most important of these decisions to date are outlined in the two letters quoted below.

The letter of the Director is as follows:

MARCH 19, 1946.

HON. AUGUSTUS E. GIEGENGACK,

Public Printer, United States Government Printing Office,

Washington, 25 D. C.

MY DEAR MR. GIEGENGACK: The Bureau of the Budget has just completed a study of the management and operations of the Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Duplicating and Distribution Branch, and based upon the findings has reached a decision that the operations of the duplicating plans presently conducted by this branch should be placed under the supervision and direction of the Government Printing Office effective July 1, 1946.

Briefly, the history of these plants is as follows: The National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, approved July 12, 1943 (57 Stat. 528), under the heading, "Executive Office of the President, Office for Emergency Management, Division of Central Administrative Services," made available \$750,000 without fiscal year limitation for establishment of a working capital fund for use in maintenance and operation of central duplicating and photographing services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and for the Office of Price Administration. The act further provided that the costs thereof, consisting of charges for personal services, materials, equipment (including maintenance, repairs and depreciation), and other expenses should be reimbursed from applicable funds of the agencies for which such services are performed.

Executive Order No. 9471, issued August 25, 1944, pursuant to provisions relating to the Division of Central Administrative Services contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1945, approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 372, 78th Cong.), directed the termination of Central Administrative Services and provided for the discontinuance or transfer of its functions to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and other appropriate Federal agencies as should be administratively determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Pursuant to this order, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on September 26, 1944, ordered the transfer of the duplicating services financed from the working capital fund, Division of Central Administrative Services, Office for Emergency Management, together with the fund and all the assets and liabilities related thereto, to the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, effective at the close of business on September 30, 1944.

On January 18, 1946, the Secretary of the Treasury directed a letter to me outlining plans for orderly liquidation of these plants and asked for my comments and suggestions. Accordingly, a survey was made of the operation and management of these plants and the services rendered to Government agencies. Representatives of the Government Printing Office furnished technical advice and assistance in the survey. The findings of the survey definitely show a need for these services. Therefore, I have advised the Secretary of the Treasury that effective July 1, 1946, the functions of the Duplicating and Distribution Branch, Procurement Division, Treasury Department, should be transferred to the Government Printing Office. In this communication I have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that no other formal instrument of transfer is necessary since adequate legal authority exists for the Government Printing Office to assume responsibility for operating these plants under 44 United States Code 60, 61.

It is my understanding that the Government Printing Office will continue the operation of these plants in Washington, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta,

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle to fulfill the duplicating and distribution requirements of the present customer agencies. It is further assumed that you will finance the operation of these plants through the working capital and congressional printing and binding fund presently at your disposal. Accordingly, the present working capital fund of \$750,000 for operating these plants in the Treasury Department will be returned to the Treasurer of the United States by the Procurement Division as of June 30, 1946. In addition, all accretions to the fund during its operation by the Procurement Division will be deposited to miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. The Treasury Department will liquidate all accounts receivable, accounts payable and liability, contingent and valuation reserves as of the termination date.

It has been indicated that the Government Printing Office will continue the operation of these plants with no interruption in service and that the present method of reimbursement for services rendered will be continued on the present basis, i. e., chargeable to the customer agencies under classification "07 Other contractual services."

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have the authority to continue any of these plants?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. If you find you are not warranted in continuing them you have authority to disband them?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

Mr. DEVINY. The letter continues:

It has been generally agreed in discussions between the staff of the Bureau and the Government Printing Office that in undertaking operation and management of these plants you will take over all personnel at present salary grades, equipment, supplies, and assume liability for leases and contracts presently in force.

It is particularly important under this new operation that the Government Printing Office fully observe agency administrative discretion as to the necessity for duplicating and distribution and in quantities required. The method of printing or processing, whether in the plants or by other commercial services, is to be a determination of the Government Printing Office, subject only to assuring satisfactory and suitable end products for agency administrative requirements.

Until such time as the Government Printing Office has been able to effectuate adjustments necessary to improve the operating efficiency and economy of the services performed, the existing prices, quality, and timeliness of the services should be continued.

I shall appreciate an early reply stating your position in regard to the transfer and the conditions set forth relating to this transfer of the plants, personnel, and equipment and the performance of services to customer agencies. I assure you of the full support and cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget in the effective accomplishment of this transfer.

Very truly yours,

HAROLD D. SMITH, *Director*.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Prior to the war how many of these plants were established and in how many States of the Nation you have mentioned in your letter?

Mr. DEVINY. It would be difficult to say because almost all of the Government agencies, and even some of the divisions of the agencies, such as bureaus, have had some kinds of reproduction plants and duplicating plants in which they use the customary reproductive processes; that is, first, mimeograph, multigraph, and latterly, multilith. Some of them have perhaps had very simple operations, confining themselves mostly to mimeograph and other reproductive procedures of the simpler types. But in recent years, in my opinion, there has been quite an expansion into some of the more technical operations. I do not think there is any doubt that both in number and size such plants have increased during the war period.

MR. O'NEAL. You still plan to make use of these plants, to keep a good many of them, and possibly the same thing will be accomplished in the case of others?

MR. DEVINY. It would seem that might follow. In other words, we are exploring the possibilities of these particular plants that are in the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

MR. O'NEAL. And you think, according to the statements in the letters, that the investigation of the matter will continue.

MR. DEVINY. Yes.

MR. O'NEAL. You may continue with the letter.

MR. DEVINY. The letter continues:

MARCH 21, 1946.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington 25, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: This will acknowledge your letter of March 19 in which you advise that as a result of a study of the management and operations of the Treasury Department, Procurement Division, Duplicating and Distribution Branch, the Bureau of the Budget has reached a decision that the operations of the duplicating plants presently conducted by that Branch should be placed under the supervision and direction of the Government Printing Office, effective July 1, 1946. You further advise that you would appreciate an early reply stating my position in regard to the transfer and the conditions set forth relating to this transfer of the plants, personnel, and equipment and the performance of services to customer agencies.

The Government Printing Office has, as you know, long been of the opinion that worth-while reductions in the Government's total printing bill could be accomplished by placing all its printing and duplicating functions under the management of trained technicians possessing thorough knowledge of printing and duplicating processes and having no other responsibility or burden than that of meeting the printing and duplicating needs of the various departments and agencies. With this thought in mind, the Government Printing Office will undertake the operation of the plants in question under the conditions and for the reasons outlined in your letter of March 19.

I was particularly glad to receive your assurance of the full support and cooperation of the Bureau of the Budget in the effective accomplishment of this transfer. I am certain that with understanding cooperation and a closer working arrangement between the Government Printing Office and the Bureau of the Budget, even greater economies in governmental expenditures for printing and duplicating can be accomplished.

With this in mind, I will recommend to the Joint Committee on Printing, provided you have no objection, the setting up of a committee of three—to be composed of a person appointed by the Joint Committee on Printing for the specific purpose, a representative of the Bureau of the Budget and a representative of the Government Printing Office—to which will be referred all questions raised by the various departments and agencies as to the services rendered by the Government Printing Office or as to the charges made for the same; also, that this committee be charged with the responsibility of thoroughly investigating the causes for the criticisms and have the authority to recommend, through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, any corrective action which the committee may think necessary to eliminate such causes, if found justified.

This would make available to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and to Congress an informed and unbiased opinion as to the efficiency and economy with which the Government's printing demands are met. I can well understand the confusion that now exists with reference to this subject. From my own investigations of the comparatively few cases called to my attention, this confusion results, I am certain, from general statements made by departmental representatives who do not have a sufficient knowledge of the subject or of the facts involved to enable them to examine and discuss the situation intelligently or correctly. In many cases these statements are made in all sincerity but by persons who do not realize or have little knowledge of the problems, difficulties, and technicalities involved in producing a printing job efficiently and economically. Such statements give lack of confidence not only in the Government

Printing Office but also in the agency involved, as well as in the minds of members of the Appropriation Committees and other officials involved, with the resultant handicaps to those charged with the efficient production of the Government's printing and duplicating. I sincerely feel that a fact-finding committee of the type I have suggested, together with an admonition that no criticisms are to be made by the Government Printing Office of the activities of the agencies or by the agencies of the services or charges by the Government Printing Office until such statements are cleared by the fact-finding committee, will be of material assistance to all of us who are charged with the responsibility of seeing that printing needs are economically and efficiently met.

The Government Printing Office will undertake the operation of the plants enumerated in your letter with a full sense of its responsibility to the agencies involved.

It has been a real pleasure for the members of my staff to work with your representatives, Mr. Wilber and Mr. Vanderwende, on this problem, and there is no doubt that, with the same continued cooperation, this and similar problems can be solved with satisfaction to all concerned and with real benefit to the Government.

Very truly yours,

A. E. GIEGENGACK, *Public Printer.*

MR. O'NEAL. Has this fact-finding committee been set up?

MR. HERRELL. It has not been finally approved by Senator Hayden yet, but I think he will approve it.

MR. O'NEAL. Who will be represented on that committee?

MR. HERRELL. The Joint Committee on Printing, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Public Printer.

MR. O'NEAL. Will you proceed, Mr. Deviny.

MR. DEVINY. During all the conferences with the Joint Committee on Printing and with the representatives of the Budget Bureau, the Government Printing Office emphasized the fact that it was not looking for additional work. It was brought out that we have, however, felt for a long time that a material reduction in the Government's printing bill could be effected by making certain that each printing job was produced in the most economical manner. We know that there are now many printing jobs handled in duplicating plants that could be more economically produced on regular printing equipment. These economies can only be effected by having the plants under the direction of someone who has a thorough printing background and who is able to visualize a job and to determine with respect to each individual job the most economical methods of production.

The Government Printing Office has never concurred in the theory that the work produced on the multilith, for example, was not printing. As we all know, that was an entirely false premise, which was advanced to justify the use of funds other than those appropriated for printing. The theory that multilith work, for example, is not printing, and therefore could be legally produced without reference to the printing laws, was a theory that has made it practically impossible to enforce the printing laws with any degree of uniformity and to an extent that would best serve the interests of the Government.

The Government Printing Office has officially recognized many times, as indicated by its annual reports and the hearings before the Appropriations Committees, that the individual departments and agencies need printing facilities immediately available to them in order to get out some of their smaller "rush" jobs. It does not feel that it is necessary to resort to a false premise, namely, that the work of these plants is not printing, in order to set them up. If the plants, as our experience indicates, are set up on this false premise, it is prac-

tically impossible to control them, with resultant headaches to all concerned.

In our conferences with the representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, we made the point that if the Procurement Divisions duplicating plants were transferred to the Government Printing Office, we would guarantee to give the customer agencies the best possible service. We would make certain that there was in each plant a man who was thoroughly familiar with printing procedures. He would be in a position to determine, with respect to each job presented to him, whether the job should be done on the equipment in the plant, whether it was a job that should be purchased from the commercial printers in that locality; and if it were to be purchased from commercial printers in that locality, he would be thoroughly versed in the methods to follow in procuring the job. These determinations would be made with the departmental needs in mind, of course, and all pointed to our sole purpose which would be to get the job to the ordering agency by the time it needed it and at the lowest possible cost.

When, and if, we take over the plants operated by the Procurement Division, our plan is to contact the customer agencies of each individual duplicating plant and explain to them that our sole purpose will be to give them what they want, when they need it, at the lowest price, and we will ask them to work with us in attaining this purpose. We will, of course, survey the equipment and, after we have determined the work load, will eliminate or add to the equipment as the volume and type of work demand.

We sincerely believe that we can give the departments and agencies this service at a reduced figure. That will certainly be our effort.

I have here a summary of appropriation estimates.

MR. O'NEAL. I think the report you have given the committee, Mr. Deviny, is very interesting.

Before we take up the summary of the appropriation estimates, for the benefit of the Members of Congress and others who do not follow this estimate quite as closely as this committee does: This appropriation for the Government Printing Office comes to this committee, first with \$20,000,000 working capital, as is provided in this bill, and which is simply a revolving fund; just what the term implies, a working capital: is that correct?

MR. DEVINY. That is correct.

MR. O'NEAL. This committee's job primarily is to go into one part of the printing bill, and that is for the printing done for the legislative branch of the Government.

MR. DEVINY. That is correct.

BASIS OF CHARGES TO DEPARTMENTS FOR PRINTING

MR. O'NEAL. All of the departments present their printing jobs to you and you charge them on the basis of cost plus a certain percentage; is that correct?

MR. DEVINY. Yes.

MR. O'NEAL. What is that percentage?

MR. HERRELL. That is not the entire situation, Mr. Chairman.

MR. O'NEAL. Will you amplify the statement.

Mr. HERRELL. The work produced in the Government Printing Office for the particular department or agency is billed to such department or agency at actual cost to the Government Printing Office; all items of direct costs are collected against the particular job, and to each job is added its pro rata share of overhead to arrive at the actual cost, including every item involved.

Mr. O'NEAL. The overhead expense goes into the cost of each item.

Mr. HERRELL. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. You actually try to furnish as nearly as you can the Government bureau or department a statement covering the actual costs, including all types of expenses; is that the basis of your charge?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is the premise you work on?

Mr. HERRELL. That is correct.

Mr. TIBBOTT. That includes the administrative costs as well?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes; every job carries its pro rata share of the Public Printer's salary, for example.

Mr. O'NEAL. We appropriate by this bill no money for any department or agency of the Government, except to cover the printing that is done for the legislative branch.

Mr. HERRELL. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. And that is all that is carried in this bill. We provide the Government Printing Office with its working capital with which it carries on the business of printing for Government agencies and you do work for them and bill them for the jobs performed.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

EXTENT OF SUPERVISION OVER OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Mr. O'NEAL. This is said without any criticism at all, but it is unique to me, so far as any governmental organization is concerned, in that there is no supervision of the Government Printing Office by anyone. It is absolutely autonomous as far as its actual operations are concerned, probably, because you can hire and you can fire, and no investigation is ever made with respect to your personnel needs, as I understand it, by anyone else.

Mr. HERRELL. No; that is not entirely correct, either.

Mr. O'NEAL. I will be glad for you to amplify the statement.

Mr. HERRELL. I think you have a better check on the efficiency of the Government Printing Office than you have on any other Federal department or agency. You have a finished product produced in the Government Printing Office that can be produced by industry throughout the United States. If we are inefficient, or if we have too many people on the job, our price for that finished product will be higher than would be the price of the finished product of a commercial printer. So if the Government Printing Office has too many employees on a particular job, as the salaries of those employees have to be charged to the particular job, its cost would be higher than it would be if produced in a commercial plant.

The Government Printing Office is one agency that you can check by comparing the cost of its finished product with the cost of the product of commercial industry. If commercial industry is inefficient, of course our price ought to be lower.

Mr. O'NEAL. I understand that. That is not exactly what I was trying to get at. Each of the other agencies of the Government presents its request for funds to the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir; except that agencies in the legislative branch of the Government present their requests directly to Congress.

Mr. O'NEAL. But the Bureau of the Budget does not examine into your request.

Mr. HERRELL. No; because as I indicated we are a legislative agency. I started to say—I think it was in 1938 or 1939—the President appointed a special investigator to come into the Government Printing Office and make a thorough survey of our entire operation.

Mr. O'NEAL. But there is no control whatsoever over the actual administration—and you understand I am not saying this to find fault.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes; I understand, thoroughly.

Mr. O'NEAL. I just wanted to have it made clear for the record because I know of nothing like it in the Government, where all of the executive departments go to the Bureau of the Budget with their estimates.

Whereas all other departments are under supervision, when it comes to the Public Printer, actually he does not have such supervision?

Mr. HERRELL. It is true he does not have to submit his estimates to the Bureau of the Budget. This is true of all legislative agencies—the Library of Congress, the Botanic Gardens, the Architect of the Capitol and the Public Printer.

Mr. O'NEAL. Nobody ever checks to see whether a certain number of people will be required or more or less needed; is that correct?

Mr. HERRELL. It is. I suppose, in setting up the law it was realized that nothing could be accomplished along that line, because our demands fluctuate so from day to day.

Mr. O'NEAL. I realize that, but the fact is, there is no supervisory agency but the Public Printer himself?

Mr. HERRELL. And the Joint Committee on Printing. The Public Printer is supervised by the Joint Committee on Printing and the Librarian of Congress is supervised by the Joint Committee on the Library. The Architect of the Capitol also receives supervision from the Joint Committee on the Library. At the hearing last year the Public Printer made this statement (p. 172 of the hearing on the legislative appropriation bill for 1946) :

Gentlemen, please do not overlook or minimize—and from some of your remarks I am inclined to think you have—the fact that a committee of Congress, namely, the Joint Committee on Printing, has full authority to check into everything we do in as much detail as they may desire. An illustration of the manner in which they exercise this authority is the very complete investigation and hearings held by the Joint Committee on Printing when statements were presented to it to the effect that the Patent Office printing could be handled more economically by commercial concerns. The committee made a detailed investigation, calling witnesses from private printing plants, officials of the Patent Office, and the Government Printing Office. The hearings were all printed and after due deliberation the decision of the joint committee was that no change would be made. This is only one example of how closely the joint committee supervises our work in their capacity as our board of directors.

Mr. O'NEAL. Has anybody ever gone in and examined your set-up to find how many men you would require?

Mr. HERRELL. A special investigator appointed by the President in 1938 did that.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does the General Accounting Office ever make an inquiry to see that your money is properly spent?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir; they do. We cannot spend a penny that isn't accounted for to the General Accounting Office.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then the answer is that you are absolutely autonomous, except that there is an occasional investigation by the Joint Committee on Printing on some special problem that they have in mind?

Mr. HERRELL. The GAO audits all of our expenditures and the joint committee has legal authority to do anything it wants, if they care to exercise it.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the composition of the Joint Committee on Printing? How many members are there?

Mr. HERRELL. There are three Senators and three Members of the House on that committee.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the only supervision of an agency whose expenditures run into millions of dollars, the only authority for supervision of that agency is possessed by the Joint Committee on Printing made up of three Senators and three Congressmen. That is the only supervision over that agency doing business that runs into a round \$150,000,000 a year?

Mr. HERRELL. It will run this year about \$50,000,000, as indicated in the Public Printer's statement.

Mr. O'NEAL. It seems to me that is a unique situation, not only in Government work but in any business I know of. As fine as these gentlemen are and as reliable as the Public Printer is, it seems to me when we have a committee going into the question of the correction of the faults of organization, there should be a little closer supervision of an agency doing that amount of business.

(Discussion off the record.)

AMOUNT OF PRINTING PURCHASED FROM COMMERCIAL CONCERNS

Do you care to make a brief statement of the summary of these appropriations?

Mr. HORAN. For some years past there has been a great deal of outside contract work done.

Mr. HERRELL. That is right.

Mr. HORAN. Is that continuing at this time?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes; we are still purchasing printing from commercial concerns. Our capacity would be between 25 and 30 million dollars, running at full capacity, so we will turn to the commercial printing industry for about \$20,000,000 worth of work this year.

Mr. HORAN. Do you get any profit on that type of work?

Mr. HERRELL. No; we pass to the Departments the bills that we get from the commercial concerns, plus an amount to pay for the time of our technicians in preparing specifications and entering into the contracts.

Mr. HORAN. Do you do work for all agencies of the Government at cost?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes; for the actual cost. If there are any overcollections, they go into miscellaneous receipts at the end of the fiscal year.

NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

Mr. O'NEAL. How many employees do you have? What is the average employment roll? The estimate shows 6,474 man-years.

Mr. HERRELL. The number of employees on the roll as of April 1, was 7,203 in a pay status.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many will there be if you take over those you will take out of Procurement?

Mr. HERRELL. There are about 700 employees involved there.

Mr. O'NEAL. So you would have approximately 8,000 altogether?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many veterans do you expect to have?

Mr. HERRELL. The number of our employees still in the service is 1,042. We have already returned to the rolls 1,282.

Mr. HORAN. Of that total number, what number represents those undergoing the period of grace, subject to discharge?

Mr. HERRELL. The number actually back on the roll is the figure I gave you, 1,282. Of the 1,042, I do not know how many of those have indicated their intention to come back. I imagine there are two or three hundred in that group.

Mr. HORAN. You had about 6,900 employees last year?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Your request this year is for \$24,400,000 the same amount you requested for 1946. Of that \$20,000,000 is for additional working capital and the \$4,200,000 is the cost of the legislative printing bill?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir; that is the same as last year.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have a break-down into the several categories of expenditures on the sheet which you have given to us, and that will go into the record.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The first item in that list is for the Congressional Record, for which you are estimating \$900,000, the same as the amount for 1946.

Do you care to make any statement about that?

Mr. HERRELL. No; I do not think there is any particular statement to be made about that.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, you are printing the same volume you had before?

Mr. HERRELL. About the same.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have your printing costs gone up?

Mr. HERRELL. Printing costs have gone up but we are hoping to stay within the amount estimated.

SUPPLY OF PAPER

Mr. TIBBOTT. How is the supply of paper at this time? Are you having any trouble about that?

Mr. HERRELL. We are having difficulty in getting paper. We advertise for bids every 3 months. At the April 1 opening the mills offered to cover only 55 percent of our essential needs for this quarter. We have to go to the paper mills and ask them for better support and

better cooperation in giving us the paper we actually need to get this work out. The Public Printer went to New York a few days ago to a paper convention and told them what the Government actually used this paper for. He pointed out among other things the importance of the Veterans' Administration program and explained in detail the importance of getting paper for that and other purposes. As a result of the meeting we have had many telegrams and letters from mills to the effect that if we will let them know what the actual needs are they will take over the supplying of their share of the paper we have got to have.

INCREASE IN COST OF PAPER

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you put a table in the record showing the increased cost?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes; we will be glad to do that.
(The information requested is as follows:)

Percentage of increase in cost of principal classes of paper used by the Government Printing Office, Jan. 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1946

	<i>Percentage of increase</i>		<i>Percentage of increase</i>
Newsprint-----	12.5	Chemical wood manifold-----	53.5
Machine-finish book-----	62.5	25 percent bond-----	61.0
Offset book-----	52.0	25 percent ledger-----	51.0
Super book-----	54.5	Chemical wood index-----	46.0
Chemical wood mimeograph-----	63.0	50 percent index-----	80.0
Chemical wood writing-----	55.0	Postal card-----	32.0
Chart-----	14.0	Binders board-----	27.0

Mr. HERRELL. The paper we purchase now costs us approximately 31½ percent more than it did in 1941.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES, 1947

Mr. O'NEAL. We will include this entire statement of the summary of appropriations estimates for 1947 in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES, 1947

The estimates for working capital for the Government Printing Office are to provide funds from which will be paid the cost of printing and binding required for the use of Congress; for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register; and for printing and binding supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations; and also an additional amount to enable the Public Printer to take care of financial obligations while billings and collections are being made.

The funds to cover the cost of the printing and binding needs of the various executive departments and independent establishments are provided for in the appropriation acts for the several departments and establishments, the Government Printing Office charging for the services performed at actual cost.

The appropriation for working capital for the fiscal year 1946 totaled \$24,200,000. This included an amount of \$20,000,000 which must be returned to the Treasury not later than 12 months after the close of the fiscal year 1946.

For the fiscal year 1947 an estimate has also been submitted for \$24,200,000, including \$20,000,000 to be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance within 12 months after the close of the fiscal year 1947, leaving \$4,200,000 as the net amount estimated for printing and binding for Congress for the fiscal year 1947.

We have prepared a table showing the estimates, by items, for the fiscal years 1947 and 1946, as compared with the expenditures for the fiscal year 1945.

Statement of expenditures from working capital for fiscal year 1945 and estimated expenditures for fiscal years 1946 and 1947

	Estimates 1947	Estimates 1946	Expenditures 1945
(a) Congressional Record.....	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$888,573.73
(b) Miscellaneous publications.....	650,000	600,000	685,009.18
(c) Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	475,200	450,200	486,751.13
(d) Publications for international exchange.....	24,800	24,800	20,831.21
(e) Franked envelopes and document franks.....	100,000	100,000	102,371.99
(f) Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	400,000	350,000	426,342.44
(g) Committee reports.....	150,000	125,000	143,050.81
(h) Documents.....	175,000	200,000	161,696.81
(i) Hearings.....	725,000	850,000	668,709.30
(j) Federal Register.....	500,000	500,000	516,663.40
(k) Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.....	100,000	100,000	100,000.00
Total.....	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000.00
(l) Additional working capital.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000.00
Grand total.....	24,200,000	24,200,000	24,200,000.00

The requirements under each purpose are set forth briefly in the order named:

(a) Congressional Record: The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed daily in the Congressional Record. Approximately 39,000 copies are printed each day and distributed as provided by law, and are charged to the appropriation for printing for Congress. About 3,000 additional copies are printed daily and furnished to Government departments on requisition and to the Superintendent of Documents for sale to subscribers. After the close of each session approximately 2,900 copies of the bound edition of the Record are printed. The total cost to Congress of printing the Congressional Record in the fiscal year 1945 was \$888,573.73, of which \$640,920.80 was for the daily and index and \$247,652.93 for the bound edition.

It is estimated that \$900,000 will be required for the Congressional Record in each of the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

The average cost per page for printing the Congressional Record, based on the number of type pages in the daily edition, and including the cost of the daily edition, the index, the biweekly edition, and the bound edition, has increased to approximately \$60. This is due to the two increases in the wages of employees granted in 1944 and 1945, plus increases in the cost of paper and materials.

(b) Miscellaneous publications: This item covers such printed matters as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses, congressional and committee calendars, nominations, and documents not carrying a document number, such as laws, treaties, and similar printed matter.

The estimate for miscellaneous publications for 1946 was \$600,000. Expenditures in 1945 amounted to \$685,009.18. The estimate for 1947 is \$650,000.

(c) Miscellaneous printing and binding: This item includes letterheads, envelopes, blank paper, copy paper, miscellaneous printing and binding for both Houses and the Government Printing Office—notice, tags, labels, pay rolls, blank books, stenographic notebooks, tablets, maps, calendars, and similar items.

The expenditures for miscellaneous printing and binding in 1945 amounted to \$486,751.13. The estimate for 1946 was \$450,200, and has been increased to \$475,200 for 1947. Each estimate includes \$200 for binding for the Senate library.

(d) Publications for international exchange: As provided by law, the Library of Congress is supplied with not to exceed 125 copies of Government publications, including the daily and bound editions of the Congressional Record, and not to exceed 150 copies of certain congressional publications for distribution by international exchange, through the Smithsonian Institution, to such governments as may agree to send similar publications of their governments to the United States.

The expenditures for this purpose for the fiscal year 1945 amounted to \$20,831.21. The estimates are \$24,800 for each of the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

(e) Franked envelopes and document franks: Franked envelopes for mailing speeches and documents are furnished to Senators and Representatives, who are also furnished with franks for mailing documents, printed singly or in sheets and perforated at the option of the Member.

The expenditures for franked envelopes and document franks in 1945 amounted to \$102,371.99. The estimates are \$100,000 for each of the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

(f) Bills, resolutions, and amendments: This heading covers the printing of bills, resolutions, and amendments in all forms, including the prints as introduced, referred, reported, and as finally passed.

The estimate for bills, resolutions, and amendments in 1946 was \$350,000. Due to a considerable increase in the number of bills introduced and acted upon, the expenditures in 1945 amounted to \$426,342.44. The estimate is increased to \$400,000 for 1947.

(g) Committee reports: This item covers printed reports of congressional committees on pending legislation.

The expenditures for committee reports in 1945 were \$143,050.81. The estimate for 1946 was \$125,000 and is increased to \$150,000 for 1947.

(h) Documents: This heading covers all classes of documents ordered printed by Congress which carry a congressional number, such as annual reports, engineers' reports, special reports made by Government departments in response to resolutions, etc.

The expenditures for documents in 1945 amounted to \$161,696.81. The estimate for 1946 is \$200,000. It is reduced to \$175,000 for 1947.

(i) Hearings: This item covers all hearings before the congressional committees.

The expenditures for hearings in 1945 were \$668,709.30. The estimate for 1946 is \$850,000 and for 1947 it is \$725,000.

(j) Federal Register: The Archivist of the United States and the Public Printer are charged with the printing and distribution, in a serial publication designated "Federal Register," of documents authorized to be published under the act of July 26, 1935. Funds to cover the cost of printing this publication are contained in the appropriation for the Government Printing Office.

The expenditures for the Federal Register in the fiscal year 1945 amounted to \$516,663.40. The Legislative Appropriation Act for 1945 authorized \$500,000 for the Federal Register and this was increased to \$520,000 by the Deficiency Act of July 5, 1945. The estimate for 1946 was \$500,000 and this amount was authorized in the Appropriation Act, but as the expenditures for the first 8 months of the fiscal year amounted to \$355,771.75 it appears that it will be necessary to request an increase in the authorization for 1946. The estimate for 1947 is also \$500,000.

(k) Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations: The expenditures for supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations amounted to \$100,000 in the fiscal year 1945. Estimates of \$100,000 for this purpose have been made for each of the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

(l) Working capital: In each of the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 the appropriation for additional working capital was \$20,000,000. The same amount was estimated for the fiscal year 1947.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you also include returns from any of these categories, that is, the returns to the Government from any of these categories?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

SALES OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. O'NEAL. You do have some sale of the Congressional Record, do you not?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. We would like to have in the record a complete table showing what the returns are.

Mr. HERRELL. As the Superintendent of Documents will explain in his statement a labor shortage has made it impossible for him to make a detailed tabulation during the war; however, the amount of sales of all congressional publications was approximately \$375,041 for the fiscal year 1945.

Mr. TIBBOTT. As to miscellaneous publications, can you show those publications?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir. They cover such items as the Congressional Directory, the Senate and House Journals, memorials, congressional committee calendars, committee reports, hearings, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. We had a table on page 162 of the hearings of last year, showing the charges for the Congressional Record from 1941 to 1944 and the estimated charges for 1945 and 1946.

Will you put in anything you have in addition to that?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Charges for Congressional Record in fiscal years 1941 to 1945 and estimated charges in fiscal years 1946 and 1947

	Type pages in daily	Charges		Type pages in daily	Charges
1941-----	17, 733	\$643, 956. 23	1946—Continued		
1942-----	16, 140	878, 728. 99	Daily (including cost of		
1943-----	16, 796	1, 008, 754. 63	index)—Continued		
1944-----	17, 124	892, 903. 75	3 months (esti-		
1945-----	15, 562	888, 573. 73	mated)-----	3, 496	\$155, 439. 96
1946:			Bound edition (es-		
Daily (including cost of			timated)-----		225, 000. 00
index):			Total-----		900, 000. 00
9 months-----	11, 504	519, 560. 04			

Mr. HORAN. Is that the total income from printing?

Mr. O'NEAL. No; that will be put in under each individual item.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. For "Miscellaneous publications," the estimate for 1947 is \$650,000 as against an estimate of \$600,000 for 1946.

Will you give us a brief statement about that?

Mr. HERRELL. You will find a statement about that on page 2 of our statement.

Mr. O'NEAL. I notice that includes such things as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses, congressional and committee calendars, and so forth.

The increase there is due to what? Is that due to a larger volume? There is a little increase in the amount. Is that due to increased volume or increased costs?

Mr. HERRELL. It is due principally to increased cost.

MISCELLANEOUS PRINTING AND BINDING

Mr. O'NEAL. You also have an item for "Miscellaneous printing and binding," for which the estimate for 1947 is \$475,200, while the estimate for 1946 was \$450,200. Will you tell us about that?

Mr. HERRELL. This item includes letterheads, envelopes, blank paper, copy paper, miscellaneous printing and binding for both House and Government Printing Office, notices, tags, labels, pay rolls, blank books, stenographic notebooks, tablets, maps, calendars, and similar items.

PUBLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

Mr. O'NEAL. You also have an item for "Publications for international exchange," for which the estimate is \$24,800, the same as last year. Will you tell me what the income is on that?

Mr. HERRELL. There is no income from this item as the \$24,800 is to pay for the publications which are distributed by the Congressional Library and the Smithsonian Institution without charge to such foreign governments as may agree to send similar publications of their governments to the United States.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you any idea of the estimated income for 1946 for the entire operations of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HERRELL. You mean the amount that will go back to miscellaneous receipts?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. HERRELL. That is on the sale of publications?

Mr. O'NEAL. Suppose you give us a comprehensive statement about that in the record.

Mr. HERRELL. The Superintendent of Documents will cover that in his statement in just a moment.

FRANKED ENVELOPES AND DOCUMENT FRANKS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for franked envelopes and document franks, for which the estimate for 1947 is \$100,000, the same as the amount for last year.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes; there is no change in that.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND AMENDMENTS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for bills, resolutions, and amendments, for which the estimate for 1947 is \$400,000, or \$50,000 more than for 1946. That is an increase of \$50,000. Is that due to increased volume?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir; that is running heavier now and costs have increased.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for committee reports, for which the estimate for 1947 is \$150,000. That is an increase of \$25,000.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir; this item covers printed reports of congressional committees on pending legislation.

DOCUMENTS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for documents, for which the estimate for 1947 is \$175,000. That is a decrease of \$25,000. The amount in 1946 was \$200,000.

Mr. HERRELL. This item covers all classes of documents ordered printed by Congress which carry a congressional number.

HEARINGS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for hearings, for which the estimate for 1947 is \$725,000, as against \$850,000 for 1946, or a decrease of \$125,000.

Mr. HERRELL. We are hoping we will not run into such heavy items as we ran into this year.

Mr. O'NEAL. You mean you think the hearings will have decreased?

Mr. HERRELL. We hope so.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Those are hearings of the various committees?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir; the Senate and House.

FEDERAL REGISTER

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for the Federal Register, for which the estimate for 1947 is \$500,000, the same amount as for 1946.

Mr. HERRELL. The 1946 estimate was \$500,000 and this amount was authorized in the appropriation act; but as the expenditure for the first 8 months of the fiscal year amounted to \$355,771.75, it seems that it will be necessary to ask for an increase in the authorization for 1946.

SUPPLEMENTS TO CODES OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for supplements to codes of Federal regulations, for which the estimate for 1947 is \$100,000. That is the same amount as for 1946.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir. Estimates of \$100,000 for this purpose have been made for each of the fiscal years 1946 and 1947.

UNIFORMS FOR GUARDS

Mr. O'NEAL. Yesterday we were requested to consider a small item that provides uniforms for guards at the Government Printing Office. The statement was made by representatives of the organization to which those guards belong that that is the only place in Washington where guards are not provided with uniforms. I believe the request included an estimate for three uniforms per year per man. Do you know anything about this?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir. We do not have authority in our appropriation act to buy uniforms for guards, but we compensated them for that by additional pay. Up to June 30 of last year, our guards were receiving up to \$120 more per year than guards were getting in any other department or agency, because our men had to buy their own uniforms. They now receive 15 percent additional for night work while other guards receive 10 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. I believe the statement or the estimate was that the cost would be \$100 for two uniforms.

Mr. HERRELL. If the guards desire it we will be glad to place them on exactly the same basis as all other guards and will recommend that you give us authority to buy uniforms in this appropriation.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are they in uniform now?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes; but they purchase their own uniforms now. We will take the matter up with the guards and find out what they want to do.

Mr. O'NEAL. Could you indicate what their attitude is, and also what language is necessary to carry that into effect?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes; I will be glad to do that.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

As there is a difference of opinion among the guards as to whether they want to be put on exactly the same basis as the guards in the other departments and agencies, we will not be able to make a definite decision as to whether the Office will furnish uniforms or not by the time this hearing is printed.

It is, therefore, recommended that the Public Printer be given in this appropriation authority to purchase guard uniforms. This can be done by inserting on page 112 of the subcommittee print of the legislative appropriation bill for 1947, line 13. after the semicolon and before the word "rubber" the following: "purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards."

This recommendation is made with the understanding that if the majority of the guards desire to have the Office furnish uniforms in lieu of additional compensation, and the Public Printer feels that such action would be in the best interest of the guards as a whole and the Government, the authority will be used and the uniforms will be supplied. If, on the other hand, the majority of the guards do not wish to take such action or the Public Printer does not feel that it would be in the best interest of all parties concerned, the authority granted will not be used.

RATE OF PAY OF PERSONNEL

Mr. TIBBOTT. What is the rate of pay in the Government Printing Office as compared with commercial establishments?

Mr. HERRELL. Our rates of pay are subject to adjustment once a year. They were adjusted last year. The pay of the journeyman is now \$1.57 per hour on the average. The comparable rate in the District now is \$1.529.

The rates in the big commercial printing centers, run higher than that.

Mr. TIBBOTT. You pay the usual high union rates, the regular union rates?

Mr. HERRELL. There is no real union rate for the United States as a whole; there is a difference in each particular city. We have to average them up in order to determine what we are going to recommend, keeping in mind our sources of recruitment, comparable work, comparable plants, and so forth.

After we have had our negotiations with the employee representatives we submit our recommendations to the Joint Committee on Printing for its approval.

Mr. HORAN. How does the annual income of your employees compare with the annual income of employees in regular commercial establishments?

Mr. HERRELL. I think the annual income compares very favorably with the annual income of printers anywhere in the United States.

PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an item for the purchase or exchange of two passenger automobiles. Does that represent purchase or exchange?

Mr. HERRELL. It would be exchange, really. We have two passenger cars now that were purchased about 7 or 8 years ago. They are rather expensive to keep up, and if we can buy new cars we think it would be economy to buy them.

Mr. O'NEAL. Who prepared this language? It seems to be rather awkward for what you are trying to do.

Mr. HERRELL. The phrase was inserted by the Government Printing Office.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are those cars in very bad condition?

Mr. HERRELL. They are not particularly bad; and if you want to leave that out, we can get by with them for another year. If it is in there it gives authority to get them, if the Public Printer decides it

is a wise thing to do. We do not have to use the authority just because it is in there.

(Discussion off the record.)

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an item for the Superintendent of Documents under which you are requesting an appropriation of \$1,330,000. The appropriation for 1946 was \$1,045,000.

Will you give us a statement about that?

Mr. CROMWELL. The Office of the Superintendent of Documents is a division of the Government Printing Office. It operates, however, under a separate appropriation. The functions of the Office are (1) the sale of Government publications; (2) the compilation and issuance of official catalogs and indexes; (3) the distribution of publications to designated depository libraries; (4) the distribution of publications for the issuing agencies of the Government; and (5) the distribution for Members of Congress of their quotas of such publications as Farmers' Bulletins, Soil Surveys, the Congressional Record, and the Writings of George Washington.

Only one of these functions—the sale of Government publications—produces revenue. The publications to be sold are ordered from the Public Printer and are paid for from sales receipts; therefore, no appropriation is required to cover the cost of the publications. By provision of law, 50 percent is added to the cost of each publication to establish the sales price. A discount of 25 percent is allowed to authorized book dealers and quantity purchasers. At the end of each fiscal year, excess receipts not required for ordering publications are turned in to the Treasury Department as miscellaneous receipts. These constitute a profit for the Government on the sale of these publications. The amount turned in has steadily increased over the past several years, in spite of certain curtailments in service made necessary by the war. During the last 4 years the profits (or miscellaneous receipts) from our sales activities have nearly doubled, as is shown by the following figures:

Fiscal year:	<i>Amount turned in as miscellaneous receipts</i>
1942-----	\$675, 753. 66
1943-----	865, 543. 45
1944-----	1, 112, 407. 79
1945-----	1, 300, 483. 65

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you anticipate that the amount for 1946 will be as much as for 1945?

Mr. CROMWELL. So far it has kept up with 1945. We have had about \$1,000,000 up to date.

Mr. O'NEAL. What has caused the increase?

Mr. CROMWELL. The increase is caused by selling more books.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does that indicate a greater interest on the part of the citizens?

Mr. CROMWELL. I think it indicates a greater knowledge that the public can buy books through the Superintendent of Documents, that has come through publicity, various notices, and so forth.

Despite the fact that a severe labor shortage in the Documents Division resulted in a serious delay in filling orders, the number of

orders we received increased sharply, and our miscellaneous receipts for 1945 increased almost \$200,000 over the previous year. Our 1947 estimates are submitted on a basis of handling the increased number of sales orders we receive and keeping our work more nearly current. We expect better service to result in an increase in our total sales, and, of course, a corresponding increase in revenue for the Government.

In prewar years we compiled tabulated statistics concerning the number of publications we sold, broken down according to the agencies which originated the publications. The tabulating work required the services of about 15 clerks for an entire year, and the information gathered filled more than 600 legal-size pages of single-spaced type-writing. The tabulation was little used, and as the manpower shortage increased we found it impossible to keep this record current and also supply publications to the public and to Members of Congress. We were unable, after the fiscal year 1942, to continue the work. Our agency has requested this information this year, and one agency made a similar request late in 1945. We plan to reestablish the tabulation on a more streamlined basis at the start of the new fiscal year, and we shall be able to offer the desired information with a much smaller investment of time and money.

Some Government agencies use the statistics on the number of publications we have sold as a partial justification of their printing and binding appropriation. Actually, the publications we sell are in no way paid for from the printing and binding funds of the various agencies. The Superintendent of Documents merely orders and pays for additional copies of publications originally printed by the issuing agencies. The Government agencies use their printing and binding funds for their own distribution of publications, which in most cases is a gratis distribution.

On our sales activities alone we are more than self-sustaining; but no revenue is received from our other service functions for Members of Congress, other Government agencies, the depository libraries, and the public. At present more than 57 of our employees are working exclusively on distribution of publications for Members of Congress. Most of this work is the mailing of Farmers' Bulletins and publications of the Children's Bureau. The Members send their orders to the Agriculture Department or the Children's Bureau, where a charge is made against the Member's quota. The orders are then transmitted to us for filling and mailing. The persons who have asked for these publications from their Congressmen expect good service, and we believe they should have it. Despite the fact that we have increased our force on this work, the volume of requests is so great that we are constantly fighting backlogs and receiving complaints. At present we are mailing over half a million publications each month for Members of Congress. We know that a vast amount of important information, much of it unobtainable elsewhere, is to be found in Government publications. Public documents are no longer mere dry, statistical records; their province is the whole field of human knowledge, and they touch human living on every hand: their importance to the general public and to the business interests of the country cannot be fully estimated. This will be realized from a consideration of the subject matter of approximately 60,000 titles offered for sale by this office. I will cite, merely as examples, a few of the best sellers.

To date we have sold more than 3,360,000 copies of *Infant Care*, a publication of the Children's Bureau, which sells for 10 cents. We

have also sold more than 1,890,000 copies of Prenatal Care, published by the same Bureau, and for sale by our office for 5 cents. We have sold 149,000 copies of A Description of United States Postage Stamps, which sells for 30 cents. Furniture—Its Selection and Use has sold over 300,000 copies, at 10 cents per copy. We have sold over 233,000 copies of a publication entitled "You Can Make It—Practical Uses of Second-hand Boxes and Odd Pieces of Lumber" at 10 cents per copy. Aunt Sammy's Radio Recipes has reached over 65,000 copies, sold at 20 cents per copy, and we have just reprinted this popular publication. Pilots' Power Plant Manual, Civil Aeronautics Bulletin No. 28, has passed the 375,000 mark and sells for 75 cents a copy. Care and Repair of the House has exceeded 75,000 copies, at 20 cents per copy. We have sold over 93,000 copies of National Parks Portfolio, at \$1.50 per copy. Light Frame House Construction has surpassed 37,000 copies, at 40 cents per copy. We have sold more than 65,000 copies of Basic Photography, at 50 cents per copy, and our sales of Veterans' Administration Pamphlet No. 44, entitled "Veterans' Benefits," has reached more than 36,000 copies, at 15 cents per copy.

It is our policy, and we have prepared our estimates with the thought in mind, to offer more prompt and more adequate sales service to the public. In this way we expect to further increase the sale of Government publications and to correspondingly increase the revenue received by the Government.

It is interesting to note that previous increases in our appropriation have always resulted in increased revenue, as reflected in our miscellaneous receipts. For example, in 1938 our total appropriation was \$815,000, and our total miscellaneous receipts were \$376,514, or 46.2 percent of our appropriation. In 1945 our total appropriation was \$1,345,000, and our total miscellaneous receipts were \$1,300,483, or 96.6 percent of our appropriation. In other words, despite our many non-revenue-producing services for Members of Congress, the other Government agencies, the depository libraries, and the public, we are now returning to the Treasury an amount virtually equal to our entire appropriation.

MR. TIBBOTT. How do you account for the increased percentage?

MR. CROMWELL. I think it is due to the increased efforts to sell these publications. Year by year we have these publications for sale, and we have accumulated quite a store of publications on hand. We go through our list and circularize and try to push the sale of publications among the people who have bought and paid for them in previous years. From that we get an increased revenue, and that increased revenue goes into miscellaneous receipts for that year.

MR. HERRELL. It is also due to wider advertising that these documents can be obtained so reasonably from the Government. The departments are helping us to circularize the information throughout the country as to what we have for sale. We expect in the next couple of years to get more into miscellaneous receipts than the total expense of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

PERSONAL SERVICES

MR. CROMWELL. We are asking for \$1,330,000 for the fiscal year 1947. This represents an increase of \$285,000 over the current appropriation

and will provide a personnel increase of 195 man-years. We requested this amount after making a careful survey of our requirements. As we are purely a service agency, we have no control, of course, over the demands made upon us for service by the public, by Members of Congress, and by the various Government agencies. These demands have been constantly increasing, and we have attempted to provide in our estimates sufficient personnel and material to reduce the backlogs which now face us and to keep abreast of our current work load as well as to improve our service. It is our aim to bring our catalogs of Government publications closer up to date and to provide a more prompt distribution of publications for Members of Congress, for the other Government agencies, and for purchasers of public documents. We believe that the improved labor situation will make it possible for us to secure the personnel necessary to discharge our functions efficiently.

The major part of all of these increases will be invested in our sales program and will reflect in larger sales and increased revenue.

GENERAL EXPENSES

We have requested an increase of \$72,000 for general expenses over the appropriation for the current year. Of this sum, \$35,000 is to cover the printing of catalogs which are now in arrears and additional lists of publications available through sales. We have just published the Document Catalog for the Seventy-sixth Session of Congress, and the fact that this work is in arrears reduces its value to libraries, students, and business firms, which use it as a source of reference on Government publications. We are also receiving more requests from persons who desire lists of Government publications which are for sale. An additional \$15,000 has been requested for repairs and alterations. The building which our clerical employees are occupying at present was originally designed for storage. The building is quite old, and rearrangements required by our increasing work load have increased our maintenance costs. An increase of \$10,000 has been requested for mailing supplies, and an increase of \$10,000 has been requested for new equipment. Our mail equipment is quite antiquated, since most of it was purchased more than 20 years ago. Because of wartime restrictions we were unable to obtain any new equipment, and we now are faced with a real need for replacements. During the war the Office of War Information handled the distribution of many Government publications, and since that agency has been liquidated, our distribution work for other Government agencies has increased. This necessitates an increase for mailing supplies such as envelopes, labels, addressing stencils, and wrapping materials. An additional \$2,000 has been requested for delivery and communication services, most of which will be used to provide improved services to Members of Congress.

BASIS FOR PRICES OF PUBLICATIONS

MR. O'NEAL. Thank you very much for your statement. Does the increase of \$10,000 for mailing supplies and \$10,000 for new equipment enter in any way into the cost charged to the bureaus and to the Congress for the work done for them?

MR. CROMWELL. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, that is an outlay which is just out of the Treasury?

Mr. CROMWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And it is not compensated for in the sale price of your publications?

Mr. CROMWELL. No, sir.

Mr. EASTIN. Except it enables us to give much better service and, if we give much better service, we increase our sales. If a person writes in to us today for a pamphlet costing 10 cents and it takes 2 or 3 weeks to get it to him, he is discouraged and does not come back. We find the more prompt, the more up to date our service is, the more repeat orders we get.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many increases in man-years are you making request for?

Mr. CROMWELL. In 1946 we had 486, and we have requested 195 additional.

Mr. O'NEAL. And their cost is not a charge on the Treasury, because if it enables people to buy more material from you, as far as the Treasury is concerned, whatever that cost is would be included in the way of additional charges? If, for instance, you were not doing quite so well and you needed more people, that would be paid back in the same way as any other cost?

Mr. CROMWELL. No, sir. The only way you get it back is as our miscellaneous receipts are reflected in that.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes. What I mean is that by increasing your manpower down there it enables you to do more business and possibly have more returns.

Mr. CROMWELL. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. And if it does cost any more by way of the additional manpower, of course, that goes into your estimate of cost, and the \$10,000 is included in the price you charge for the books? I believe that is correct. In other words, it is not like putting on new people that would just be an additional cost on the appropriation.

Mr. CROMWELL. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. But you definitely get the money back?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir. We definitely feel by bringing our catalogues up to date, for example, and letting people know what we have, and by giving better service, we will get a much larger return. We think it is a very good investment.

Mr. O'NEAL. And if it costs more because of putting these people on——

Mr. HERRELL. We will get more.

Mr. O'NEAL. You will get more?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Are you keeping up-to-date in forwarding these pamphlets out to people?

Mr. CROMWELL. I am glad to report that at the present time we are up-to-date; but it was accomplished by a 4 weeks' period of working our whole force excessive hours and overtime. At this time we are practically up-to-date in our department, but since we dropped back to the 40 hours, the work is piling up again without relief.

MAINTENANCE OF MAILING LISTS

Mr. TIBBOTT. You mentioned a while ago about circularizing people. How do you do that?

Mr. CROMWELL. We prepare sales notices to be inserted in outgoing mail and we have different methods; we have mailing lists.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many mailing lists do you have?

Mr. CROMWELL. In all, we have pretty nearly 2,000 mailing lists for publications.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many people would that run?

Mr. CROMWELL. About 2,000,000 people on the lists. We select an appropriate list and advertise by means of circulars to those people.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do you keep those lists up-to-date?

Mr. CROMWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How often do you purge those lists?

Mr. CROMWELL. Those lists, some of them, are subscribers to other publications which are kept up to date. They are always kept current and, if a subscriber discontinues it, his name is removed.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Are not there a great many names of people who die, and so forth, unless you purge them every so often?

Mr. CROMWELL. They would come out. For instance, we have one list of about 50,000 lawyers all over the country. When we circularize that list, all the returned envelopes indicating they have moved or died, of course, come right off that list. So the remainder are still alive. We keep them up to date in that way.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Is there any set time for purging those lists? Is there any law requiring you to purge those lists every so often?

Mr. CROMWELL. The Joint Committee on Printing has made a regulation of 6 months for all departmental mailing lists.

Mr. TIBBOTT. And you live up to that?

Mr. CROMWELL. Yes.

Mr. TIBBOTT. I have in mind the waste, because I imagine there is a great deal of waste if these lists are not kept up to date.

Mr. CROMWELL. The departments themselves attend to the preparing of them. Usually they use a post card to mail out asking the person if he still wishes to stay on the list. However, we mail those out for them.

Mr. O'NEAL. Could you furnish us with a list of the publications that have been prepared at the instance of each department, and the income in terms of the cost of the work done for the particular department?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir. I do not think we could get it together in time to put in these hearings, but we will be very glad to get it together as soon as we can. That is one of the things he indicated we were behind on.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, what deadwood do you have down there that has just piled up and there is no chance for selling, and what do you do with it?

Mr. CROMWELL. If we cannot move it by advertising, we eventually turn it into waste paper. We have permission to do that.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have a certain amount of income from waste disposal?

Mr. CROMWELL. Yes. That is turned in to the Public Printer.

Mr. O'NEAL. The Public Printer gets that?

Mr. CROMWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Any income from that source goes to the Public Printer?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you any books and things of that sort now that are really deadwood?

Mr. CROMWELL. There might possibly be; I could not say offhand. The writings of George Washington are now down to about 100 complete sets.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you anything else or any sort of book there that you want to get rid of as waste paper?

Mr. HERRELL. We will make a survey.

GENERAL EXPENSES—FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "General expenses for furniture and fixtures." You are asking this year \$417,000 and the appropriation for 1946 was \$345,000. That is composed of travel, \$200; transportation of things, \$4,000; communication services, \$1,500; rents and utility services, \$10,000; printing and binding, \$255,300; other contractual services, \$50,000; supplies and materials, \$85,000; and equipment, \$11,000.

You have already covered that in your statement?

Mr. CROMWELL. Yes, sir.

PENALTY MAIL

Mr. O'NEAL. The last item, I believe, is the one on penalty mail, where you are asking for the same amount as you had last year, \$353,000. How much of that has been used in the fiscal year 1946, to date?

Mr. HERRELL. The last time I talked to our comptroller, he thought it was running almost exactly the same as it did.

Mr. O'NEAL. You do not have the exact figure?

Mr. HERRELL. \$204,708.70 through March 31, 1946.

Mr. O'NEAL. If there are no further questions, we want to thank you very much for coming, and tell Mr. Giegengack we hope he will soon be out.

Mr. DEVINY. Thank you for your courtesy.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY CLERKS

STATEMENT OF TRUMAN WARD, MAJORITY CLERK, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be very glad to hear from you, Mr. Ward.

Mr. WARD. Gentlemen, you are all familiar with the service that Mr. Pickering and I are trying to render to the Members of the House, and our work is getting heavier all the time. In order to serve you more efficiently we would like to ask if you would give us an assistant, each of us, on the basis of about \$1,800 per year.

Mr. O'NEAL. We shall be very glad to take that into consideration, Mr. Ward. Would you submit a written statement outlining specifically what you have in mind and what it will cost, as well as the necessity for it, so that we may have it for our consideration when the bill is being written?

Mr. WARD. I will do that, and may I say that Mr. Pickering wanted to come over with me but was tied up with a very important job and could not get over.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1946.

Hon. Emmet O'Neal, Chairman, and Member of the Subcommittee on the Legislative Appropriation Act.

GENTLEMEN: Supplementing my personal appearance before your committee on April 25, I am submitting a written request for an assistant to myself, as clerk in charge of the majority room.

In consideration of the greatly increased duties of this service, in notarizing thousands of affidavits connected with absentee voting, registering, etc., the securing of official congressional automobile tags, securing official parking permits for congressional secretaries and clerks, the maintaining of a file of competent clerks and stenographers for extra and special work in congressional offices, additional assistance is needed.

I will appreciate your favorable consideration of this request. Thanking you, I am,

Respectfully yours,

TRUMAN WARD,
Clerk in Charge, Majority Room.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946.

INCREASED APPROPRIATION FOR THE LAW LIBRARY OF THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD M. STEPHENS, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE,
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, WASHINGTON, D. C., CHAIR-
MAN, SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIA-
TION ON FACILITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be very glad to hear you at this time, Judge. Justice STEPHENS. My name is Harold M. Stephens. I am a judge of the United States Court of Appeals in Washington, and I am chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress. I appear here in that capacity this morning.

The committee consists also of Mr. Henry P. Chandler, Director of the Administrative Office, United States Courts; Dr. Hugh J. Fegan, dean of the Georgetown Law School; Judge Alexander Holtzoff, of the United States District Court, Washington; the Honorable J. Howard McGrath, Solicitor General of the United States; the Honorable Hatton W. Sumners; and Mr. Franklin E. Parker, of the New York bar.

This committee represents the American Bar Association in respect of the Law Division of the Library of Congress. The committee ex-

ists for the purpose of helping the Law Division of the Library of Congress and helping this committee in any way that it can.

I appear here this morning for the committee to express the committee's approval of the proposed increase in the appropriation for the Law Division of the Library of Congress for the ensuing fiscal year, which is to support an increased staff of lawyers and linguists who are to occupy themselves especially in respect of the purchasing and acquisition, distribution and translation of books on foreign law of which, as you probably know, there have been a large number accumulating over the war years which we ought to have in the Law Library of the Library of Congress.

I am not going into the details of the appropriation. These have been presented to you, no doubt, by the officers of the Library of Congress, Dr. Evans and Mr. James.

The Committee of the American Bar Association on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress gives its full approval to the increased appropriation and its purpose, and it wishes to commend Mr. James and Dr. Evans for their administration of the Library and for their recommendations to you.

The committee also wishes to express its appreciation to this committee for the support you have given year after year to the Law Division and the Library generally.

The Law Division has the greatest Anglo-American law library in the world, and it is a great advantage to the Federal courts and the bar of this country and to all governmental agencies. Its administration is very efficient and helpful, and the American Bar Association wants it to have all the support possible. Thank you, gentlemen.

Mr. O'NEAL. Judge Stephens, we thank you very much for that statement and, of course, it will be of great benefit to us and helpful to the American Bar Association. You feel that the Law Library is furnishing a very worth-while service?

Justice STEPHENS. There is no question about that, Mr. O'Neal. The Law Division affords to the bar of the country and to the courts of the country an unparalleled service. There is nothing like it in the country, partly because no other library has the number of books that this Library has, excepting the Harvard Law School Library, which is almost as large, also because no other library has the facilities for extending service to the courts and bar of the country that this one has. It is especially valuable to all of the agencies of Government in Washington.

Mr. O'NEAL. As I recall it, a large part of this contemplated increased appropriation for the Library is for sending out books and other material from abroad. You approve of that program, do you?

Justice STEPHENS. Yes; I approve of it very heartily, especially because of our international relations, including Latin America, which are developing on such a large scale. It is very important that we have a well-equipped library in all fields of foreign law, useful to all of the courts, the State Department, the Members of the House and the Senate. This requires not only lawyers, but linguists.

Mr. O'NEAL. Judge, I am speaking for myself alone, and not for the committee, but Dr. James is going to leave the Law Library, and we have no idea who will succeed him. The American Bar Association is interested in the Law Library and in the improvement of it

and the enlargement of it, and we are asked to provide money for that purpose. Of course, I would like to see that money well spent.

I have had a question in my own mind as to whether there is sufficient study given to the question of what should be acquired for that Library. I was wondering if the American Bar Association, having the interest that it does have in the Law Library, has given any time, or whether it will be willing to give any time to consultation as to what should be acquired by purchase.

This committee or, at least, I personally, would feel much better about appropriating money for it if I felt that the interest which you are displaying generally could be made more specific and if the knowledge and information possessed by the American Bar Association would be put at the disposal of, and would be put actively to work in the actual selection of what is going to go into that Law Library. I would be glad to have your opinion on that.

Justice STEPHENS. Mr. O'Neal, I will say that I am sure that the committee of which I am chairman will be very glad to have submitted to it by the Law Division of the Library of Congress its proposed purchases, and that we will be glad to go over them and indicate whether or not we approve.

I want to add this, however, that under Mr. Vance, who was the predecessor of Mr. James, and under Mr. James and his assistant, Mr. Dwyer, in all of whom we have a great deal of confidence, the selections have been wisely and providently made.

Mr. O'NEAL. But Mr. James will not be here very long.

Justice STEPHENS. Mr. James was one of the professors at Harvard Law School, and he is one of the great experts of the world, I think I might say without flattering him, in respect of the building of law libraries.

The young man who I assume will be acting head of the Law Division, Mr. Frank Dwyer, until a successor to Mr. James is appointed, was trained under Mr. James. He was at the Harvard Law School for 10 or 15 years in the library, and was assistant librarian there before coming here. He has, I think, much of the wisdom and the experience that Mr. James has, and I think it would be a very proper thing if he is retained there so that you would have the benefit of his experience. I think the work will go along well under him.

I would like to add, since you have been kind enough to open this subject, that I think one of the things that ought to be corrected at the Library of Congress is the salary which is paid to the head of the Law Division and his assistants. I realize that that is first in the hands of the Civil Service Commission, and because of that my committee appeared before the Civil Service Commission last year to urge a change in classification. The head of the Law Division is classified in grade 7, whereas all of the other officials of similar rank in the Library are classified in grade 8. It is very difficult to get the sort of man needed, at the salary paid in grade 7, for a division head. Mr. James would not have taken a position at that salary, except that he is retired from the Harvard Law School, and was willing to do so in the interest of the Law Division.

(Discussion off the record.)

NUREMBERG TRIALS

Mr. HORAN. I am not a lawyer, but I am very much interested in the attempts of the Allies to fix individual guilt in this war. Is it not true that there is a very, very rich experience in the field of international law and the application of law generally to individuals there that ought to be, I might say, salted down and preserved?

Justice STEPHENS. I do not know that there is any great collection of material on that subject.

Under the common law criminal responsibility is personal. Class responsibility for guilt is an idea that was developed by Mr. Hitler in an unfortunate way. I am informed that in the war trials there has been some suggestion in that direction, the theory being that if a man is proved to be a member of a class which has been occupied in criminal activities, like the gestapo, then if he came to trial on an individual charge he would have to assume the burden of showing that he was personally a participant in those activities. This seems contrary to common-law presumption of innocence which places the burden of proof on the State. I presume there is quite a lot of material being collected about the Nuremberg trials at the Library of Congress, but what we need in the foreign-law field is not so much that type of material, keeping up to date on the statutes and decisions of the courts in the foreign countries. The law in European countries is more largely statutory law. Their judicial system is not developed as ours in this country is. That is one reason, we think, why they do not have so much freedom there as in England and the United States.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Mr. CANNON. Who represents the United States on the International Court of Justice now?

Justice STEPHENS. Green Hackworth, formerly Solicitor of the State Department.

Mr. CANNON. Has that Court been reformed recently, and has there been any readjustment in its membership or in its functions?

Justice STEPHENS. It has just been reconstituted recently, under the San Francisco treaty, as a part of UN.

Mr. CANNON. Has it been taken over by UN in toto?

Justice STEPHENS. I so understand. Green Hackworth, who was legal adviser to the Secretary of State, has just been appointed to it. Manley Hudson was the American member of the former court.

(Discussion off the record.)

Justice STEPHENS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much, Judge Stephens.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF CHARLES I. STENGLE, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

UNIFORMS FOR GUARDS

Mr. STENGLE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like to call your attention to a situation obtaining in the Government Printing Office, which I believe you will agree with me, ought to be rectified.

We have in that building, or those buildings, 67 guards. They have to buy their own uniforms, whereas around them in all other public buildings, the Government furnishes the uniforms. I see no reason why there should be a differentiation. These men have come from the classified rolls with identically the same pay, doing identically the important work that the others do, working night and day, yet those 67 men are the forgotten men in that group.

I did not know that was true until recently, because when I was a Member of Congress I had the glorious honor of starting the purchase of uniforms on the part of the Government for the Library of Congress, and from that day until this we have pursued our efforts, until today we have this little "island" over here in the Government Printing Office not carrying on like other buildings.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you sure that is the only place that situation exists?

Mr. STENGLE. You have 3,000 guards in the public buildings of the District. They are all getting their uniforms paid for. The guards in all these public buildings down town have their uniforms and guns and even caps furnished by the Government.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Why were these employees left out originally?

Mr. STENGLE. I cannot answer that question because I did not know it myself until the last few weeks. Those men came to us—they are members of our organization—and wanted to know why they were left out. I told them that I would come before the committee and present their case.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much. I am glad that you brought it to our attention. Have they asked the printer to make a request for them?

Mr. STENGLE. I do not know. I can tell you the exact cost.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is it?

Mr. STENGLE. The cost for two uniforms and caps per man per year is \$100 a man.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946.

HOUSE CAFETERIA

STATEMENT OF R. C. JONES, PRESIDENT OF THE SECRETARIES' CLUB; ACCOMPANIED BY MISS MARY M. GARNER

Mr. JONES. We are not asking for an increase in an appropriation; what we are asking for is something more in the way of consideration for the employees from the cafeteria in the House Office Building.

Our cafeteria, as I get the figures, makes a profit of about \$1,000 a month, which carries the deficit of the House restaurant in the Capitol, and the quality of service and the food we get is inferior. We wonder if there is some way of improving that condition. That is what we are concerned about.

(Discussion off the record.)

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF HON. SOL BLOOM, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Mr. O'NEAL. We are very happy to have our colleague, Hon. Sol Bloom, appear before the committee.

Mr. BLOOM. I would like to speak off the record and have the privilege of extending my remarks.

Mr. O'NEAL. That will be perfectly satisfactory.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I appear before you today to solicit your aid in the securing of additional assistance for the Foreign Affairs Committee wherein the work is just about completely getting out of control. The interest of our people in the foreign affairs of this Nation has, as you are undoubtedly aware, been on the upsurge during the past several years, having now reached the point where my present limited staff cannot handle the tremendous volume of inquiries. Letters, requiring action and replies come in daily by the hundreds from all parts of the country. Telephone inquiries range from 100 to 150 per day. My staff never leaves here before 6 o'clock in the evening, and more often it is 7 or 8 o'clock, and that includes Saturdays. The clerk to the committee, Mr. Boyd Crawford, was on the verge of a nervous break-down a couple of weeks ago and is at present away for a 2-month rest which was insisted upon by his physician. The assistant clerk of the committee has been in the hospital for the past several weeks. The committee has during the past several years considered and reported such vital and far-reaching legislation, such as lend-lease, Neutrality Act, arming of American merchant vessels, lifting of the arms embargo, and UNRRA, to mention a few.

The closing of hostilities and the expanded responsibilities of the Department of State will impose additional burdens on this committee,

which is increasingly becoming more important and active and which must be supplied with adequate assistance if it is to function properly. Compare, for example, the volume of work of the committee during the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Congresses—it is just doubled in the Seventy-eighth as is indicated by the volumes of hearings and reports I have before me. Work during the present Congress has even been heavier than during the Seventy-eighth.

The committee must have at least two additional employees at \$2,400 per annum each. This will give us a total of four employees, excluding the janitor, for what must be considered a major committee of the House. I do not know what the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has in the way of personnel, but I have the impression that it is more than double this. Moreover, I am sure that the work in our committee is as heavy if not heavier than that of the Senate. I should also like to see the clerk's and assistant clerk's salaries increased from \$3,300 to \$4,500 and from \$2,460 to \$3,000, respectively. The work they perform is of a highly specialized and technical character and certainly calls for at least the salaries I am requesting for these positions. While I am not in a position to compare the relative responsibilities of the clerks to the other committees of the House, I do know that the clerks to at least three of the more important committees of the House receive salaries comparable to or in excess of what I am requesting. However, I am not making my plan on any basis other than on my own and the committee's evaluation of the services being presently rendered by the employees in these positions. I sincerely hope that your committee will see its way clear to assist us in alleviating a very serious condition in an important committee of the House.

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1946.

ADDITIONAL TELEPHONE LINES INTO OFFICES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF HON. HERMAN P. EBERHARTER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I appear before your committee today to request your consideration to the making of an appropriation for the installation of additional telephone lines into the offices of Members. I think practically every Member has the same experience as I have in being unable to reach other Members of Congress, as well as various departments and agencies of the Government, because of the lack of necessary telephone facilities.

It is a common experience that it takes anywhere from 15 minutes to 2 hours, and repeated attempts, before one is able to reach another Member because his phone is continuously busy. During the day, not only the Congressman but his office force, have a great number of calls to make and there being only one line into the office, the difficulty of getting a call through adds a load several times greater than it would were additional telephone lines installed.

I understand the cost would not be very considerable and the increased efficiency would be very great.

I need not mention that minor officials in the bureaus generally have perhaps more than the number of lines they actually are efficiently making use of.

Many Members, like myself, have installed separate telephone facilities in their offices, at their own expense. This additional installation, however, does not relieve the situation very much because other Members do not know of the outside line thus available and are not able to take proper advantage of it.

I might also mention the fact that assistant whips of both parties are tremendously handicapped by their inability to get through calls to the offices of their colleagues.

It is my honest belief that any additional expenditure for better telephone service would be well worth the cost.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1946.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR SALARIES OF METROPOLITAN POLICE

STATEMENT BY KENNETH ROMNEY, SERGEANT AT ARMS
OF THE HOUSE

Mr. ROMNEY. In the legislative budget for 1947, there is carried an estimate of \$55,000 for the reimbursement of salaries of Metropolitan Police who were detailed to the Capitol during the war period. This sum has been appropriated in the past to pay the salaries of 20 Metropolitan policemen who were brought here to assist the Capitol Police and better protect the Capitol buildings and grounds.

I wish to inform the committee that I returned 8 of these men to the Metropolitan Police Department on October 1, 1945, at an estimated saving of \$18,196.56 up to the end of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1946. Twelve Metropolitan policemen, including two detectives, are still retained under the direction of the Capitol Police Board.

I wish now to return all these men, except the two detectives, to the Metropolitan Police Department on July 1, 1946. The detectives do liaison work between the Capitol Police, the Metropolitan Police and the FBI, and are of invaluable aid in the preservation of law and order. To retain these men would require the small appropriation of \$7,505.76 annually to reimburse the Metropolitan Police Department. Inasmuch as they are career men, they cannot be separated from the Metropolitan Police Department but can and should be detailed here.

In lieu of the Metropolitan policemen whose release I recommended July 1, I request an appropriation for one special officer and nine additional United States Capitol policemen. This would require an annual appropriation of \$23,300, but would effect an annual saving of \$31,700. The duties of the Capitol Police have very greatly increased during the last few years. The large number of special House and Senate investigations which have been held in recent years require the services of from 10 to 20 men while Congress is in session. For example, 6 men were required to handle the crowds during the hearings of the Pearl Harbor investigation. Policemen detailed to investigations are practically immobilized so far as performing regular police duty is concerned, yet their presence is requested by all chairmen of investigating committees when the hearings attract crowds.

In view of the fact that 8 men of the Metropolitan Police detail have been returned to the District, it would not be possible to maintain order on Capitol Hill if the remainder of the detail were abruptly dismissed without replacing them with Capitol Police. My recommendation of 10 additional Capitol policemen, including one special officer, is therefore a minimum requirement. Incidentally, at the present time the Senate has two special officers and the House has none, which is an unfair distribution of personnel.

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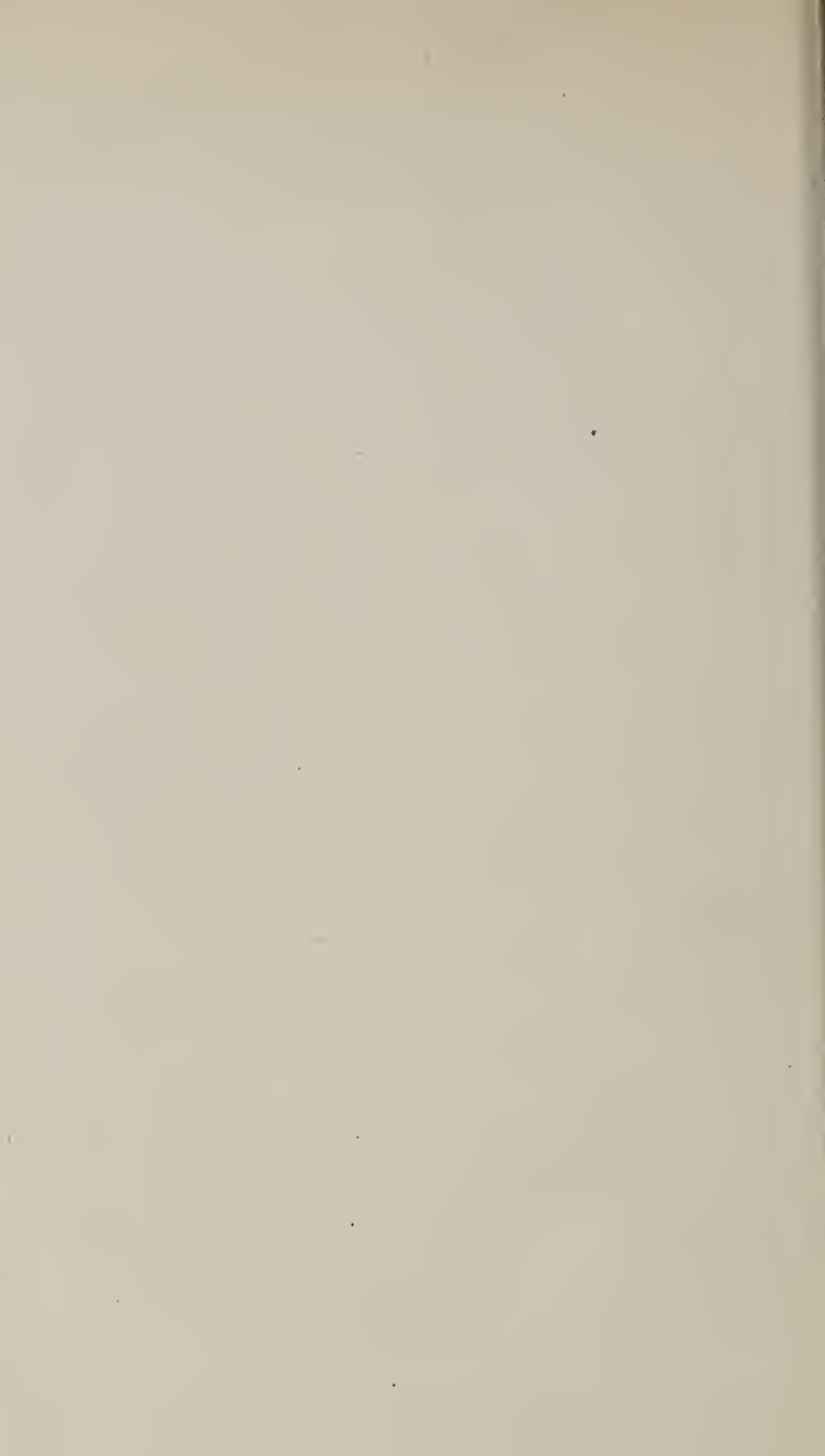
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Index and Summary of History on P. R. 6429

April 22, 1946	Hearings: House, H. R. 6429.
May 14, 1946	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 6429. House Report 2040. Print of the bill as reported.
May 17, 1946	Debated in House and passed without amendment.
May 20, 1946	Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
May 27, 1946	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6429
June 10, 1946	Senate Committee reported H. R. 6429 with amendments. Senate Report 1436. Print of the bill as reported.
June 14, 1946	Debated in Senate and passed with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 19, 1946	House Conferees appointed.
June 25, 1946	House received Conference Report. House Report 2344.
June 27, 1946	Both Houses agreed to Conference Report.
July 1, 1946	Approved. Public Law 479.

Chemical utilization of wood, etc.....	<u>100,000</u>	250,000	
Acquisition of lands for national forests (receipt funds)		<u>250,000</u>	4,579,000
Forest roads and trails (development roads)			10,500,000
Soil Conservation Service:			
Surplus equipment for district use			3,000,000
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources (tobacco marketing quota expenses)			1,746,000
Note.--Restoration of \$1,756,710 administrative expense limitation also approved.			
Marketing services:			
Market news services at various locations		29,972	
Marketing farm products (wage stabilization)		350,000	
Tobacco Acts (tobacco grading work)		<u>200,000</u>	579,972
Loans, grants and rural rehabilitation (FSA), administrative expenses			600,000
Water facilities, arid and semiarid areas (loans)			500,000
Rural Electrification Administration, (Salaries and expenses)			500,000
Farm Credit Administration (Salaries and expenses)			40,000
RFC authorizations (Loans, grants and rural rehabilitation, FSA)			<u>15,000,000</u>
Summary:			
Increase, appropriations			25,135,786
Increase, RFC loan authorizations			<u>15,000,000</u>
			<u>40,135,786</u>

Note.--The Committee also recommended that the limitation on expenditures from Section 32 funds for the school lunch program be increased from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 (the Budget Estimate).

2. LABOR DISPUTES. Continued debate on H.R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for mediation of labor disputes (pp. 5135-9, 5151-9). Sen. Stanfill, Ky., said the people "must be surprised" to be told that the Government "is helpless before the labor leaders" and gave a list of Government powers, including the overnormal granary, price supports, crop control, and subsidies (p. 5157). The Education and Labor Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 228, to provide for investigation of the causes of labor disputes (S. Rept. 1352); referred to Audit-Control Committee (p. 5130).
3. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW. Received from SEC a letter opposing S. 7, the administrative law bill (p. 5129).
4. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., and others defended the farmers against charges that they are hoarding grain, said the Government should make long-range plans so farmers will know what to count on, criticized the requisitioning of grain from farmers, inserted tables on foreign cereal requirements, etc. (pp. 5140-7).
Received a petition from sundry N.J. citizens opposing the recent curtailment of grain for alcohol (p. 5130).
5. INFORMATION ACTIVITIES. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, criticized "propaganda" activities of "bureaucrats", stating that they use Government funds to give the people a one-sided viewpoint on public issues (pp. 5139-40).
6. EDUCATION. Sen. Mead, N.Y., spoke in favor of Federal aid to colleges, etc., to enable them to provide facilities for veterans; he quoted an appeal from "a southwestern agricultural and mechanical college" and others (pp. 5148-51).

HOUSE

7. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Rep. Pittenger, Minn., spoke favoring this project (pp. 5161-2).
8. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. As reported from the Agriculture Committee (see Digest 90) H.R. 6303, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, is substantially the same as H.R. 5496 and would provide that on agricultural commodities other than milk and its products, marketing agreements and orders may operate under certain conditions without the strict application of the parity limitations, grant specific authority for the requirement of compulsory inspection, permit the levy and collection of continuous assessments pursuant to a marketing agreement and order, and authorize a referendum among commodity producers to include additional commodities under the Act.
9. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. H.R. 6429 (see Digest 90), includes appropriations for Botanic Garden, Government Printing Office, and Library of Congress. It prohibits the use of GPO funds to print and bind the Yearbook of Agriculture or for payments to GPO employees detailed or performing service in the executive branch. Permits annual reports to be filed without being printed. Contains language specifying the manner of paying for printing and binding. Provides for restoration of persons who leave civilian positions in the executive branch to accept employment by the Senate Appropriations Committee to positions comparable to the position left, if application is made to CSC within 30 days after termination of employment with the Committee.

Excerpts from committee report:

Economy. The amounts recommended by the committee for the various activities encompassed by this bill reflect its policy of reducing Federal expenditures generally and as drastically as circumstances warrant. It has made no differentiation between the various branches of the Government because all expenses are, in the final analysis, borne by the taxpaying public.

Mapping. With reference to the map service and the apparent duplication between the Library of Congress and other Federal agencies and concerning which mention was made in the report on the legislative appropriation bill for 1946, it would appear that definite policy has not yet been established as to where the main collection should be maintained. The committee feels that the determination of policy in this regard should precede the appropriation of funds.

Legislative Reference Service. The primary function of this Service is to serve the Members of Congress and prepare for their use such analyses and information as they may require, especially in connection with proposed and pending legislation. The amount of \$100,000, an increase of almost \$166,000 over the current year's requirements, is recommended. It should be noted that the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Congress recommended an amount of \$500,000 with an eventual yearly expenditure of \$750,000. While this Service has proved invaluable, it is believed that the officials in authority should use caution in expanding this Service too rapidly. The proposed suggestion to detail employees of the Legislative Reference Service to congressional hearings and to the press galleries, for instance, does not appear logical or necessary. It is felt, however, that it might be well for the Legislative Reference Service to establish a liaison office in one of the House Office Buildings and in the Senate Office Building for the purpose of enabling Members to get more promptly such information as they may desire. Undoubtedly many of the questions that arise could be answered by the small staffs that could be placed in each of these offices. This is merely a suggestion for the consideration of the Librarian.

Motion Pictures. The Library is largely in the motion-picture library business by virtue of the Copyright Act. The committee feels that there is considerable merit to a motion-picture collection and accordingly recommends the appropriation of \$100,000 for this purpose. The project was created during the current fiscal year with an appropriation of \$11,600, which was made for the purpose of preliminary investigations and the preparation of plans for recording, storing, and servicing motion pictures and still photographs. It would seem to the committee, however, that there are a number of Federal agencies interested in motion-picture programs and it is suggested that the nature of these other activities be determined with the view of eliminating possible duplication in functions.

Decentralization of Printing. It would appear that insofar as the Government Printing Office plant in Washington is concerned, the work has not decreased to any appreciable extent because much of the work formerly performed under contract was brought back into the local plant.

Sales of Publications. The committee hopes also that with this increase in personnel complete records may be maintained on the value of sales of books and pamphlets by the agency or bureau of the Government, wherein such material originates.

10. RESETTLEMENT. Received from the President a supplemental estimate, in the form of a corporation budget amendment, of \$99,500 for the disposition by the National Housing Agency of undeveloped lands in connection with the Greenbelt, Greendale, and Greenhills projects (H. Doc. 584) (p. 5061, May 13).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. BUDGET. S. 2197 and 2198, by Sen. Tydings, Md., to provide for a balanced budget for the fiscal year, 1947. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 5130.)
Remarks of author (p. 5130).
12. RESEARCH. H.R. 6448, by Rep. Mills, Ark., to promote the progress of science and the useful arts; to secure the national defense; and to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 5163.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwabe, Okla., criticizing OPA extension and including a constituent's letter on the subject (pp. A2837-8).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Reed, N.Y., opposing OPA extension and including a constituent's letter on the subject (pp. A2845-6) and criticizing Chester Bowles' price-control powers and including a Times-Herald editorial, "Time to Drop OPA" (p. A2856).
Rep. Hale, Maine, inserted his radio address explaining the functions of OPA (pp. A2858-9).
14. FOOD SITUATION; FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, inserted Herbert Hoover's report to the President on the foreign and domestic food situation (pp. A2830-2).
15. FEED SHORTAGE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Canfield, N.J., inserting and calling to Secretary Anderson's attention U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Allen's letter on the effect of the feed shortage on food supplies (p. A2861).
16. GRAIN; ALCOHOL. Rep. Hess, Ohio, inserted his letter to the President opposing, because of the "infinitesimal" saving, the directive restricting use of grain for brewing purposes, the acknowledgement and referral of the letter to Secretary Anderson, and this Department's reply and copy of the directive (pp. A2835-6).
17. COOPERATIVES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted Rep. Voorhis' (Calif.) address before the Kans. Cooperative Council on the value and use of cooperatives (pp. A2838-42).
18. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Rogers, Fla., inserted an AMVETS' statement criticizing veterans becoming "fronts" for individuals by using priority rights for purchasing surplus materials (p. A2843).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Price, Ill., commending War Assets Administration efforts to salvage surplus property with no resale value (pp. A2861-2).
19. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ellis, W. Va., opposing the Big Sandy Valley Canal Project and including the report of the Assn. Opposed to Big Sandy Valley Canal Project (pp. A2848-50).
Rep. Mansfield, Tex., inserted his speech on waterway improvements, especially those in Tex. (pp. A2850-2).
20. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Hagen, Minn., inserted a speech by the Pres. of H.J. Heinz

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MAY 14, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6429]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year 1947:

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the Senate and House of Representatives and those joint services and activities which heretofore, by law or custom, have been considered as a part of the legislative establishment.

The activities of the Government for which appropriations are made are as follows:

- (1) The Senate.
- (2) The House of Representatives.
- (3) The Capitol Police.
- (4) The Joint Committee on Printing.
- (5) The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.
- (6) The Offices of Legislative Counsel.
- (7) The Architect of the Capitol.
- (8) The Botanic Garden.
- (9) The Library of Congress.
- (10) The Government Printing Office.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The estimates of appropriations on which the bill is based are contained in the Budget for the fiscal year 1947 and may be found on pages 3 to 25 of that document. The original amount of \$53,410,086.66 was subsequently augmented by amounts contained in House documents Nos. 520, 521, 522, and 532 in the total of \$4,929,047. Accordingly, the revised estimates for the legislative branch for the ensuing fiscal year total \$58,339,133.66. It may be stated that of the total amount contained in the supplemental request, \$4,239,047 was for the Library of Congress. The duty of the President in transmitting estimates for the legislative branch is purely a ministerial function, the legislative requirements being included in the regular Budget merely for the purpose of presenting a statement of total fiscal requirements for the operation of the Federal Government.

A detailed tabulation of appropriations for 1946 and the recommendations of the committee for 1947 is contained at the end of this report. However, there is given below a summary of the estimates and the amounts recommended by the committee for the ensuing fiscal year.

Summary of the bill

Activity	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
Senate.....	\$6,019,471.66	\$4,747,056.66	\$4,756,056.66	-\$1,263,415	+\$9,000
House of Representatives.....	14,700,015.00	12,463,155.00	12,481,070.00	-2,218,945	+17,915
Capitol Police.....	64,400.00	64,400.00	17,400.00	-47,000	-47,000
Joint Committee on Printing.....	15,160.00	11,860.00	11,860.00	-3,300	-----
Joint Committee on Federal Expenditures.....	40,000.00	-----	-----	-40,000	-----
Legislative Counsel.....	107,000.00	100,000.00	105,000.00	-2,000	+5,000
Miscellaneous.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	-----	-----
Architect of the Capitol.....	2,964,370.00	4,734,870.00	3,209,390.00	+245,020	-1,525,480
Botanic Garden.....	134,700.00	136,100.00	134,000.00	-700	-2,100
Library of Congress.....	5,445,481.00	9,777,692.00	5,859,900.00	+414,419	-3,917,792
Government Printing Office.....	25,943,000.00	26,300,000.00	26,223,000.00	+280,000	-77,000
Grand total, legislative.....	55,437,597.66	58,339,133.66	52,801,676.66	-2,635,921	-5,537,457

It will be observed that the total of the bill is \$2,635,921 under the requirements for the current fiscal year; however, the total of the 1946 appropriation and the total recommended in the bill for 1947 are not exactly comparable in that the 1947 requirements do not include additional funds necessary under the Pay Act for "Salaries, officers and employees, Senate" and "Salaries, officers and employees, House of Representatives" and committee and miscellaneous employees of both bodies totaling \$1,810,795 for 1946. Accordingly, the net difference between these two fiscal years is a decreased requirement for 1947 of \$825,126. The appropriation for 1946, as detailed in the first column of the tabulation at the end of this report, includes all supplemental requests, including Pay Act funds, enacted into law to date.

The pending bill contains the following items which are chargeable to the legislative branch but which cannot be considered as expenses of the Congress:

Library, buildings and grounds-----	\$382, 050
Botanic Garden-----	134, 000
Library of Congress (excluding Legislative Reference Service)-----	5, 459, 900
Government Printing Office-----	20, 600, 000
Total-----	26, 575, 950

Deducting these enumerated amounts, the remaining sum representing the appropriations in the bill chargeable as expenses for the Congress for 1947, is \$26,225,726.

The amounts recommended by the committee for the various activities encompassed by this bill reflect its policy of reducing Federal expenditures generally and as drastically as circumstances warrant. It has made no differentiation between the various branches of the Government because all expenses are, in the final analysis, borne by the taxpaying public. The requirements of both the Senate and the House of Representatives are, for the most part, stabilized and are not subject to any appreciable change. This same statement may, perhaps, be made for the Government Printing Office. However one of the major items of appropriation contained in the bill, namely, that for the Library of Congress, is, to a certain extent, based on matters of policy and it is in connection with this item that the committee has effected a substantial reduction in the Budget estimates.

The Budget estimates for the Senate and the House of Representatives are actually not estimates as the term applies throughout the agencies of the executive branch in that each succeeding fiscal year's estimated requirements for the Senate and the House are in most instances the same as the appropriations for the current fiscal year and, accordingly, such increases as are found to be necessary are reflected as increases in the Budget estimates. In this connection it is suggested that each officer of the House of Representatives anticipate his requirements for the ensuing fiscal year as accurately as possible and clear such requirements through the Clerk of the House for inclusion in the regular printed Budget. Generally, it may be stated that the additional fiscal requirements of the House of Representatives have not kept pace with the increased legislative burdens and other duties, especially those created by the greatly increased interest of the general public in proposed and pending legislation.

UNITED STATES SENATE

In accordance with the comity existing between the two bodies, the committee has, with one exception, excluded from its consideration all items under this general head. The exception mentioned is the recommendation in connection with the Senate portion of the Capitol Police Force for which the amount of \$126,680, an increase of \$9,000 over the current year's appropriation and \$9,000 over the Budget estimates, is recommended. This change is made in conformity with the desire of the Sergeant at Arms of the House, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Architect of the Capitol to eliminate as of July 1, 1946, details from the Metropolitan Police Department and, in lieu thereof, increase the number of privates on the regular Capitol

Police Force. The additional amount recommended will provide for four additional privates at \$1,800 per annum each. The total amount contained in the bill for the Senate is \$4,756,056.66. This sum is \$1,263,415 less than the sum of appropriations thus far made for the current year.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The amount of \$12,481,070, a reduction of \$2,218,945, under the current year's requirements and an increase of \$17,915 in the Budget estimates, is included in the bill for all items of expenses under this general head. Additional funds to cover authorized increased pay costs for officers and employees of the House will, it is understood, be requested in a supplemental estimate. The amount for such purposes for the current fiscal year is \$1,303,410.

The situation as to salaries of a great many employees of the House of Representatives does not appear to be fully clarified. In reporting out the fiscal year 1946 legislative appropriation bill, the committee suggested to the legislative committee of the House having jurisdiction of the matter, that some study or review of the present employee-salary structure be made with the view of eliminating the seeming inequities.

It is understood that such committee will, in cooperation with a Senate committee, undertake such a review. Also, the Committee on the Reorganization of the Congress made certain far-reaching suggestions with respect to this same matter. It is hoped that some improvement in this regard may be effectuated before the next legislative appropriation bill is considered. The committee is at all times reluctant to consider increases for individual employees of the House of Representatives in view of the fact that a legislative committee of the House of Representatives is vested with authority as to such matters; however, in a number of instances it was made evident to the committee that the salaries of a number of employees are so inadequate that it feels in duty bound to propose some adjustment. For example, a major committee of the House lacks adequate personnel. However, the committee feels constrained from presenting an entire remedial proposal. Instead, it is proposing but one additional clerk pending determination of the entire personnel situation by the legislative committee of the House having jurisdiction.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Appropriations, 1946-----	\$2, 964, 370
Budget estimate 1947-----	4, 734, 870
Allowed by the committee-----	3, 209, 390

The Architect of the Capitol is charged with the structural and mechanical care of 13 buildings including operation of the mechanical equipment. He is also charged with the estimating for furniture and equipment requirements of the Library of Congress. The increase of \$245,020 over the total amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is attributable in the main to three items, namely, the maintenance of the Senate Office Building, operation of the Capitol Power Plant, and repairs and miscellaneous supplies in connection with the maintenance of the Library buildings and grounds.

Capitol Building.—The deduction of nonrecurring items appropriated for the current fiscal year in the amount of \$43,800 results in a slight decrease in the requirements for the ensuing fiscal year. All requested increases with the exception of the employment of one stonemason at \$2,540, and the item of \$15,000 for plumbing renewals, have been denied. The committee does not feel that this is yet the time to embark on any extensive improvements to the Capitol Building and that all work not of an emergency character should be deferred certainly for at least another year. The committee was somewhat surprised to learn of the need for seemingly excessive amounts for repairing works of art. It was testified, for example, that one large painting was cleaned, relined, and restored during the past summer at a cost of \$1,325 and that the work was completed in approximately 2½ months. While the committee realizes that works of art in the Capitol Building are invaluable and must be preserved, it does seem that better and perhaps more economical arrangements could be made, and it is suggested that the Architect explore every possibility for having this work done at more reasonable cost.

Senate Office Building.—The amount of \$517,600, the amount of the Budget estimate, is included in the bill for this building. The actual needs for the maintenance of the building during the fiscal year 1947 are, however, left for determination by the Senate in accordance with custom.

House Office Building.—The amount of \$563,000, included in the bill for this item, is substantially the same as was appropriated for the current fiscal year. Two increases, namely, \$2,500 for two additional laborers and the amount of \$12,500 for the initiation of a program of copper-roof replacement on the old building, are in a large measure offset by the deduction of nonrecurring items appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Capitol Power Plant.—The amount of \$1,068,000, an increase of \$77,800 over the current year's appropriation, is recommended for the maintenance and operation of the Capitol Power Plant, which produces and supplies heat, light, and power and air-conditioning refrigeration for the legislative establishments, including the Supreme Court, the Government Printing Office, and the Washington city post office. The requested items of increase were \$24,600 for fuel, and \$139,000 for repairs to the stokers and other equipment. The committee has approved the first amount in full and has effected a reduction of 10 percent in the amount requested for repairs upon the premise that while the work should be done, all possible economies must be effected. It is the thought of the committee, for instance, that the amount of \$29,000 requested and proposed for approval in part for maintenance and repairs of the chilled-water-distribution lines to the Capitol, Senate, and House Office Buildings may be excessive.

Library buildings and grounds.—This item includes four separate items of appropriation covering salaries and other costs incidental to the maintenance and care of the Library buildings and grounds. The major items of increase allowed by the committee are \$50,000 for urgently needed structural work and equipping of bookstacks in the Annex, \$33,600 for the installation of a fire-alarm system in the main building, and \$16,200 for refrigeration equipment in the main building. The balance of the increase allowed is for such items as the Librarian

may determine to be most necessary. The reduction of \$1,112,600 effected by the committee is upon the same principle that applies to the salary requirements and other items under the direction of the Librarian of Congress. This item, under the Architect of the Capitol, and the salary items under the Librarian, it should be pointed out, are related.

Furniture and equipment.—The amount of \$53,000, an increase of \$14,400 over the current year's appropriation and a reduction of \$233,900 in the Budget estimates, is recommended. This item is closely related to the number of personnel in the Library and this reduction, it is believed, is in line with the reduction in personnel effected by the committee in the item of salaries for the Library proper.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Appropriation, 1946.....	\$5, 445, 481
Budget estimate, 1947.....	9, 777, 692
Recommended in bill for 1947.....	5, 859, 900

The reasons for the reductions effected by the committee in the various items under this general head are: (a) the desire of the committee to reduce all Federal expenditures to an absolute minimum and, (b) to give attention to the need for a determination as to what the policy of the Library of Congress is going to be in the way of expansion and service to the public and to the Congress. The original purpose in establishing the Library was to serve the Congress; however, it would seem that the Library has evolved into not only a Congressional Library but a national and even an international library. It is believed that the responsibility for determining Library policy rests with legislative committees of the Congress charged with the responsibility for operation of the Library and not with the Appropriations Committee whose responsibility it is to appropriate for projects and activities duly authorized by the Congress. If it is the desire to build and maintain the largest library in the world which, according to testimony, the Library of Congress is at present, that is one matter, and if it should be the policy to maintain a library primarily for the service of the Congress, it is quite another matter from the standpoint of fiscal needs. The reductions in the amounts are made without prejudice and the committee will in the future be obliged to take similar action until such time as a definite library policy is established.

Salaries, Library proper.—The amount of \$2,004,000, a reduction of \$2,642,304 in the Budget estimates, is recommended. This amount will be sufficient to meet the salary costs of all of the present personnel, together with approximately \$37,000 for revised allocations which, it is understood, have already been effected by the Civil Service Commission, and \$57,000 to meet a current deficiency and which will need to be made immediately available. With reference to the map service and the apparent duplication between the Library of Congress and other Federal agencies and concerning which mention was made in the report on the legislative appropriation bill for 1946, it would appear that definite policy has not yet been established as to where the main collection should be maintained. The committee feels that the determination of policy in this regard should precede the appropriation of funds.

Copyright Office.—The amount of \$500,000, an increase of \$149,300 over the current year's requirements, and a decrease of \$128,850 in the Budget estimates, is recommended. The added amount will provide for statutory salary increases and an additional 32 positions which are required to decrease the large backlog of work and to handle the additional work that is coming into this Office. The cost of operating this Office is more than offset by the fees received and the value of books, motion-picture film, and other documents submitted to the Library for copyright. The Copyright Office has no control over the number of requests for copyrights which come in and while these requests must, of course, be handled, it is the hope of the committee that concerted effort will be made to effect all possible economies and, perhaps, to review the present procedures with the view of eliminating unnecessary functions.

Legislative Reference Service.—The primary function of this Service is to serve the Members of Congress and prepare for their use such analyses and information as they may require, especially in connection with proposed and pending legislation. The amount of \$400,000, an increase of almost \$166,000 over the current year's requirements, is recommended. It should be noted that the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Congress recommended an amount of \$500,000 with an eventual yearly expenditure of \$750,000. While this Service has proved invaluable, it is believed that the officials in authority should use caution in expanding this Service too rapidly. The proposed suggestion to detail employees of the Legislative Reference Service to congressional hearings and to the press galleries, for instance, does not appear logical or necessary. It is felt, however, that it might be well for the Legislative Reference Service to establish a liaison office in one of the House Office Buildings and in the Senate Office Building for the purpose of enabling Members to get more promptly such information as they may desire. Undoubtedly many of the questions that arise could be answered by the small staffs that could be placed in each of these offices. This is merely a suggestion for the consideration of the Librarian.

Motion-picture project.—The Library is largely in the motion-picture library business by virtue of the Copyright Act. The committee feels that there is considerable merit to a motion-picture collection and accordingly recommends the appropriation of \$100,000 for this purpose. The project was created during the current fiscal year with an appropriation of \$11,600, which was made for the purpose of preliminary investigations and the preparation of plans for recording, storing, and servicing motion pictures and still photographs. It would seem to the committee, however, that there are a number of Federal agencies interested in motion-picture programs and it is suggested that the nature of these other activities be determined with the view of eliminating possible duplication in functions.

Increase of the Library of Congress.—The total amount of \$495,000 is recommended for the purchase of books, documents, and manuscripts for the Library. Of this amount, \$125,000 is for the purchase of books for the law library. The amount recommended represents a reduction of \$225,700 in the Budget estimates. It is, of course, difficult to estimate the financial requirements for this activity since it is not known just what books and how many books may be available

for purchase throughout the world. The printing of books has, of course, declined tremendously during the war and it is doubtful that many of the areas of the world have resumed the printing of books on any substantial scale. It is believed that the amount recommended will enable the Library to keep current its program of acquisitions and to purchase only the most urgently needed items.

Printing and binding (catalog cards).—The amount of \$410,000 is recommended for this purpose. This is largely a self-sustaining activity resulting from the sale and distribution of printed cards to other libraries in the country. The return to the Treasury in 1945 from the sale of these cards was approximately \$400,000. It was testified that the returns during this current fiscal year will approximate \$420,000.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The amount of \$24,200,000, the same as the current year's appropriation and the same as the Budget estimate, is recommended for the Public Printer. This amount includes \$20,000,000 used as a working capital fund and which is returnable to the Treasury at the end of 1 year. The remainder, or \$4,200,000 is for congressional printing and for defraying the costs of printing the Federal Register and Supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations, which costs are properly chargeable to the executive rather than the legislative branch of the Government.

It was testified that during the fiscal year 1945 the total business amounted to something over \$77,000,000, the indications being that it will approximate \$50,000,000 for the current fiscal year. It would appear that insofar as the Government Printing Office plant in Washington is concerned, the work has not decreased to any appreciable extent because much of the work formerly performed under contract was brought back into the local plant. The types of printing covered in this appropriation and the estimated cost of each general type for the fiscal year 1947 are given below:

(a) Congressional Record.....	\$900, 000
(b) Miscellaneous publications.....	650, 000
(c) Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	475, 200
(d) Publications for international exchange.....	24, 800
(e) Franked envelopes and document franks.....	100, 000
(f) Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	400, 000
(g) Committee reports.....	150, 000
(h) Documents.....	175, 000
(i) Hearings.....	725, 000
(j) Federal Register.....	500, 000
(k) Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.....	100, 000
Total.....	4, 200, 000
(l) Additional working capital.....	20, 000, 000
Grand total.....	24, 200, 000

Superintendent of Documents.—The amount of \$1,670,000, an increase of \$280,000 over the current year's requirements and a decrease of \$177,000 in the Budget estimate, is recommended for the Superintendent of Documents. Of this amount \$1,300,000 is for salaries and \$370,000 is for general expenses. The functions of the office are to sell Government publications, compile and issue official catalogs and

indexes, distribute publications for issuing agencies of the Government and distribute such publications for Members of Congress as may be allotted to them. It was testified that during the fiscal year 1945 the amount of \$1,300,483 was turned into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This is, of course, purely a service agency and has no control over the demands made upon it for service by the public, by Members of the Congress, and by the various Government agencies. These demands have been constantly increasing and the added amount provided will enable this office to reduce its backlog and become current in the handling of the increased volume of work. The committee hopes also that with this increase in personnel complete records may be maintained on the value of sales of books and pamphlets by the agency or bureau of the Government wherein such material originates.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1947, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1947

LEGISLATIVE

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
SENATE					
Senators:					
Salaries.....	\$960, 000. 00	\$960, 000. 00	\$960, 000. 00		
Mileage of.....	51, 000. 00	51, 000. 00	51, 000. 00		
Beneficiary of deceased Senator.....	30, 000. 00			—\$30, 000	
Vice President's office, salaries.....	30, 420. 00	30, 420. 00	30, 420. 00		
Chaplain.....	1, 680. 00	1, 680. 00	1, 680. 00		
Secretary's office, salaries.....	167, 640. 00	168, 000. 00	168, 000. 00	+ 360	
Document room, salaries.....	19, 280. 00	19, 280. 00	19, 280. 00		
Committees, salaries of employees.....	587, 800. 00	587, 800. 00	587, 800. 00		
Senators' clerks, etc.....	1, 646, 640. 00	1, 646, 640. 00	1, 646, 640. 00		
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, office of:					
Salaries.....	302, 615. 00	283, 325. 00	283, 325. 00	—19, 290	
Capitol police force.....	117, 680. 00	117, 680. 00	126, 680. 00	+9, 000	+ \$9, 000
Post office, salaries.....	58, 200. 00	59, 600. 00	59, 600. 00	+1, 400	
Folding room, salaries.....	29, 640. 00	29, 640. 00	29, 640. 00		

Increased pay costs, officers and employees-----	490,000.00			—490,000
Contingent expenses:				
Automobile for Vice President, maintenance-----	4,000.00		4,000.00	
Reporting debates-----	75,450.00		65,450.00	—10,000
Furniture:				
Labor for repairing-----	2,385.00		2,000.00	—385
Purchase and materials for repair-----	8,000.00		8,000.00	
Inquiries and investigations-----	550,000.00		150,000.00	—400,000
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation-----	45,500.00		35,500.00	—10,000
Folding speeches:				
Labor for-----	18,000.00		18,000.00	
Materials for-----	1,500.00		1,500.00	
Fuel, oil, etc-----	2,000.00		2,000.00	
Repairs and equipment, Senate kitchens-----	41,000.00		35,000.00	—6,000
Motor vehicles for the mails-----	8,760.00		8,760.00	
Miscellaneous items-----	661,762.00		401,762.00	—260,000
Packing boxes-----	970.00		970.00	
Postage for officers of the Senate-----	500.00		500.00	

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

LEGISLATIVE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
SENATE—continued					
Contingent expenses—Continued					
Air-mail and special-delivery postage	\$10, 249. 66	\$10, 249. 66	\$10, 249. 66		
Stationery	94, 800. 00	46, 300. 00	46, 300. 00	—\$48, 500	
Rent of warehouse for documents	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00		
Total, Senate	6, 019, 471. 66	4, 747, 056. 66	4, 756, 056. 66	—1, 263, 415	+\$9, 000
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Members and Delegates:					
Salaries	4, 385, 000. 00	4, 385, 000. 00	4, 385, 000. 00		
Mileage and expenses	171, 000. 00	171, 000. 00	1, 266, 000. 00	+1, 095, 000	+1, 095, 000
Expenses of Members and Delegates	1, 642, 500. 00	1, 095, 000. 00		—1, 642, 500	—1, 095, 000
Beneficiary of deceased Member	20, 000. 00			—20, 000	
Speaker's office, salaries	13, 500. 00	13, 500. 00	13, 500. 00		
Speaker's table	14, 740. 00	17, 740. 00	18, 400. 00	+3, 660	+660

Chaplain-----	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00	-----	-----	-----
Clerk's office, salaries-----	216, 350. 00	216, 950. 00	217, 025. 00	+675	+75
Committees, annual employees-----	391, 960. 00	417, 760. 00	421, 540. 00	+29, 580	+3, 780
Sergeant at Arms:					
Office of, salaries-----	41, 200. 00	43, 400. 00	43, 400. 00	+2, 200	-----
Capitol police force-----	123, 600. 00	123, 600. 00	132, 800. 00	+9, 200	+9, 200
Doorkeepers' office, salaries-----	327, 970. 00	284, 670. 00	285, 670. 00	-42, 300	+1, 000
Special and minority employees-----	61, 110. 00	65, 910. 00	67, 110. 00	+6, 000	+1, 200
Post office:					
Salaries-----	84, 680. 00	84, 680. 00	84, 680. 00	-----	-----
Mail-carrying vehicles-----	2, 200. 00	2, 200. 00	2, 200. 00	-----	-----
Official reporters-----	70, 500. 00	70, 500. 00	70, 500. 00	-----	-----
Committee reporters-----	58, 360. 00	58, 360. 00	60, 360. 00	+2, 000	+2, 000
Members and Delegates, clerk, hire for-----	5, 086, 000. 00	4, 161, 000. 00	4, 161, 000. 00	-925, 000	-----
Increased pay costs, officers and employees-----	335, 000. 00	-----	-----	-335, 000	-----
Contingent expenses:					
Furniture and repairs to furniture-----	64, 500. 00	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	+35, 500	-----
Packing boxes-----	-----	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00	+5, 000	-----
Miscellaneous items-----	103, 500. 00	186, 000. 00	186, 000. 00	+82, 500	-----
Reporting hearings-----	42, 500. 00	27, 500. 00	27, 500. 00	-15, 000	-----

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

LEGISLATIVE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—continued					
Contingent expenses—Continued					
Special committees-----	\$500, 000. 00	\$400, 000. 00	\$400, 000. 00	-\$100, 000	-----
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation,-----	45, 500. 00	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	+4, 500	-----
Telegraph and telephone-----	325, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	-25, 000	-----
Stationery-----	315, 300. 00	93, 600. 00	93, 600. 00	-221, 700	-----
Medical supplies, etc-----	7, 370. 00	6, 985. 00	6, 985. 00	-385	-----
Postage for officers-----	950. 00	950. 00	950. 00	-----	-----
Air and special-delivery postage-----	32, 850. 00	32, 850. 00	32, 850. 00	-----	-----
Folding documents-----	40, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	-10, 000	-----
Revision of laws-----	9, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-1, 000	-----
Preparation of new edition, U. S. Code-----	155, 000. 00	-----	-----	-155, 000	-----
Services, various compilations-----	5, 700. 00	4, 500. 00	4, 500. 00	-1, 200	-----

Speaker's automobile-----	4, 675. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	—675	-----
Total, House of Representatives-----	14, 700, 015. 00	12, 463, 155. 00	12, 481, 070. 00	—2, 218, 945	+17, 915
CAPITOL POLICE					
Purchase of uniforms, etc.-----	9, 400. 00	9, 400. 00	9, 400. 00	-----	-----
Additional protection-----	55, 000. 00	55, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	—47, 000	—47, 000
Total, Capitol Police-----	64, 400. 00	64, 400. 00	17, 400. 00	—47, 000	—47, 000
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING					
Salaries-----	15, 160. 00	11, 860. 00	11, 860. 00	—3, 300	-----
JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES					
Expenses-----	40, 000. 00	-----	-----	—40, 000	-----
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL					
Salaries and expenses-----	107, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	105, 000. 00	—2, 000	+5, 000
MISCELLANEOUS					
Statement of appropriations-----	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	-----	-----
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL					
Architect's Office, salaries-----	84, 470. 00	85, 900. 00	92, 840. 00	+8, 370	+6, 940
Penalty mail-----	300. 00	300. 00	300. 00	-----	-----
Capitol Building, repairs, etc.-----	442, 800. 00	561, 900. 00	409, 500. 00	—33, 300	—152, 400
Capitol Grounds, care and improvement-----	141, 300. 00	163, 100. 00	153, 600. 00	+12, 300	—9, 500
Legislative garages, etc.-----	20, 400. 00	20, 500. 00	20, 500. 00	+100	-----

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

LEGISLATIVE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—continued					
Subway transportation, Senate-----	\$1, 500. 00	\$2, 000. 00	\$2, 000. 00	+\$500	-----
Senate Office Buildings: Maintenance, etc----	458, 500. 00	517, 600. 00	517, 600. 00	+\$9, 100	-----
House Office Buildings: Maintenance, etc----	556, 500. 00	570, 500. 00	563, 000. 00	+\$7, 500	-----
Capitol power plant: Lighting Capitol, etc----	990, 200. 00	1, 081, 900. 00	1, 068, 000. 00	+\$13, 900	-----
Library Buildings and grounds:					
Salaries-----	138, 800. 00,	154, 220. 00	151, 600. 00	+\$2, 620	-----
Sunday opening-----	7, 000. 00	12, 850. 00	12, 850. 00	-----	-----
Repairs, miscellaneous supplies, etc----	84, 000. 00	1, 277, 200. 00	164, 600. 00	+\$1, 112, 600	-----
Furniture, etc-----	38, 600. 00	286, 900. 00	53, 000. 00	+\$233, 900	-----
Total, Architect of the Capitol-----	2, 964, 370. 00	4, 734, 870. 00	3, 209, 390. 00	+\$1, 525, 480	-----
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Salaries-----	114, 700. 00	116, 100. 00	114, 000. 00	-\$200	-----
Repairs and improvements-----	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	-----	-----
Total, Botanic Garden-----	134, 700. 00	136, 100. 00	134, 000. 00	-\$100	-----

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries-----	2, 188, 717. 00	4, 646, 304. 00	2, 004, 000. 00	-184, 717	-2, 642, 304
Copyright Office, salaries-----	350, 700. 00	628, 850. 00	500, 000. 00	+149, 300	-128, 850
Legislative Reference Service-----	234, 034. 00	520, 200. 00	400, 000. 00	+165, 966	-120, 200
Card indexes, distribution of-----	282, 100. 00	314, 356. 00	314, 300. 00	+32, 200	-56
Index to State legislation-----	41, 242. 00	88, 415. 00	85, 600. 00	+44, 358	-2, 815
Union Catalog-----	53, 266. 00	233, 618. 00	86, 200. 00	+32, 934	-147, 418
Motion picture project-----	12, 296. 00	153, 519. 00	100, 000. 00	+87, 704	-53, 519
Increase of the Library-----	525, 000. 00	570, 700. 00	370, 000. 00	-155, 000	-200, 700
Purchase of books for law library-----	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	125, 000. 00	-25, 000	-25, 000
Books of reference, Supreme Court-----	20, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	-----	+5, 000
Books for adult blind-----	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	-----	-----
Printing and binding (general)-----	319, 000. 00	576, 790. 00	369, 000. 00	+50, 000	-207, 790
Catalog of title entries-----	20, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	+15, 000	-5, 000
Printing catalog cards-----	260, 000. 00	724, 300. 00	410, 000. 00	+150, 000	-314, 300
Contingent expenses-----	26, 600. 00	36, 100. 00	35, 000. 00	+8, 400	-1, 100
Photoduplication service-----	24, 100. 00	45, 250. 00	33, 200. 00	+9, 100	-12, 050
Penalty mail-----	12, 500. 00	12, 500. 00	12, 500. 00	-----	-----
Library building:					
Salaries-----	402, 626. 00	478, 240. 00	427, 600. 00	+24, 974	-50, 640
Contingent expenses-----	22, 800. 00	43, 050. 00	32, 000. 00	+9, 200	-11, 050

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1946, the estimates for 1947, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1947—Continued

LEGISLATIVE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1946	Budget estimates, 1947	Recommended in bill for 1947	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1947 Budget estimates
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—continued					
Library building—Continued					
Trust Fund Board, expenses-----	\$500. 00	\$500. 00	\$500. 00		
Total, Library of Congress-----	5, 445, 481. 00	9, 777, 692. 00	5, 859, 900. 00	+\$414, 419	-\$3, 917, 792
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Office of the Public Printer:					
Salaries, printing and binding for Congress and working capital-----	24, 200, 000. 00	24, 200, 000. 00	24, 200, 000. 00		
Penalty mail-----	353, 000. 00	353, 000. 00	353, 000. 00		
Superintendent of Documents:					
Salaries-----	1, 045, 000. 00	1, 330, 000. 00	1, 300, 000. 00	+255, 000	-30, 000
Furniture and fixtures, etc-----	345, 000. 00	417, 000. 00	370, 000. 00	+25, 000	-47, 000
Total, Government Printing Office--	25, 943, 000. 00	26, 300, 000. 00	26, 223, 000. 00	+280, 000	-77, 000
Grand total, legislative-----	55, 437, 597. 66	58, 339, 133. 66	52, 801, 676. 66	-2, 635, 921	-5, 537, 457

Union Calendar No. 602

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6429

[Report No. 2040]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 14, 1946

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legis-
- 5 lative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
- 6 namely:

SENATE

SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$15,000.

Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; Journal clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,000 addi-

1 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 2 bent; principal clerk, \$4,000; legislative clerk, \$4,000 and
 3 \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the
 4 present incumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; printing clerk,
 5 \$3,540 and \$460 additional so long as the position is held
 6 by the present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and
 7 \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 8 incumbent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk, \$3,180 and
 9 \$420 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 10 incumbent; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of sta-
 11 tionery, \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,900, one at \$3,600 and
 12 \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 13 incumbent, one at \$3,360, one at \$3,180, one at \$2,880 and
 14 \$540 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 15 incumbent, two at \$2,880 each, three at \$2,640 each, clerk
 16 in disbursing office, \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and \$300 addi-
 17 tional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent,
 18 five at \$2,400 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740
 19 each; additional clerical assistance and readjustment of sal-
 20 aries in the disbursing office, \$4,020; two assistants in library
 21 at \$1,800 each; special officer, \$2,460; special officer,
 22 \$2,280; assistants at the press door—one at \$2,200, one at
 23 \$1,900; messenger, \$1,320; laborers—one at \$2,040, one
 24 at \$1,680, five at \$1,500 each, one at \$1,440, one in Sec-

1 retary's office, \$1,740, one \$1,620, one \$1,320; in all,
2 \$168,000.

3 DOCUMENT ROOM

4 Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional
5 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
6 first assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assist-
7 ants, at \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,440; in all;
8 \$19,280.

9 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

10 Clerks and messengers to the following committees:
11 Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
12 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
13 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appro-
14 priations—Clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as
15 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk,
16 \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is
17 held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800;
18 assistant clerk, \$3,600 for the office of the ranking minority
19 member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be ap-
20 pointed by him; three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two
21 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To
22 Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—
23 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
24 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800.

1 Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 2 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220;
 3 additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be
 4 fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Civil
 5 Service—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,180; assistant
 6 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 7 \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600;
 8 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant
 9 clerks at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 10 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,
 11 \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference
 12 Majority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 13 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 14 \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compen-
 15 sation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000.
 16 Conference Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 17 clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant
 18 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of com-
 19 pensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee,
 20 \$6,000. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant
 21 clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional
 22 clerks at \$1,800 each; additional clerical assistance at rates
 23 of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said com-
 24 mittee, \$6,000. Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900

1 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 2 clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each.
 3 Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assist-
 4 ant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk,
 5 \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—
 6 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at
 8 \$1,800 each. Finance—clerk, \$4,200 and \$500 additional
 9 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 10 special assistant to the committee, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 11 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 12 two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two experts (one for
 13 the majority and one for the minority) at \$3,600 each;
 14 messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk, \$3,900;
 15 assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant
 16 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,
 17 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Im-
 18 migration—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 19 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks
 20 at \$1,800 each. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 21 clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position
 22 is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880;
 23 assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional
 24 clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assist-

1 ant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk,
 2 \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—
 3 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 4 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,220. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 6 ant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional
 7 clerks at \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 8 clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant
 9 clerk, \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks
 10 at \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 11 \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 12 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,040;
 13 additional clerk, \$1,800. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900;
 14 special assistant, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant
 15 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks
 16 at \$2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 17 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two assistant clerks
 18 at \$1,800 each; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each.
 19 Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assist-
 20 ant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each.
 21 Patents—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each;
 22 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—
 23 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks
 24 at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk,

1 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,520;
 2 three assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk,
 3 \$1,800. Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580;
 4 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges
 5 and Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two
 6 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 7 Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 8 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000;
 9 assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public
 10 Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800
 11 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the
 12 present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 13 \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk,
 14 \$3,900 and \$200 toward the preparation biennially of the
 15 Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on
 16 Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assist-
 17 ant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Special Com-
 18 mittee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources—clerk, \$3,900;
 19 assistant clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—
 20 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks
 21 at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; addi-
 22 tional clerk, \$1,800; in all, \$587,800.

23

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

24

Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of

1 the committees specially provided for herein, as follows:
2 Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at
3 \$2,400 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; and
4 seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for each Senator
5 having no more than one clerk and two assistant clerks for
6 himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; mes-
7 senger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

8 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
9 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

10 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
11 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

12 Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one
13 for each Senator from each State which has a population of
14 three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

15 For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each
16 for each Senator from any State which has a population of
17 ten million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional
18 clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any
19 State which has a population of five million or more inhabi-
20 tants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000:
21 *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition
22 to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled,
23 and shall be employed only during the period of the emer-
24 gency.

1 For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Sena-
2 tors (including chairmen of standing committees) at the
3 rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator, \$483,840.

4 Senators and chairmen of standing committees may
5 change the number of employees in their respective offices
6 or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic
7 salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month:
8 *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not
9 increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices
10 or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided further*,
11 That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a rate
12 in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action shall be taken
13 to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a
14 rate higher than \$5,040 per annum: *Provided further*,
15 That Senators and committee chairmen, before the day on
16 which they are to become effective, shall certify in writing
17 such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office of the
18 Senate which thereafter shall pay such employees in accord-
19 ance with such certifications.

20 Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph
21 under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section
22 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
23 ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the
24 death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical

1 assistants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such
 2 death shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective
 3 salaries for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*,
 4 That any such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll
 5 shall, while so continued, perform their duties under the
 6 direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby
 7 authorized and directed to remove from such pay roll any
 8 such clerks who are not attending to the duties for which
 9 their services are continued: *Provided further*, That this
 10 shall not apply to clerical assistants of standing committees
 11 of the Senate when their service otherwise would continue
 12 beyond such period.

13 In all, clerical assistance to Senators, \$1,646,640: *Pro-*
 14 *vided*, That all clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks
 15 under this heading shall be ex officio clerks, assistant clerks,
 16 and additional clerks of any committee of which their Sena-
 17 tor is chairman.

18 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

19 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000;
 20 two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minor-
 21 ity), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long as
 22 the respective positions are held by the present respective
 23 incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority
 24 and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and \$480 addi-

1 tional each so long as the respective positions are held by
 2 the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms
 3 and storekeeper, \$4,800 and \$1,000 additional so long as
 4 the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one,
 5 \$3,300; one, \$3,120; one, \$2,200; one, \$2,120; one, \$1,800;
 6 one to the secretary for the majority, \$2,640; one to the
 7 secretary for the minority, \$2,640; assistant doorkeeper,
 8 \$2,880; messengers—three (acting as assistant door-
 9 keepers) at \$2,400 each; thirty (including four for minor-
 10 ity) at \$1,740 each; four at \$1,620 each; one at card door,
 11 \$2,640, and \$240 additional so long as the position is held
 12 by the present incumbent; clerk on Journal work for Con-
 13 gressional Record to be selected by the Official Reporters,
 14 \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780; one, \$2,300; one,
 15 \$2,220; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer, \$2,220; janitor,
 16 \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held
 17 by the present incumbent; five skilled laborers, \$1,680 each;
 18 laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,800 and \$120 addi-
 19 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 20 bent; four female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring
 21 rooms, at \$1,560 each; three female attendants in charge of
 22 ladies' retiring rooms, Senate Office Building, at \$1,560
 23 each; telephone operators—chief, \$3,000; assistant chief,
 24 \$2,400; thirteen at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators

1 as authorized by Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-ninth
 2 Congress, \$1,380; laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms
 3 in old library space, \$1,260; Press Gallery—superintendent,
 4 \$3,660; assistant superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superin-
 5 tendent, \$1,920; messengers for service to press correspond-
 6 ents—two at \$1,620 each, two at \$1,500 each; Radio Press
 7 Gallery—superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintendent,
 8 \$1,960; laborers—two at \$1,500 each, one at \$1,380,
 9 twenty-six at \$1,320 each, three at \$540 each; special em-
 10 ployees—seven at \$1,000 each; twenty-one pages for the
 11 Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$5 per day each during the
 12 session, \$19,005; in all, \$283,325.

13 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 14 tain, \$3,000; two lieutenants at \$2,000 each; two special
 15 officers at \$2,000 each; four sergeants at \$1,920 each;
 16 sixty privates at \$1,800 each; in all, \$126,680.

17 POST OFFICE

18 Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so
 19 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; as-
 20 sistant postmaster, \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon
 21 master, \$2,280; assistant, \$1,740; twenty-six mail carriers
 22 at \$1,740 each; in all, \$59,600.

23 FOLDING ROOM

24 Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long

1 as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one
 2 at \$2,400, two at \$1,740 each; folders—chief, \$2,040; thir-
 3 teen at \$1,440 each; in all, \$29,640.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

5 Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange,
 6 driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the
 7 Vice President, \$4,000.

8 Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates
 9 and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly
 10 installments, \$65,450.

11 Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and
 12 varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

13 Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of
 14 same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture,
 15 \$8,000.

16 Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries
 17 and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compen-
 18 sation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may
 19 be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the
 20 Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25
 21 cents per hundred words, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no
 22 part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem
 23 and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the pro-

visions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as authorized by law, \$35,500.

Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

For materials for folding, \$1,500.

Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with the Act Approved September 9, 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress), \$35,000.

Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$8,760.

Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$401,762.

Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$970.

Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

1 Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and
2 special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the
3 Senate as authorized by law, \$10,249.66.

4 The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate
5 Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to
6 employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of
7 obtaining and laying factual data and information before the
8 committee for its consideration in the discharge of its func-
9 tions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund
10 of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1947, \$50,000 in pur-
11 suance of the purposes set forth in said resolution: *Provided*,
12 That whenever any person has left or leaves any civilian
13 position in any department or agency in the executive branch
14 of the Government in order to accept employment by the
15 Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be carried on
16 the rolls of such committee and shall be solely employed by
17 such committee, and responsible only to it; but he shall be
18 entitled upon making application to the Civil Service Com-
19 mission within thirty days after the termination of his em-
20 ployment by such committee (unless such employment is
21 terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in the same
22 or any other department or agency where an opening exists,
23 comparable to the position which, according to the records

1 of the department or agency which he left to accept employ-
2 ment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or in
3 the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, such person
4 would be occupying if he had remained in the employ of such
5 department or agency during the time he was employed by
6 such committee; and such person shall be restored to such
7 position with the same seniority, status, and pay as if he had
8 remained in the employ of the department or agency which
9 he left, during such time. This section shall not be construed
10 to require any person to be restored to a position in any de-
11 partment or agency after the expiration of the time for which
12 he was appointed to the position which he left to accept
13 employment by such committee.

14 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
15 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
16 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
17 penses of the Senate, toll charges on not to exceed twenty-
18 six strictly official long-distance telephone calls, aggregating
19 per month for each Senator not more than one hundred
20 and thirty minutes, to and from Washington, District of
21 Columbia.

22 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
23 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed

1 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
 2 penses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-
 3 distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside
 4 of Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$300
 5 per year for each Senator.

6 Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the Presi-
 7 dent of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for com-
 8 mittees and offices of the Senate, \$46,300.

9 Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public
 10 documents, \$2,000.

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

13 For compensation of Members of the House of Repre-
 14 sentatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident
 15 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

16 For mileage and expense allowance (2 U. S. C. 31a)
 17 authorized by law of Members of the House of Representa-
 18 tives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Com-
 19 missioner from Puerto Rico, \$1,266,000.

20 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
 21 others:

22 OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

23 Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks

1 to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker,
2 \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

3 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

4 Salaries: Parliamentarian, \$6,000, and \$3,000 additional
5 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent,
6 and for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum;
7 Assistant Parliamentarian, \$4,000, and \$2,000 additional so
8 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; mes-
9 senger to Speaker's table, \$2,400; in all, \$18,400.

10 CHAPLAIN

11 Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and
12 \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present
13 incumbent.

14 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

15 Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, includ-
16 ing compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent
17 fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally
18 clerk, at \$7,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$5,000, to con-
19 tinue available, under the limitations of House Resolution
20 Numbered 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk,
21 \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960, and \$2,040 additional so
22 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk,
23 \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk,
24 \$3,900 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of

1 the House of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$3,600,
2 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position is held by
3 the present incumbent; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120;
4 stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760 and \$600 addi-
5 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
6 bent; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520
7 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at
8 \$2,460 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each;
9 bookkeeper and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160
10 each; assistant in disbursing office, \$1,800; additional cleri-
11 cal assistance in disbursing office in accordance with the
12 provisions of House Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and
13 679, adopted December 16, 1942, December 20, 1943,
14 and December 14, 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assist-
15 ants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to
16 the Clerk, \$2,500; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740;
17 three messengers at \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal
18 clerk, \$1,560; laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260
19 each; telephone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-
20 three at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as au-
21 thorized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,085;
22 operators and extra services of regular employees, when
23 required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month
24 each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent of
25 furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinet-

1 maker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction
 2 and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant custodians
 3 at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer, \$1,860;
 4 messenger and clock repairer. \$1,740; operation, maintenance,
 5 and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all, \$217,025.

6 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

7 Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following committees:
 8 Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 9 \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 10 janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; assistant
 11 clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed by
 12 resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of the
 13 House of Representatives, \$62,880, thirteen clerk-stenographers
 14 at the annual rate of \$2,400 each, one for each subcommittee
 15 of the Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction over a
 16 regular annual appropriation bill as shall be designated by the
 17 chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and to be appointed
 18 by the chairmen of the subcommittees so designated, subject to the
 19 approval of the chairman, and one for the office of the ranking
 20 minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed
 21 by him, \$31,200. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 22 clerk, \$2,460; janitor \$1,560. Census—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 23 \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 24 janitor, \$1,560. Claims—clerk, \$3,300;

1 assistant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,800; jani-
 2 tor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk,
 3 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition of Executive Papers—
 4 clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,300; assist-
 5 ant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Education—clerk,
 6 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of President, Vice
 7 President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,760.
 8 Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 9 Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 10 Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 11 Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Expendi-
 12 tures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300; janitor,
 13 \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 14 Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,900, and \$600 additional so
 15 long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 16 assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor,
 17 \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, \$3,300;
 18 assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. Indian Af-
 19 fairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 20 \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 21 Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600
 22 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 23 incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 24 janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760;
 25 janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant

1 clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer,
 2 \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 3 ant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560.
 4 Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 5 \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Mer-
 6 chant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk,
 7 \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300;
 8 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining
 9 —clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk,
 10 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—
 11 clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260. Pen-
 12 sions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor, \$1,260.
 13 Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 14 \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 15 \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,300; as-
 16 sistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public Lands—clerk,
 17 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Revision
 18 of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Rivers and
 19 Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 20 \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740;
 21 janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 22 \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Ter-
 23 ritories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-American Ac-
 24 tivities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant
 25 clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—clerk, \$3,300;

1 assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Ways and Means
 2 —clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk and
 3 stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,580; clerk for mi-
 4 nority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560; two at \$1,260 each.
 5 World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 6 clerk, \$2,460; for an additional amount for clerks of the com-
 7 mittees pursuant to the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public,
 8 512), \$22,880; in all, \$421,540.

9 OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

10 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant
 11 at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assistant
 12 cashier, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position
 13 is held by the present incumbent; two bookkeepers at \$3,360
 14 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600;
 15 special assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$3,000 and \$600 addi-
 16 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 17 bent; pair clerk and messenger, \$2,820; stenographer,
 18 \$2,500; skilled laborer, \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600;
 19 in all \$43,400.

20 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three
 21 lieutenants at \$2,000 each; one special officer, \$2,000; five
 22 sergeants at \$1,920 each; sixty-four privates at \$1,800
 23 each; in all, \$132,800.

24 OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

25 Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000;

1 superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants to
2 the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at \$3,000,
3 and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—superintend-
4 ent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at \$1,560; superin-
5 tendent of the House Periodical Press Gallery, \$2,700; chief
6 janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long as the position
7 is held by the present incumbent; messengers—one chief mes-
8 senger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as the position
9 is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messengers at
10 \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each; labor-
11 ers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at \$1,380
12 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloakroom) at
13 \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies' retiring rooms
14 at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' reception room,
15 \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180 and \$820
16 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
17 cumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief clerk to
18 superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks at
19 \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one
20 folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers
21 at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two tele-
22 phone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of tele-
23 phones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each
24 additional so long as the respective positions are held by the

1 respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers
 2 in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100
 3 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for
 4 duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$5 per day
 5 each, \$45,250; superintendent of document room (Elmer A.
 6 Lewis), \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the position
 7 is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent of
 8 document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk,
 9 \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440;
 10 messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560;
 11 maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500;
 12 in all, \$285,670.

13 SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

14 For the minority employees authorized and named in
 15 the House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December
 16 11, 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, one at \$3,000
 17 and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the
 18 present incumbent, two at \$3,000 each and \$500 each addi-
 19 tional so long as the positions are held by the present in-
 20 cumbents respectively, one at \$3,600 and \$300 additional
 21 while the position is held by the present incumbent (minority
 22 pair clerk, House Resolution Numbered 313 of August 7,
 23 1935) ; in all, \$24,350.

24 Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding
 25 room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913,

1 \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of
2 April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

3 Successors to any of the employees provided for in the
4 two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of
5 Representatives at any time.

6 Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110
7 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the
8 present incumbent; assistant legislative clerk, \$3,000; clerk,
9 \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000; one assistant clerk, \$1,800;
10 stenographer, \$2,000; for official expenses of the majority
11 leader, as authorized by House Resolution Numbered 101,
12 Seventy-first Congress, adopted December 18, 1929, \$2,000;
13 in all, \$16,740.

14 Office of minority floor leader: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300
15 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
16 cumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
17 janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees
18 to be appointed by the minority leader.

19 Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and
20 one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
21 majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each;
22 in all, \$3,480.

23 Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room
24 and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the

1 majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each;
 2 in all, \$4,000.

3 Technical assistant in the office of the attending physi-
 4 cian, to be appointed by the attending physician; subject
 5 to the approval of the Speaker, \$3,600.

6 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

7 Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster,
 8 \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100-
 9 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend trans-
 10 portation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers
 11 and extra services of regular employees, when required, at
 12 the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740;
 13 laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

14 Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, mainte-
 15 nance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails,
 16 \$2,200.

17 OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

18 Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and
 19 debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant
 20 clerk, \$2,000; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in
 21 all, \$70,500.

22 OFFICIAL REPORTERS TO COMMITTEES

23 Salaries: Six reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each;
 24 clerk, \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all
 25 \$60,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the

1 sale of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees re-
 2 ported by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury
 3 as "Miscellaneous receipts".

4 Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the
 5 foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the
 6 one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June
 7 30, 1947, inclusive.

8 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

9 For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member
 10 and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto
 11 Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative
 12 duties, as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

13 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

14 Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of
 15 the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture
 16 repair shops, \$100,000, of which \$50,000 shall be immedi-
 17 ately available.

18 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$5,000: *Provided*,
 19 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to furnish
 20 a packing box to any Representative, Delegate, or Resident
 21 Commissioner for any session of Congress unless request
 22 therefor has been made not later than thirty days after
 23 the sine die adjournment of any such session.

24 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive

1 of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Repre-
2 sentatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the
3 Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of
4 the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-
5 sixth Congress), and materials for folding, \$186,000, of
6 which \$100,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*,
7 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
8 salaries of three additional laborers authorized in section 2 of
9 House Resolution Numbered 385 of the Seventy-eighth Con-
10 gress adopted December 17, 1943.

11 Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings
12 of committees other than special and select committees,
13 \$27,500.

14 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
15 and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

16 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
17 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of
18 the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as
19 authorized by law, \$50,000.

20 Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations con-
21 tained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House
22 of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of
23 any committee consisting of more than six persons (not
24 more than four from the House and not more than two from
25 the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person

1 except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representa-
2 tive of his office, and except the widow or minor children
3 or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and
4 burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a
5 Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident
6 Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

7 Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone
8 service, exclusive of personal services, \$300,000.

9 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
10 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
11 for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, and for
12 stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the
13 House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

14 Attending physician's office: For medical supplies,
15 equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room
16 and for the attending physician and his assistants, including
17 an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician
18 in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act
19 approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including
20 an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four
21 assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July
22 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940,
23 \$6,985.

24 Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Ser-
25 geant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

1 To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish
2 each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commis-
3 sioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special
4 delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850.

5 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets,
6 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employ-
7 ment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per
8 person, \$30,000.

9 Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the
10 laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928
11 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the direction
12 of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

13 Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in com-
14 piling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public
15 officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House
16 portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the
17 statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the
18 telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing
19 the daily calendars of business; preparing the official state-
20 ment of Members' voting records; preparing lists of con-
21 gressional nominees and statistical summary of elections;
22 preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the
23 Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for
24 recording and filing statements of political committees and
25 candidates for election to the House of Representatives pur-

1 suant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S. C.
2 241-256) ; and for such other assistance as the Clerk of the
3 House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct of
4 the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no part
5 of this appropriation shall be used to augment the annual
6 salary of any employee of the House of Representatives.

7 Speakers' automobile: For exchange, driving, mainte-
8 nance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker,
9 \$4,000.

10 CAPITOL POLICE

11 General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uni-
12 forms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of
13 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent
14 expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services per-
15 formed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police
16 Board, \$9,400.

17 Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police
18 Board to provide additional protection during the present
19 emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including
20 the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power
21 Plant, \$8,000. Such sum shall only be expended for
22 payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed
23 from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and
24 the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized
25 and directed to make such details upon the request of the

1 Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period of
2 such detail, serve under the direction and instructions of the
3 Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority as
4 members of such Metropolitan Police and members of
5 the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may
6 be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and
7 other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made
8 to the government of the District of Columbia, and
9 any sums so reimbursed shall be credited to
10 the appropriation or appropriations from which
11 such salaries and expenses are payable and be available for
12 all the purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person detailed
13 under the authority of this paragraph or under similar author-
14 ity in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and
15 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, from the
16 Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia shall be
17 deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during the
18 period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of rank,
19 pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same extent
20 as though such detail had not been made, and at the termina-
21 tion thereof any such person who was a member of such
22 police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with respect to
23 rank, pay, allowances, privileges and benefits which is not
24 less than the status of such person in such police at the end
25 of such detail.

1 One-half of the foregoing amounts under “Capitol Police”
 2 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half
 3 by the Clerk of the House.

4 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

5 Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as
 6 the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector
 7 under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895
 8 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer,
 9 \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing
 10 the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-
 11 half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the
 12 other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

13 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
 15 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
 16 ized by law, \$105,000, of which \$55,000 shall be disbursed
 17 by the Secretary of the Senate and \$50,000 by the Clerk
 18 of the House of Representatives.

19 STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

20 For the preparation, under the direction of the Com-
 21 mittees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Rep-
 22 resentatives of the statements for the second session of the
 23 Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, in-
 24 definite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together
 25 with a chronological history of the regular appropriation

1 bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons
2 designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the
3 work.

4 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

5 OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

6 Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant
7 Architect of the Capitol (whose compensation shall be at
8 the rate of \$7,000 per annum), Chief Architectural and
9 Engineering Assistant, and other personal services at rates
10 of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the
11 Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the
12 absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no
13 Architect, and, in case of the absence or disability of the
14 Assistant Architect, the Chief Architectural and Engineering
15 Assistant shall so act; \$92,840.

16 Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the
17 Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official
18 business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the
19 sum of \$1,500.

20 Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol:
21 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
22 penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by
23 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
24 \$300.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1 Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the
2 Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and
3 House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect
4 of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance,
5 repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and
6 appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special
7 clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal
8 and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art;
9 purchase or exchange, maintenance and driving of motor-
10 propelled passenger-carrying office vehicle; not exceeding
11 \$300 for the purchase of technical and necessary reference
12 books, periodicals, and city directory; not to exceed \$150 for
13 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by
14 the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions
15 in connection with subjects related to work under the
16 Architect of the Capitol; \$409,500.

18 Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds
19 surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings;
20 Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of
21 trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and
22 roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance
23 of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men
24 and equipment or under contract without compliance with

1 section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes,
2 \$153,600.

3 Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, altera-
4 tions, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental
5 expenses, \$20,500.

6 Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Build-
7 ings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the sub-
8 way system connecting the Senate Office Building with the
9 Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal
10 and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track,
11 and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$2,000.

12 Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous
13 items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and
14 equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and
15 repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
16 and for personal and other services, including four female
17 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500
18 each, for the care and operation of the Senate Office Build-
19 ing; to be expended under the control and supervision of
20 the Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$517,600.

21 House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including
22 equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items,
23 and for all necessary services, \$563,000.

24 Capitol Power Plant: For lighting, heating, and power
25 for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme

1 Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the
2 grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage,
3 and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-
4 conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any
5 of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing
6 Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and
7 power therefor whenever available; personal and other
8 services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor,
9 advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
10 in connection with the maintenance and operation of the
11 plant, \$1,068,000.

12 The appropriations under the control of the Architect
13 of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section
14 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), con-
15 cerning purchases for executive departments.

16 The Government Printing Office and the Washington
17 City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant
18 for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is
19 furnished during the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts so
20 reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

21 Hereafter, the Architect of the Capitol in expending
22 appropriations under his control may acquire supplies, ma-
23 terials, equipment, furniture, and other items from Govern-
24 ment agencies disposing of such property under the Surplus
25 Property Act of 1944, as amended, and shall be accorded

1 the same priority as granted other Government agencies
2 under that Act.

3 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

4 MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

5 Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services
6 at rates of pay provided by law, \$151,600.

7 Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of em-
8 ployees and additional employees under the Architect of the
9 Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings
10 on Sundays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$12,850.

11 General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expendi-
12 tures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the
13 jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor
14 improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies,
15 waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances,
16 and personal and other services in connection with the
17 mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings
18 and grounds, \$164,600.

19 For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and
20 electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, and
21 the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and
22 labor-saving devices, \$53,000, to be expended under the
23 direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

24 BOTANIC GARDEN

25 Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding

1 \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard
2 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$114,000;
3 all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the
4 Library.

5 Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements: For
6 all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operating,
7 repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the
8 nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining
9 thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees,
10 shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous sup-
11 plies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for
12 use by employees in connection with their work; not to
13 exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of
14 waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants,
15 not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not
16 to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
17 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
18 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); office equipment and
19 contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of insect
20 and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of materials,
21 and procurement of personal services by contract without
22 regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair, mainte-
23 nance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motortrucks,
24 and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger
25 motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and

1 books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and im-
2 provements to Director's residence; and all other necessary
3 expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee
4 on the Library, \$20,000.

5 No part of the appropriations contained in this Act
6 for the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution,
7 by congressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other
8 nursery stock.

9 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

10 Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Libra-
11 rian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal
12 services, including special and temporary services and extra
13 special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000)
14 at rates to be fixed by Librarian, \$2,004,000, of which
15 \$57,000 shall be immediately available.

16 COPYRIGHT OFFICE

17 Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant
18 register, and other personal services, \$500,000.

19 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

20 Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ
21 competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in
22 translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and
23 otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render
24 such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Mem-
25 bers thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of

1 public general bills, miscellaneous printing, supplies and ma-
 2 terials, and including not to exceed \$20,000 for employees
 3 engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour at
 4 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$400,000, of which
 5 \$5,700 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That not
 6 more than \$25,000 of this sum shall be used for preparation
 7 and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public
 8 Bills.

9 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

10 Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed
 11 cards and other publications of the Library, including personal
 12 services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage,
 13 postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution,
 14 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
 15 written authority and direction of the Librarian, and includ-
 16 ing not to exceed \$30,000 for employees engaged in piece
 17 work and work by the day or hour and for extra special
 18 services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the
 19 Librarian; in all, \$314,300.

20 INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

21 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Con-
 22 gress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several
 23 States, together with a supplemental digest of the more
 24 important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act
 25 entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial

1 index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927
2 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services
3 within and without the District of Columbia, including not
4 to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at rates
5 to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and
6 apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and
7 digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and
8 other printing and binding incident to the work of compila-
9 tion, stationery, and incidentals, \$85,600.

10

UNION CATALOGUES

11

Salaries and expenses: To continue the development
12 and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including per-
13 sonal services within and without the District of Columbia
14 (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services,
15 including extra special services of regular employees, at
16 rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary mate-
17 rial and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and inci-
18 dentals, \$86,200.

19

MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

20

To enable the Librarian of Congress to develop, record,
21 store, and service motion pictures, including personal serv-
22 ices, traveling expenses, rental of storage space and all other
23 necessary expenses incidental to the development of the
24 motion-picture program, \$100,000.

1 INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

2 General increase of Library: For purchase of books,
3 miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying
4 supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material
5 for the increase of the Library, including payment in ad-
6 vance for subscription books and society publications, and
7 for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to ex-
8 ceed \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings
9 when incurred on the written authority and direction of
10 the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other
11 expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous
12 periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the
13 increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or ex-
14 change, \$370,000, to continue available during the fiscal
15 year 1948.

16 Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books
17 and for legal periodicals for the law library, including pay-
18 ment for legal society publications and for freight, commis-
19 sions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including
20 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
21 written authority and direction of the Librarian in the inter-
22 est of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the
23 acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the increase
24 of the law library, \$125,000, to continue available during
25 the fiscal year 1948.

1 Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books
 2 and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the
 3 Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the
 4 Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice,
 5 \$20,000.

6 BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

7 To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the
 8 provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for
 9 the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C.
 10 135a), as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding
 11 \$40,000 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000
 12 for books in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000
 13 for sound-reproduction records and for the mainte-
 14 nance and replacement of the Government-owned repro-
 15 ducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind and not
 16 exceeding \$1,000 for necessary traveling expenses connected
 17 with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings
 18 when incurred on the written authority and direction of
 19 the Librarian.

20 PRINTING AND BINDING

21 General printing and binding: For miscellaneous print-
 22 ing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the
 23 Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing
 24 of Library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$369,000.

25 Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright

1 Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries
2 of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United
3 States courts involving copyright, \$35,000.

4 Printing catalogue cards: For the printing of catalogue
5 cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the dis-
6 tributions of printed cards, \$410,000.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

8 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery,
9 office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, mis-
10 cellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, inci-
11 dental expenses connected with the administration of the
12 Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500
13 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
14 written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$35,000.

15 For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscel-
16 laneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photo-
17 duplicating machines of the Library and the making of
18 photoduplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplica-
19 tions, \$33,200.

20 Penalty Mail Costs, Library of Congress: For deposit
21 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
22 for the Library of Congress as required by section 2 of the
23 Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$12,500.

24 LIBRARY BUILDINGS

25 Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal

1 services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923,
 2 as amended, including special and temporary services and
 3 special services of regular employees in connection with
 4 the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings
 5 in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750)
 6 at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$427,600.

7 For mail, delivery, including purchase, maintenance,
 8 operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 9 vehicles, telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and
 10 other special clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and
 11 elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contin-
 12 gent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscel-
 13 laneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in
 14 connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library
 15 Buildings, \$32,000: *Provided*, That any appropriations
 16 under the control of the Librarian of Congress may be
 17 expended without reference to section 3709 of the Revised
 18 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) in any case when the total amount
 19 of the purchase involved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

20 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

21 For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund
 22 Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust
 23 fund held by the Board, \$500.

24 Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress
 25 may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the

1 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, but the
2 Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such
3 position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for
4 such appointment a person in any of the three categories
5 specified in such section 206 who possesses the special
6 qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise
7 meets the general requirements for employment in the
8 Library of Congress.

9 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND 11 BINDING

12 To provide the Public Printer with a working capital
13 for the following purposes for the execution of printing,
14 binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other au-
15 thorized work of the Government Printing Office for the
16 various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public
17 Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compen-
18 sation, or wages of all necessary officers and employees
19 additional to those herein appropriated for, including em-
20 ployees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned
21 material for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply
22 with the provisions of law granting holidays and half holi-
23 days and Executive orders granting holidays and half
24 holidays with pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer
25 to comply with the provisions of law granting leave to

1 employees with pay, such pay to be at the rate for their
2 regular positions at the time the leave is granted; rental
3 of buildings and equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current,
4 gas and electric fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles
5 for the carriage of printing and printing supplies, and the
6 maintenance, repair, and operation of the same, to be used
7 only for official purposes, including operation, repair, and
8 maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
9 for official use of the officers of the Government Printing
10 Office when in writing ordered by the Public Printer; freight,
11 expressage, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, type-
12 writers, and carpets; traveling expenses, including not to
13 exceed \$3,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions
14 when authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing;
15 stationery, postage, and advertising; directories, technical
16 books, newspapers, magazines, and books of reference (not
17 exceeding \$750); adding and numbering machines, time
18 stamps, and other machines of similar character; rubber
19 boots, coats, and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,-
20 000); equipment, and for repairs to machinery, implements,
21 and buildings, and for minor alterations to buildings;
22 necessary equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the
23 emergency room for the use of all employees in
24 the Government Printing Office who may be taken
25 suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; other

1 necessary contingent and miscellaneous items author-
2 ized by the Public Printer; for expenses authorized in
3 writing by the Joint Committee on Printing for the in-
4 spection of printing and binding equipment, material, and
5 supplies and Government printing plants in the District of
6 Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding \$1,000; for salaries
7 and expenses of preparing the semimonthly and session
8 indexes of the Congressional Record under the direction
9 of the Joint Committee on Printing (chief indexer at
10 \$3,948, one cataloger at \$3,618, two catalogers at \$2,826
11 each, and one cataloger at \$2,430) ; and for all the necessary
12 labor, paper, materials, and equipment needed in the
13 prosecution and delivery and mailing of the work; in
14 all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be charged the print-
15 ing and binding authorized to be done for Congress including
16 supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations; the
17 printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register
18 in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44
19 U. S. C. 301 317) (not exceeding \$500,000) ; for the print-
20 ing and binding of the supplements to the Code of Federal
21 Regulations, as authorized by the Act of July 26,
22 1935 (44 U. S. C. 311), \$100,000; the printing and
23 binding for use of the Government Printing Office; the
24 printing and binding (not exceeding \$5,000) for
25 official use of the Architect of the Capitol upon requis-

tion of the Secretary of the Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding \$4,200,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of such working capital shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than twelve months after the close of the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of \$4,200,000 shall be used for printing and binding part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Year-book of Agriculture).

Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

During the fiscal year 1947 any executive department or independent establishment of the Government ordering printing and binding or blank paper and supplies from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part of

1 the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and
2 bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith
3 shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of
4 payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis
5 of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance
6 shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed
7 upon by the Public Printer and the department or estab-
8 lishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer
9 for work that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received
10 from sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and con-
11 demned property; and for losses or damage to Government
12 property; shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of
13 the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for
14 the working capital of the Government Printing Office and
15 be subject to requisition by the Public Printer.

16 No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall
17 be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing
18 Office while detailed for or performing service in the execu-
19 tive branch of the public service of the United States unless
20 such detail be authorized by law.

21 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

22 Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assist-
23 ant superintendent and other personal services in accordance
24 with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and com-
25 pensation of employees who shall be subject to the provi-

1 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates
2 of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing
3 Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40),
4 \$1,300,000.

5 General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, typewrit-
6 ers, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time
7 stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains,
8 books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office
9 and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage,
10 carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, ex-
11 press, freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling
12 expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, eleva-
13 tors, and machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sani-
14 tary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery
15 and office printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies,
16 catalogs, and indexes; for supplying books to depository
17 libraries; in all, \$370,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
18 sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any docu-
19 ments, books, or other printed matter not requested by such
20 libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval
21 by the Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That
22 the Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the
23 quota that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Defini-
24 tive Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Repre-
25 sentative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving

1 during the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written
2 application therefor.

3 COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT

4 PRINTING OFFICE

5 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
6 of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required
7 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
8 \$353,000.

9 SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing
10 appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as
11 provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895,
12 and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June
13 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases for execu-
14 tive departments.

15 SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for printing
16 and binding for the fiscal year 1947 within or under
17 the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the
18 various executive departments and independent establish-
19 ments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or
20 special reports under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided,*
21 That where the printing of such reports is discontinued the
22 original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the
23 heads of the respective departments or independent establish-
24 ments for public inspection.

1 SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act
2 shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

3 SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifi-
4 cally established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is
5 appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation
6 or designation of any position appropriated for herein is
7 different from that specifically established for such position by
8 such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of
9 the position, or either, appropriated for or provided herein,
10 shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and the
11 authority for any position specifically established by such Act
12 which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall cease
13 to exist.

14 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this Act shall be paid as compensation to any person ap-
16 pointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member of the
17 Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to be pre-
18 scribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police Board:
19 *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby authorized
20 to detail police from the House Office, Senate Office, and
21 Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol Grounds.

22 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
24 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
25 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of

1 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
2 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
3 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
4 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
5 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
6 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
7 advocates or who is a member of an organization that ad-
8 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
9 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the
10 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
11 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
12 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-
13 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
15 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing
16 law.

17 SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative
18 Branch Appropriation Act, 1947".

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79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6429

[Report No. 2040]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Legislative
Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1947, and for other purposes.

By Mr. O'NEAL

MAY 14, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 20, 1946
For actions of May 17, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 93

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Economy.....	23	Law, administrative.....	5	Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.	3
Education.....	12, 24	Livestock and meat.....	26	Sugar.....	16, 26
Electrification.....	25	Loans, farm.....	17	Transportation.....	11, 22
Food.....	18	Marketing.....	7	Veterans.....	12
Flag.....	8				

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on Federal pay bill; ready for President. House passed legislative appropriation bill. House committee reported bill to continue Federal operation of Agricultural Conservation program. Senate agreed to conference report on bill to continue Farm Bankruptcy Act until Mar. 31, 1947. Sen. Stewart introduced bill to abolish OPA and transfer some of its functions to USDA. Sens. George and Butler introduced measure to extend period in which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. Sen. O'Daniel said labor-disputes bill should protect marketing of non-perishable, as well as perishable, commodities from labor-union interference.

HOUSE

1. **FEDERAL PAY BILL.** Both houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, S. 1415 (pp. 5326-30, 5300-6). This bill will now be sent to the President. For its provisions see Digest 92.

2. **LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 6429 (pp. 5330-9). For its provisions see Digest 91.

3. **AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6459, to continue Federal operation of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act program for 2 years (H. Rept. 2074)(p. 5340).

4. **SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Rep. Price, Ill., defended Gen. Gregory against charges that the War Assets Administration is inefficient (p. 5340).

5. **ADJOURNED** until Mon., May 20 (p. 5340). The Majority Leader announced this week's program as follows: Mon., Coast Guard appropriation bill, Gwynne statute-of-limitations bill, consent calendar; Tues., private calendar, administrative-law bill, UNESCO bill; Wed., calendar Wed. (call rests with Banking and Currency); Thurs. and Fri., naval appropriation bill (p. 5337).

SENATE

6. **FARM BANKRUPTCY.** Agreed to conference report on H.R. 5504, to extend the Farm Bankruptcy Act until March 31, 1947 (pp. 5307-8).

7. **LABOR DISPUTES.** Continued debated on H.R. 4908, to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes (pp. 5271-7, 5280-3, 5288-96, 5306-7). During

the debate Sen. O'Daniel, Tex., stated that the bill should protect marketing of non-perishable, as well as perishable, commodities from labor-union interference (pp. 5295-6).

8. GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL. Sen. Saltonstall, Mass., commended the Judiciary Committee's favorable report on H.J.Res. 304, to authorize the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1946, General Pulaski's Memorial day (p. 5308).
9. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, criticized OPA's price control regulations on lumber and included sundry letters and OPA's regulations on the subject (pp. 5296-300).
Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Young Republicans' (Kans. 4th Congressional District) resolution opposing price-control extension (pp. 5269-70).
10. FOOD RATIONING. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Service Supreme Grocers Corp. (Kans.) letter opposing food rationing (p. 5269).
11. GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3565, to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge (S.Rept. 1362) (p. 5270).
12. EDUCATION; VETERANS. Sen. Mead, N.Y., discussed the educational facilities for veterans and included sundry statements on the subject (pp. 5283-8).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 20 (p. 5308).

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. BUDGET BALANCING. S. 2197 and S. 2198 (see Digest 91) provide that, if on July 31, 1947, the aggregate appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 exceeds \$31,500,000,000 the President shall fix and proclaim a uniform percentage reduction in all appropriations for that fiscal year (except as to permanent appropriations and those servicing the public debt, veterans' pensions, and benefits, and trust funds) in order to reduce the aggregate appropriation funds for the 1947 fiscal year to \$31,500,000,000.
15. PRICE CONTROL. S. 2215, by Sen. Stewart, Tenn., to abolish the OPA and to transfer certain of its functions to the Secretary of Agriculture and the National Housing Administrator. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 5270)
16. ALCOHOL; SUGAR. S. J. Res. 162, by Sen. George, Ga. (for himself and Sen. Butler, Mo.), extending for 7 months the period of time during which alcohol plants are permitted to produce sugars or sirups simultaneously with the production of alcohol. To Finance Committee. (p. 5270.) Remarks of author (p. 5288). It is understood that this bill was introduced with the approval of the Committee.
17. FARM LOANS. H.R. 6477, by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to amend Sec. 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act and Sec. 3 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 5340.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. FEED SHORTAGE. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted a Racine (Wis.) Journal-Times article reporting that flour is being fed to livestock, since field dealers have to buy it in order to get bran or middlings for feed and then being unable to sell it they mix it in with livestock feed (pp. A2936-7).

For example, an administrator ought to receive more pay because he is able to get along with less people, rather than under present conditions, where his pay is increased because he has a larger group employed under his supervision, whether he needs them or not.

Our Government employment has become very much of a "hodge" sort of affair, and certainly needs straightening out. We need an agency or organization responsible to Congress, that will at all times keep its hands on the situation in an effort not only to determine the number of employees needed, but to suggest ways and means by which improvement may be made in Government employment. That phase is very much neglected.

On numerous occasions, as I said at the beginning of this discussion, I have called attention to the membership of this House, to the overstaffing of many departments of our Government and that little consideration is being given by any of our agencies with respect to reductions in force. Here we are at the present time with twice as many employees on the pay roll as we had in 1940, even though the war has been over in Europe for more than a year. We are paying as much for Government employment at the present time as our entire appropriations amounted to only a comparatively few years ago. That sort of thing just cannot be continued very long. The cost of Federal employment alone is approximately \$8,000,000,000 annually, or an average of \$120 for every family in the United States.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I shall support this conference report. It is a simple measure of justice to carry out the policy of the Government already established in industrial wages, for it is an increase in order to meet the higher cost of living. I have felt, however, that it would have been fairer, as long as this is, so to speak, a bread-and-butter bill, if we had had a larger increase for the lower-paid employees and a smaller increase for the higher-paid employees. However, I do think the House Committee on the Civil Service and the committee of conference have done an earnest and sincere job and have reached the best conclusion they could in bringing together the conflicting views of all of us. I congratulate them upon it, and shall certainly support the conference report as it is now written.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, at the very outset and within the compass of a limited time, let me pay testimony to the restraint and to the fairness and to the tolerance and to the grace of the House conferees on this committee of conference. I doubt whether men can sit around a table for 12 conferences with legislation that is so difficult and so knotty and so tricky and bring forth a sweet fruit unless they bring the utmost

of patience and restraint to the task. The conferees have certainly done so. They have been generous with me with respect to what has been known as the Dirksen amendment, which found its way into this bill originally about 5:30 in the afternoon when the measure was on the floor before us for the first time. Obviously, the original language is scarcely identifiable, and I can readily understand why this is so. I was under no misapprehension at the outset that it would not require revision. But with the restrictive limitations under which we operate we cannot always include in an amendment the refinements that are so essential to make it feasible and workable. But the principle was established in that amendment and roundly adopted, and from the very outset the conferees were mindful of the determination of the House to bring about a reduction in personnel in the Federal Government. You may recall that the amendment in its original form was in the nature of a limitation to provide that the salary increase should be offset by a sufficient reduction in force to offset the amount of money involved. They have achieved that objective for the fiscal year 1947, and probably ran just a little beyond that time. But they will finally achieve the objective of saving that money so that hundreds of millions of dollars are involved.

I want to make sure that one or two figures are included in my remarks. The first one is this: That at the very top or peak of Federal personnel, in August of 1945, we had the unbelievable and astonishing total of 3,649,769 people on the Federal rolls, inside and outside of the United States of America. Now contrast that with the rolls of December 1932, when the number was 563,805. In December 1939, before we moved very deeply into the war momentum, we had 928,836. Before we got through, we had at least four times that number of people in 1945. We get a better appreciation of it perhaps in terms of dollars. At the peak in 1944, the annual salary expenditure of the Federal Government was \$7,500,000,000. So for salaries alone in 1944 we were expending an amount which was twice the total amount of appropriations for all Federal purposes when I came to Congress in 1933. I made the point in the course of my remarks earlier that some rather heroic measure was necessary to bring about a diminution in personnel and nowhere is that so amply demonstrated as it is in the case of the war agencies that we have been trying to liquidate. As a matter of fact, only one emergency agency has actually been liquidated, and that is the Office of Censorship. Five others have been transferred either in whole or in part and their functions have been preserved and transferred to other agencies of the Government. Three others are still doing business but their titles have been changed and their functions have been modified somewhat by Executive order. That involves some 67,000 people. So the committee of conference has done a good job and this will count for a diminution of some 100,000 people eventually from the rolls by July 1947, in comparison with the over-all ceiling per-

sonnel that was sent to us by the Budget Bureau, with the consent and, of course, with the affirmation of the President of the United States. They estimated at that time roughly about 1,710,000 as of July 1, 1947. Under this plan, there will be 1,611,120. So I think the House should salute the committee of conference for a difficult job very well done.

Permit me to add this final word. Section 14 of the conference bill establishes an over-all personnel ceiling of 1,611,120 as of July 1, 1947, compared to a total of 1,710,000 which the President approved in the Budget estimates which were submitted to the Congress early this year. The personnel amendment as finally revised will require a reduction in the classified service from 528,975 on October 1, 1946, to 437,363 persons on June 30, 1947.

In addition a ceiling is established on civilian personnel for the War Department of 176,000 and 100,000 for the Navy Department.

A suitable escape clause has been provided in the case of any agency which might be burdened with additional duties and finds itself in the position of being short on personnel. In such cases Congress can specifically authorize an increase over the ceiling or such an agency can be exempted. But in any case the authority lies with the Congress and I am confident now that we have made a concrete advance by bringing about the reduction of an additional 100,000 persons on the Federal rolls and that additional progress can be made in the months that lie ahead. It is, indeed, a happy start.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, in the passage of this Federal pay bill today, which has had long consideration before the Civil Service Committee and much consideration between the conferees of the House and Senate, I am glad to inform the House that for the first time the Congress has been able to make a successful move to deflate bureaucracy.

As a member of the Civil Service Committee for 3 years along with the gentleman from Kansas, Congressman REES, and others of that committee, we have realized the necessity of Congress being given the authority to continuously investigate Government agencies in an effort to get greater efficiency and in an effort to prevent padding of Government pay rolls.

Mr. Speaker, a year ago we of the minority tried to put through a resolution to set up an agency in the Congress to bring about greater efficiency and economy and thereby to make it possible to demobilize and deflate bureaucracy. Our efforts were not successful in the committee.

A year ago an investigation was made under the supervision of the Civil Service Committee, which by a vote by the members of the committee, was never allowed to come to the floor of the House, and may I say the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], myself, and others, exerted our best efforts to bring this committee report to the House.

It showed conditions prevailing in the Federal agencies here that were costing the taxpayers probably billions of dollars due to inefficiency and unnecessary employees.

The amendment incorporated into this bill placing a ceiling on Federal employees will, within the next fiscal year, save the Government by a reduction in force about \$300,000,000 which otherwise would not have been saved except for the placing of these ceilings.

I am quite sure that the taxpayers generally will applaud the efforts of the members of the Civil Service Committee and of the gentleman from Illinois, Congressman DIRKSEN, who aided the members of the committee in support of the amendment he introduced which will bring about the results I have pointed out.

This bill makes it possible for a reduction in force without impairing government service. It confirms the view of us on the committee who have stated time and again that the executive department of the Government has not and will not reduce the Federal pay roll.

I hope this first step taken by the Congress will be followed by others in an effort to get the greatest efficiency in Government with the least number of people employed on the Federal pay roll.

This will make it possible for those who render faithful service to receive higher wages at the hands of the Congress.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I want again to say what I said earlier. I pay a deserved tribute to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER], the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES].

I believe also very firmly in an orderly reduction of the employees of the Federal Government. I also feel my last remark must be this: That the Government of the United States, through its employees of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches, is carried on by a devoted and capable group of workers. We must not forget that today when we give them a partial recognition for their services.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I think it ought to be understood that these ceilings we have been discussing today can in no wise be interpreted as putting a floor on the number of Federal personnel.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the

Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue not to exceed 1 hour, that it be confined to the bill, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6429, the legislative branch appropriation bill, 1947, with Mr. TRIMBLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] is recognized.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, for several years I have served as chairman of the legislative branch appropriation bill. Each year I have explained the operations of the various functions under the bill. In this presentation I will not attempt to go into detail as I have done in the past, because I presume those facts are known to the membership of the House.

The legislative pay bill, which is before you, is the smallest appropriation bill that we have. It is a most pleasant committee on which to serve. There has been the greatest harmony between both sides of the aisle in the consideration of the bill.

I regret very much that the ranking minority Member, the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. NOBLE JOHNSON, was not able to be with us. All of you know he was in a very serious automobile accident. We have missed him very much on the committee, with his helpful advice and the study which he gives to the appropriations. I understand he is improving rapidly, and in that we all rejoice.

The other members of the committee have been quite faithful, and I believe we have brought to you a bill which should be very satisfactory to all members of the House.

We have had the same careful assistance in the preparation of the bill from our clerk, Mr. Orescan, as we have had in the past. The report which he has written is very full as to the important matters in the bill.

This year we have appropriated \$52,899,000 in this bill. This compares with \$55,437,000 for last year. We have a decrease over the operation of last year of \$2,537,000.

The Budget presentation to the committee was \$58,339,000. We allowed \$52,899,000, or a decrease of \$5,439,000.

I should like to call this to the attention of the Members, that although this is called the legislative appropriation bill, in reality we appropriate considerable sums of money for activities that are in no way connected with the legislative branch of Government. Of the \$52,899,000 appropriated in this bill the sum of \$25,575,000 is for activities which cannot be considered a part of the legislative branch of the Government. The point I wish to make is that it costs to run this third branch of the Federal Government, the great legislative branch, only \$26,323,000; that all in this bill that is properly chargeable to the legislative department, the House of Representatives, the Senate, and all the activities of the legislative department, is a total of \$26,323,000. Why, Mr. Chairman, we have little items in the Agriculture bill, Interior bill, and a number of others that come before the House that will exceed the total amount of money required for the legislative branch. Certainly there is a very practical attitude of economy on the part of the legislative branch to be able to operate for the sum of \$26,000,000 as a total cost to the taxpayers of this country.

We made very little change in the House of Representatives' expenditures, a few minor changes here and there in a position, a salary increase to someone on the pay roll whose pay has been too little in the past, but all of it has been of a very minor character.

I wish to call to the attention of the membership the fact that we have here the most peculiar situation as far as the salary set-up in Congress is concerned, both on the House side and the Senate side. No very thorough study has been made as to a comparison between similar jobs on the two sides and what they should bring in the way of salary. The result is that throughout the House of Representatives pay roll you will find men who are getting, some perhaps too much and some too little, but the minute you raise one you throw others out of adjustment. So the answer to the problem as this committee saw it was to suggest to the Accounts Committee to make a thorough study of the salary set-up of every employee in the House of Representatives, to try to find those who are underpaid and who, if any, are overpaid, and to ask the Senate to make the same kind of study, then to get together and adjust the salary item so that a man on either side of the Capitol will be getting approximately the same pay for the same type of work. We have not attempted, therefore, to take care of every deserving man on the pay roll but we hope that during the next year the matter will be worked out.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I notice on page 31 of the bill, lines 7 and 8, for telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, \$300,000. I realize we have had telephone service before, but is this an additional item for telephones?

Mr. O'NEAL. It is exactly the same as it was last year. There has been no increase.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Is there any provision for telephone service to Members of the House?

Mr. TABER. If the gentleman will yield, that would be the telephone service for the building rather than long distance.

Mr. O'NEAL. To make it very clear, there is no increase for telephone service as far as the membership is concerned. There is nothing in the bill which gives any individual Member the right to telephone at Government expense. There never has been. The public generally thinks there is, but there is not.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I believe the other body does have some provision as to telephones.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am not informed as to the situation in the other body other than to know they have some provision for long-distance calls.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I know we are appropriating for it in the bill. I also know that the other body has appropriations for sound-scriber service which the House does not have. It seems to me that we in the House ought to be just as liberal with the House Members as they are in the other body.

Mr. O'NEAL. I may say to the gentleman that I have no criticism of the other body in this respect. We do not attempt to interfere with the other body in how it arranges its affairs and that body does not attempt to interfere with the way we handle our affairs. I think it should be that way. They may have some things over there not accorded to the membership over here. We have some things over here not accorded to the membership over there. We have not attempted to touch any Senate items in this bill, and we do not believe the Senate will attempt to touch any item in the House bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. In reference to the matter of telephone calls, which is no affair of the House, I think about \$300 a year is allowed each Senator.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Does that include snuff and water?

Mr. RABAUT. I do not know about the snuff part of it.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. I think it is well to clarify that a little more. Unless there has been a change in this year's bill, the telephone call arrangement for the Senate last year averaged about \$1,800 per Member. It should be emphasized again that when extra telephone service is put in a Member's office in the House he pays the monthly cost of that, and I refer to those Members who may have been compelled to put in an extra phone. If a Member makes a long distance call he pay for it himself.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. PLOESER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. O'NEAL. So far as our committee is concerned we are willing to let the

Senate attend to its affairs. The Senate has always reciprocated in this attitude.

Mr. Chairman, the Architect of the Capitol is provided for in this legislative bill. We have continued that operation practically as it was during the past year. We have allowed a little money for a few improvements, possibly where a roof is going bad or for similarly urgent matters. Nothing has been provided for major improvements except in the power plant which is in very bad repair. We did allow an appreciable amount of money for the improvement of that power plant and also for the increased cost of coal.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. I notice on page 30, lines 14 and 15, there is a provision for \$400,000 as expenses of special and select committees.

Mr. O'NEAL. Those are the special and select committees of the House and this is the amount of money they require to operate the committees, such as post-war economic policy and planning, post-war military policy, food and meat investigation, and others.

Mr. SPRINGER. That is what I was trying to find out.

Mr. O'NEAL. We have authorized many special and select committees. Those committees have to be appropriated for and they come out of this particular appropriation bill.

Mr. SPRINGER. Is the amount practically the same as it has been?

Mr. O'NEAL. It changes from year to year. I may say that sometimes there is a lot of that money appropriated for special committees returned where the committee does not use the full amount.

Mr. Chairman, another item appropriated for in this bill is the Government Printing Office, one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the world. In 1945 they did a \$75,000,000 business down there. This establishment is rather unique in Government operation in that, so far as I know, that large business has no supervision by the legislative or any other branch of Government with reference to its operation. This is not said as a criticism, because they have a remarkably well-run plant. The Government Printing Office does all the printing for the various bureaus, they bill the bureaus for the cost of the printing, and the bureaus reimburse the Government Printing Office. The General Accounting Office sees that the bills and the receipts balance. So far as I have been able to discover, there is no board over the management down there to advise or go into any question arising at the Government Printing Office. The head of the Printing Office, the Public Printer, runs the whole thing the way that he wants to run it. As I say, it is no criticism, because I think he has been a very able executive. It is run with practically no supervision from anyone else.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I notice on page 38 there is an item for legislative garage, \$20,500. Is that legislative

garage available to the Members of the House?

Mr. O'NEAL. The so-called Senate garage over here has a certain number of stalls where you can park your car. Space is given to Senate Members as well as House Members, although I do not believe there are enough stalls probably to take care of the entire membership of both bodies. The usual custom has been to put your name on the list, and as time goes on you get yours. The new Members probably cannot be taken care of, but as time goes on they will get theirs. That is the operating expense.

All we do in this bill for the Printing Office is to appropriate \$20,000,000 as their working fund. Of course, that is returned to the Treasury at the end of 1 year, but we make that appropriation. Then we appropriate for just that part of the printing that is done for the House of Representatives and the Senate. It amounts to something over \$4,000,000. So this appropriation carries a revolving fund of \$20,000,000, plus \$4,000,000 for the printing that is done for Congress. You will find in the report a complete statement as to what that printing is.

The other big item in the bill is the Library. I will not attempt to describe the entire work of the Library, but I want to take just two or three minutes. The Congressional Library was started as a Library for the Congress. The purpose of the Congressional Library was to be a workable library for the legislative branch of the Government. We have probably the most remarkable library in the world. All of us should be very proud of it. I think the management of it under Dr. Evans has been very good, indeed. That is my personal opinion. They have now a library which is second to none in the world and probably the greatest library in the world. But in this bill, if you will notice the report, we took a tremendous amount of money away from them, or at least, from the request that they made. The reason for it was this: This Library has grown so much and is in such great demand that it has become instead of a Congressional Library a national library or even an international library. If we want that kind of a library, of course, we will have to appropriate for it. If we are going to furnish library services for the United States and then attempt to gather the books and information needed in a library of this sort from all parts of the world, we are thinking in terms of a library such as we have never had before. Therefore this committee took the position that as a legislative appropriations committee it was hardly within our province to appropriate money for that type of library without some expression from Congress, or from the proper committee stating that Congress wants that type of library. We made these cuts without prejudice, but we do believe some committee of the House should determine whether or not we want to have a library of that kind. This is certainly not an attempt to speak against it, because the Library is furnishing marvelous service all over the United States, and we can be very well proud of it.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. On the last page there is a provision relating to persons who advocate the overthrow of the

Government, and so forth. I notice in the press that the other body in one of two bills inserted a provision that no Federal employee who subscribed to striking against the Government should be employed. I wonder if the committee has given any thought to writing into this appropriation bill a similar provision.

Mr. O'NEAL. This provision carried in this appropriation is the standard clause which was put in all of the appropriation bills a few years ago and which has been carried as a standard provision. We did not give any consideration to re-writing some clause such as the gentleman has in mind relating to any un-American activity or un-American belief.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Striking against the Government, and things of that kind.

Mr. O'NEAL. We believe that a proposition of that sort should not be decided by some appropriation subcommittee. It should be a policy of Congress. If Congress adopts it, then it can be carried in the individual bills just as this provision is carried in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

As chairman of the committee, I would be very glad to answer any questions, but the report is very complete, you have had long experience with the bureaus covered under this bill, and I imagine you know the story without the chairman of the committee going into it any further.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Starting back a good many years ago I have indulged myself in some thoughts about the Botanic Garden, and about once in 3 or 4 years I have addressed an inquiry to the Member in charge of this legislative bill to ascertain why the Congress should support a botanic garden. I have suggested many times in the past that such an institution might well be transferred to a more appropriate executive department of the Government. I remember quite well, if the gentleman will be patient with me, years and years ago when men were giants, if the wife of a Congressman wanted to give a reception in Washington, rubber plants could be borrowed from the Botanic Garden to decorate her house. That was considered a high privilege in a democracy. I understand that privilege has been abandoned. Consequently, I am wondering why the Botanic Garden should remain under the jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. O'NEAL. I may say to the gentleman that this question has been asked several times. The Botanic Garden has been a tradition, and I think it is perpetuated probably because it is a tradition. I doubt that it could be very well justified as a matter of logic. It has been there a long time, and many people feel that the work could not be done properly by the Department of Agriculture, that it is a specialty. It has just been continued. I cannot give the logic for it. I can say that some of the work done by the Botanic Garden has been most inter-

esting and most helpful. It is a very delightful, may I call it, avocation of the Federal Government. Whether or not I can justify it from a logical standpoint I have grave doubts.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I see in the report that the appropriation provided in this bill for the Botanic Garden is \$134,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is a very remarkable organization.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. That is a rather costly tradition, as the gentleman called it.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman will be amazed at the work they are doing and what they have done in this country in the development of their specialty and the type of thing they have been working on. Although you can speak of it rather lightly, I think if you will go into it you will find that much of what they have done has been of a very worth-while and remarkable character.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] for his fairness in conducting our hearings, and for the very fine statement which he has just made covering the entire bill.

It is regrettable that the ranking minority member of our committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON], was not able to be with us during the hearings, due to his and Mrs. Johnson's meeting with an automobile accident in Pennsylvania several weeks ago. We understand that both he and his wife are well on the road to recovery, and we trust that our colleague will be with us real soon.

The legislative subcommittee, as a result of the hearings, carefully looked into the condition of our national economy when writing this bill. The actual potential power in matters of appropriations and public finance is with Congress, and when Congress expresses its will, that will should be, and is expected to be controlling.

I wondered as I listened to the witnesses who came before our committee seeking appropriations, if some of them ever gave a thought to our national economic unity, or whether they were just a little bit on the side of "what does it matter." It was surprising to me to have presented to us the most unusual requests of the Congressional Library, especially as to their plans for a 10-year program, which, it seems to me, is more than an experiment.

If that is the way the Library of Congress is to operate, we would do well to look into the subject very watchfully. No one has convinced me yet that such a program should creep into that great institution. I want more information about it. Of course, our committee did not approve all the justifications of the Library. It is utterly reckless to gamble the purse strings of the Nation upon the correctness of any set of theories springing purely from hypothetical motives.

Without the use of vision by those in authority in the Congressional Library this great institution will be in for a complete change. It may come sooner than we think. We are entitled, from time to time, to have the true facts confronting the Library and its personnel. The people of this country are paying in the aggregate, a large sum of money to maintain the Library of Congress, and they are deserving of great service and a fair and impartial administration.

I desire, at this time, to quote from the committee report:

The reasons for the reductions effected by the committee in the various items under this general head are: (a) the desire of the committee to reduce all Federal expenditures to an absolute minimum and, (b) to give attention to the need for a determination as to what the policy of the Library of Congress is going to be in the way of expansion and the service to the public and to the Congress. The original purpose in establishing the Library was to serve the Congress; however, it would seem that the Library has evolved into not only a Congressional Library but a national and even an international library. It is believed that the responsibility for determining Library policy rests with legislative committees of the Congress charged with the responsibility for operation of the Library and not with the Appropriations Committee whose responsibility it is to appropriate for projects and activities duly authorized by the Congress. If it is the desire to build and maintain the largest library in the world which, according to testimony, the Library of Congress is at present, that is one matter, and if it should be the policy to maintain a library primarily for the service of the Congress, it is quite another matter from the standpoint of fiscal needs. The reductions in the amounts are made without prejudice and the committee will in the future be obliged to take similar action until such time as a definite library policy is established.

There is a happy medium in everything, and real results are usually obtained through the recognition that there is an obligation resting upon all public servants to do their duty and to do it well.

During the war years, people all over the land were hoping that with the end of hostilities every effort would be made to balance the budget. Now that we are seeking peace throughout the world, what assistance are we getting from the bureaucratic set-up in Washington to prevent inflation. If our financial structure is to be governed by a sound economy, we must discontinue to appropriate vast sums of money, unless such appropriations are for the general welfare of all our people.

It is my judgment that the electorate throughout our country will demand that Congress desist from granting funds to bureaus which are in excess of the amounts actually required to carry on the functions of the agencies. We can correct the conditions with which we are confronted now, even though the questions involved are difficult and disturbing.

The time has long passed for us to face the issue fairly and squarely. Otherwise, the wrath of those whom we have the honor to represent will be upon us very soon.

Mr. NORBLAD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TIBBOTT. I yield.

Mr. NORBLAD. On page 14 there is an appropriation for \$4,000 for the purchase, exchange, driving maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Vice President of the United States. As we have no Vice President, I was curious to know what the purpose of that provision is.

Mr. TIBBOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is in the Senate part of the bill. It has nothing to do with the House.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT].

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, I rise to propound a question to the majority leader. In the past few days he has professed to be disturbed about Russia's foreign policy. I, therefore, urge him to tell the House why American tax and bond dollars should continue to UNRRA, where they are in turn largely used to strengthen Russia and Russian-dominated areas. Is not his party again breeding war as it did in the case of Japan?

When this administration provides foreign nations with great quantities of durable-goods supplies, is it not furnishing them with the tools of aggression and war?

To the end of March two Russian states had received about 200,000 tons of supplies from UNRRA alone. Russian-dominated countries had received a million tons of supplies.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the majority leader will discuss this problem frankly with the House. America's future is in danger today at home. Why? In part because the people see this Government stripping us of resources to fuel both Russian and British imperialism in Europe and Asia.

In frantic efforts of the people to protect themselves against this war-breeding and inflationary policy, America is being turned into an economic battleground of dog eat dog and the devil take the hindmost. This internal threat can only be stopped by a reversal of this irresponsible foreign hand-out policy.

Twofold constructive action is needed. Other than possibly famine-relief foods, all American supplies to Russia and Russian-controlled areas should cease until peace is achieved, and the British-loan scheme should be abandoned because of the rising tide of trouble that scheme is breeding among the people of America.

Like all true Americans, I am desperately anxious to see America help bind up the war wounds of the world—to the limit of our capacity. But such supplies should not be promised beyond our capacity. And our efforts abroad should go directly to help human beings, not to enable rival imperialisms to expand and/or to preserve despotism over suffering peoples.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In all, clerical assistance to Senators, \$1,646,640: *Provided*, That all clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks, under this heading shall be ex officio clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time in order to suggest the attention of the House to a bill a copy of which I hope each Member will get, namely, Senate 2177, introduced by Senator LA FOLLETTE, of Wisconsin, which embodies the recommendations of the Joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Congress. We are dealing today, of course, only with the appropriation needs of both the House and the Senate and those instrumentalities which come under legislative jurisdiction, but I very respectfully suggest that you will find a great deal of interest in Senate 2177, because it deals with a great variety of subject matter.

For instance, it deals with the reconstruction of the whole committee structure in the Senate. Obviously, the so-called streamlining job for House committees had to be left out of this bill. It is a matter which must engage the attention of the House when the bill comes over here.

There is quite a little material dealing with congressional procedure, legislative and standing committees, and so forth, also improvement of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and then a very important section dealing with majority and minority policy committees and a joint legislative and executive council.

In part 2 the bill contains provisions which would be applicable to both Houses and this includes such matter as dealing with private bills, joint hearings, decisions on questions of committee jurisdiction, estimates of receipts and expenditures, hearings and reports by appropriations committees, and other items.

Part 1 of title II of the bill relates to congressional personnel and makes recommendations which are designed to develop a stenographic pool, increase the staffs of committees, improve and strengthen the Legislative Reference Service, expansion of the office of the Legislative Counsel, studies by the Comptroller General, and above all a very important section which deals with the subject of reductions in appropriations.

Part 2 of title II deals with improvement of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the establishment of a joint committee on printing and on the library.

You will recall that we heard much about the need for the enactment of a Federal statute dealing with lobbyists. Title III of this bill is devoted to this whole subject and deals fully and completely with the regulation of lobbying.

Every Member knows how much time must be devoted to the introduction and processing of bills dealing with private claims. May I point out to you that title IV of the Legislative Reorganization Act is a complete treatment of the whole

claims procedure and is designed not only to facilitate the processing of claims but to save time.

You may be intrigued by title V which is entitled "General Bridge Act." Every Member of Congress who lives close to a watercourse and who has a navigable stream running through his district has at one time and another concerned himself with the introduction of bills authorizing the construction of a bridge across such a stream. Title V of this bill is designed to place that responsibility in the War Department.

As I pointed out earlier, title VI relates to compensation and retirement pay for Members of Congress, and title VII is devoted to self-government for the District of Columbia by means of the establishment of a charter commission in the District of Columbia whose duties and responsibility it would be to prepare a charter which would provide a form of municipal government in the Nation's capital.

The bill is 88 pages in length. It is extremely well drawn and I do hope that Members will take the trouble to familiarize themselves with the content at an early date.

In addition, let me suggest to your attention a matter in which I am confident everybody is interested, that is compensation and retirement pay for Members of Congress. You will find the details in sections 601 and 602 of the bill. It recommends that both House and Senate Members' salaries should be increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and that an actuarial retirement system be set up for those who have served 6 years or more and reached age 62, and are then retired in one manner or another. They would be entitled to retirement pay at the rate of 2½ percent of the base salary times the number of years' service with a limitation of 75 percent of the base salary. Thus retirement pay for any Member serving the greatest length of time would be 75 percent of \$15,000.

We had a retirement measure which engrossed the attention of the House not so long ago. Certain features were left out because we did not want to be at cross purposes with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Congressional Organization. So all these matters are now embodied in a single bill, S. 2177, and I express the hope as a member of the joint committee that in the not too distant future the Senate will have acted on the bill and it will come to the House for consideration.

May I also say that recently the Senate set up a special committee under Senate Resolution 260, consisting of six Senators who were members of the Committee on Organization that had the unanimous support of the Rules Committee in the Senate, and they are now functioning as a committee that is authorized to report and to handle the legislation; and I am confident that under the devotion and diligence that have been given to it that the same course will be pursued in the House when it comes our turn to consider the legislation. This is a matter in which I have had a deep personal interest and have over a long period of time. I express the hope that before the Seventy-

ninth Congress adjourns sine die there will be action on this important bill.

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. HENRY. Will the distinguished gentleman from Illinois venture a suggestion as to what committee in the House will have jurisdiction of the bill?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The bill contains such varied subject matter that if the ordinary rule were to be followed it would be referred probably to several committees. The same situation obtained in the Senate and for that reason the Senate looked with favor upon the creation of a special committee for the handling of these recommendations in toto so that they would not be dismembered and parceled out and distributed to possibly half a dozen different committees. I hope a similar procedure may obtain in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in the statement of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT]. I noticed that he propounded a question to the majority leader. I did not want the RECORD to go unchallenged. I want the RECORD to show that both the minority and majority leaders are absent from the floor, I presume on official business; and I did not want the RECORD to look as though the question had been propounded and not answered. That is the reason for my taking the floor at this time.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOOK. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BUFFETT. As a practical matter, of course, I did not expect the majority leader to answer the question this afternoon. I simply wanted to get it before him in such a way that if he cares to he will answer the question. It should be answered and I think the people should have an answer to the question.

Mr. HOOK. I did not want the RECORD to indicate that he was present and did not answer the question.

The Clerk read as follows:

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

For the preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the statements for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the work.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word to ask the gentleman from Kentucky a question. Referring to page 18, line 16, the item "For mileage and expense allowance," \$1,260,000. Will the gentleman tell me what constitutes that item?

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman will recall that there was \$2,500 appropriated and made permanent law in the Legislative Pay Act of last year for expenses and allowances. Presuming that all of the Members and Delegates take it, the gentleman can figure what the total would be. In addition to that, there is

the mileage of the Members of Congress that would come out of that. The total of those two is \$1,260,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY AND CAMPAIGN PROMISES

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on this extremely interesting, perplexing, and somewhat embarrassing subject of how much we think we are worth and whether we think we are worth what has been voted, we each have our own views. I did not vote for the expense allowance. I accepted it after it became the law. I would be quite willing to vote for higher salaries for the next Congress and then let the voters decide who shall be in the next higher-paid Congress.

But it is not my purpose in speaking at this time to force my views on congressional compensation upon the House. I want to call the attention of my colleagues to another phase of this matter that may come up. Possibly in the heat of debate, or in the heat of a campaign, some Member of Congress, or some candidate for Congress, may make some campaign promise to his constituents that if he is elected he will not accept the full compensation provided by law for Members of Congress.

I want to call the attention of the Congress to the fact that it has been decided by the courts that such a promise is a corrupt practice which may invalidate the election of the candidate making the promise.

The general law on this is stated in volume 106, American Law Reports, page 474:

Offers made and statements published by candidates for a public office that they will, if elected, serve at less salaries or for less fees than those fixed by law, are a violation of a Corrupt Practice Act making it a corrupt practice for any person to give or offer money or other valuable thing to an elector to induce him to vote for any candidate at an election.

The annotation of cases under this heading include decisions by the courts of Montana, Ohio, South Dakota, Kentucky, Iowa, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Missouri, and Kansas.

The leading case in Ohio, *Prentiss v. Dittmer* (93 O. S. 314), was decided 30 years ago. We studied it in law school. This case held—

An offer by a candidate for common pleas judge, made for the purpose of effecting his election to office, that in the event of his election he will accept for his judicial services only the stipulated salary payable by the State, and that he will accept nothing that may be due and payable to him from the local or county treasury, is against public policy and an offense within the purview of section 5175-26, General Code, which, if proven, invalidates his election.

In this case the candidate, in his campaign literature, promised not to accept part of his salary. He was elected, but the Supreme Court held his election invalidated by his promise. Judge Jones, in the course of the opinion, said:

It is but little less reprehensible that, for the purpose of inducing election, he should promise to refund to the community as a whole that portion of the salary he should receive from the county than to offer to contribute to the taxpayers individ-

ually their pro tanto proportion of the amount of salary forgiven. In the latter event the taxpayer is required to pay less taxes, irrespective of the personal fitness of the candidate.

There is a wide difference between a promise of this character and those multifarious pledges made by candidates in the interest of reform, economy, and a rigid and effective administration of office in compliance with their official oaths. The latter are made in the public interest and are consistent with personal fitness; the former savors of vicious tendencies, involving a personal pecuniary consideration offered by the candidate in order to accomplish his election, in which the test of fitness is not an element.

In the *State, ex rel. Bill v. Elting* (29 Kans. 397), a keen analysis of promises of this character, made for the purpose of inducing election, was made by Judge Brewer, afterwards a member of the Supreme Court of the United States. He said:

The theory of popular government is that the most worthy should hold the offices. Personal fitness—and in that is included moral character, intellectual ability, social standing, habits of life, and political convictions—is the single test which the law will recognize. That which throws other considerations into the scale, and to that extent tends to weaken the power of personal fitness, should not be tolerated. It tends to turn away the thought of the voter from the one question which should be paramount in his mind when he deposits his ballot. It is in spirit at least, bribery, more insidious, and therefore more dangerous, than the grosser form of directly offering money to the voter.

I simply took this opportunity to call attention to these decisions, and to say to my colleagues that while each of us, and our opponents, should discuss this subject as our consciences dictates, I hope that no Member, through ignorance of the law, will make a promise to refuse to accept compensation which is due him by virtue of the office to which he is elected, because if he makes such a promise he will in all probability be violating the Corrupt Practices Act of his State and possibly of the Federal Government, and may be subject to the penalties connected with such violation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Vorys] has expired.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I am going to tell another telephone story. In doing so, I would like to pay tribute to the Capitol telephone operator who got the call through so quickly for me.

I received news from Lowell that a little child 5 years old was lost in the White Mountains. I got the telephone operator to call the Coast Artillery at Portland, Maine. It seemed only a second before she got the call through for me and I heard General Terry's voice. I asked that he send a detachment of men to the White Mountains to make a search for the little girl who was only 5 years old.

He said, "Mrs. ROGERS, I am afraid the troops are rolling out for maneuvers, but I will see what I can do."

He came back and said he had detained them and instead of rolling off just for ordinary maneuvers they were on their

way to the White Mountains. With their help, the child was found alive after 8 days in those mountains.

In that instance you see what the telephone did for constituents. I could cite literally hundreds, and I should say thousands, of cases where invaluable aid was given as a result of long-distance telephone to a constituent or a constituency. A Congressman must pay for those telephone calls out of his own pocket and for many of the telegrams.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of public general bills, miscellaneous printing, supplies and materials, and including not to exceed \$20,000 for employees engaged on piecework and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$400,000, of which \$5,700 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That not more than \$25,000 of this sum shall be used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: On page 43, line 4, strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$234,034."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment so we may carry only the amount that was carried for this current year for the legislative reference service. I have done this because, while I recognize that the digest they get out is useful, a lot of their other service is of a character that most of the Members cannot satisfactorily use. In other words, when they are asked to investigate a subject, they send in to Members—and I have had complaints of that repeatedly—only one side of the subject. On top of that, every time I have tried to use them they have been utterly worthless. Under these circumstances I have crossed them off my list and forgotten about them because I have felt that they were no good. I have found that in order to get anywhere I had to go out and dig the thing up myself. I am sorry they are running that kind of service over here and for that reason I cannot go along with it.

Frankly, I was disappointed to have shown to me today an announcement of a corporation indicating that it had a group of Bryan productions, motion pictures, including a number of items of propaganda for Soviet Russia. I see on the back page of the bulletin a memorandum stating that "All inquiries on the subject with reference to certain items should be addressed to Mr. Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress." The implication went out that this outfit was connected with the Library of Congress. I deprecate that fact. I deprecate the fact also that this same fellow who is putting out this particular type of propa-

ganda has items over in the Library that the Librarian is putting out. That does not bear directly upon this pending appropriation. I would be willing to go just as far as any man in the House on anything that is of real service to the membership, but when it comes in such a way that you cannot get the kind of service that one who desires to make a fair approach to a problem wants, then I do not believe it is meeting the requirements it should so far as the Library of Congress and the Legislative Reference Service are concerned. In my opinion, we ought to hold them to the \$234,034 that they had for the current fiscal year.

I hope my amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York merely puts the Legislative Reference Service back to the amount it had last year. This is certainly not a partisan matter because last year we had 20 or 25 Members of Congress come before our committee with the request that the Legislative Service be expanded. It undoubtedly has possibilities of being what we most need; that is, some place, somewhere where an expert may be found who will represent the Congress and do the research work that is so necessary for us. That is the theory behind it.

We have had suggestions and bills, as you know, that each Member of Congress be given a research clerk. It involves a tremendous amount of money for each Member to have a five or ten thousand dollar clerk in his office. It was further suggested that we implement the committees of Congress by having two, three, or four, research men connected with every committee of the Congress. That is hardly practical or reasonable, which I think can be demonstrated.

The question is, How can we best get for the Members of Congress the type of study and research work that is necessary properly to inform us?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I have frequently used the service of the Legislative Reference Bureau. I am not always satisfied with the work it does but I do not believe that enters into the question here at all. We have to look at the question, What is the financial condition of the Government at the present time? That is what we ought to look at. If we can afford an increase, I am willing to go along, but the fact is we just simply cannot afford it. I am willing to forego, as far as I am concerned, the services over there if that is needed to bring our financial house in order.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me answer the gentleman. I thoroughly sympathize with the gentleman's willingness to forego and to sacrifice in order to save money and to help balance the Budget. Frankly, most of the members of this

committee have given a great many years of their life to try to cut down expenses. One of the most needed things things by the Appropriations Committee is a method of finding out intelligently where we can apply cuts. The Appropriations Committee has some experts, they go down to the bureaus and do a pretty good job in finding where money can be saved; but there is no money that will save money so intelligently as that to provide people who are competent to go into the bureaus, to go into fundamental questions as to whether a certain work is needed or not. That is, real research men who can say that money is wasted or say that it only takes 10 men instead of 20.

I believe that it would be economy in the long run if you could have a Legislative Reference Service properly manned. It will show you ways to save hundreds of times what its personnel is paid. I sincerely agree and believe that economy is absolutely essential, and if I spend \$100,000 to save \$10, that is not economy.

On this present proposition the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress has recommended the Legislative Reference Service as the place wherein congressional research should be done. They also recommended, after a thorough study, that we give them \$750,000 a year. Now that is the proposal—and I think some of the members on this joint committee are certainly economy minded—that we give them \$750,000. We did not do that. We did not give them what the Members of Congress said they should have, but we did put in the bill the sum of \$400,000, and with that they can provide the experts that we have now and also add other high-type men at \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year, who could earn much more if they were in private industry. There are some subjects which we need to have investigated; social service, and many other things that I could mention. They are all outlined in our hearings. We will have men of outstanding ability and experience to assist us.

The gentleman from New York has suggested this cut. It is not what most of the Members, I think, on both sides, want, and I believe that we can ill afford not to build up the strongest research department that this country needs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The greatest contribution that the Congress of the United States can make toward economy in government is efficiency of operation in Congress, so that the Congress knows what it is legislating about and is able to meet the challenge of what some of us call a well-entrenched bureaucracy; is that not correct?

Mr. O'NEAL. Absolutely.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I have had the experience, as a member of one or two investigating committees, where the membership of the committee would work diligently on the investigation, and we would find that perhaps 30 or 40 lawyers had been assigned by a department to the task of refuting the different bits of information that we would bring out and attempt to substantiate the things that were being done by this agency of government, and the Congress has been very weak in that particular phase of its work, and therefore I believe it is needed.

I would like to ask the gentleman one question, however. I notice the item of miscellaneous expenditures. Does this bill provide any funds for the purchase of needed office equipment? I am thinking of typewriters and things like that that are worn out.

Mr. O'NEAL. We have been unable to get typewriters, but there is an additional sum of money in the bill for typewriters and an appreciable sum of money for a program of replacing rugs that are in such terrible condition in the Old House Office Building. Those amounts are greater than they were last year. I think with the amount provided they can do a satisfactory job in replacing the rugs in the Old House Office Building.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The average Member of Congress has had his office staff working with worn-out equipment all during the war because we were unable to obtain the equipment we needed, and we did not want to take it for our own use when this equipment was needed for the war effort. But the time has now come when we must replace that equipment if we are going to have efficient operation in our own offices, and that is the reason I made the inquiry.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman is very correct about that. The typewriter situation is almost an emergency proposition in many of the offices, because the typewriters are not in good condition, and they must be replaced.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. Right along the line of the observation of the gentleman from Ohio, the thought entered my mind that the War Assets Administration might have some typewriters.

Mr. O'NEAL. The matter is being gone into, I may say to the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. If so, that should be followed up.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I make one other observation, and I believe the gentleman from Massachusetts will agree with me. I have had some 30 years of experience in public work, especially around legislative bodies. It has been my experience that the legislative branches of the Government, whether national or in the States, have always been rather free in expenditures for the executive agencies and have always been extremely frugal in making expenditures for their own benefit. I think it is about time that we make Congress over into an effective and efficient agency of the people.

Mr. O'NEAL. May I say to the gentleman from Ohio that he is very correct. The unfortunate part is that the legislative branch has to appropriate money for the executive and the judicial branches, but nobody can appropriate money for the legislative branch but the legislative branch itself. Therefore, it appears to be a personal proposition always. We are reluctant to do it for ourselves when we do not hesitate to do the same thing, and probably in many cases for much less worthy reasons, for the executive and the judicial branches. But when it comes to an appropriation for the legislative, nobody in the world can make it but the legislative branch itself. Therefore, in many cases it is not done, through an overweening modesty, in my opinion.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. At the present time I think each Member is restricted to three typewriters in his office. Is there any change in that restriction?

Mr. O'NEAL. There is no change of any kind. I believe when typewriters are available if a man can demonstrate a need something can be worked out so that he can be provided with that which he needs.

Mr. PLOESER. I think that should be done. Many of our offices cannot get along with what we have.

Mr. O'NEAL. In the testimony, if you will read it, we did attempt to get an unbiased opinion. We are attempting to get the advice of experts who are the equal of the experts of business interests who come before our committee, and also the experts of the bureaus who come here and ask funds of us. This is in no sense a partisan matter. It is just a question of whether the House believes the service rendered by the legislative reference service is worth having. Men on both sides of the aisle have come and requested us to give more, in fact, considerably more than we have allowed in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky indicated that there were Members of Congress who appeared in behalf of an increase for the Legislative Reference Service. I think he could, with good grace, say that the gentleman from Illinois, namely, me, is one of those who appeared in that connection.

Instead of reducing this, my regret is that it was not increased to the full estimate of \$500,000, instead of \$400,000, but I did not offer an amendment to that effect.

The Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress went into this matter rather thoroughly and have recommended a staggered increase that starts with \$500,000 for the Legislative Reference Service in the fiscal year 1947, \$650,000 in 1948, and \$750,000 a year thereafter. After all, it is the only service we have to depend on for reference service and for research work. Let us take a typical example.

They had over there in 1945 and 1946 an expert on taxation and fiscal policy, to which my good friend from Ohio referred; that is, the general field, in seeking to bring about a balanced Budget. In 1945 and 1946 our expert in the Legislative Reference Service, our expert—the congressional expert—consisted of one man who could devote one-half of his time to that job at \$3,800 a year, and another man who could devote one-half of his time at \$3,200 a year. That is the kind of niggardliness we have indulged in heretofore. But you do not see other agencies of the Government doing it.

Let us see what the Treasury of the United States has been doing about fiscal research. In the appropriation bill for 1945 we gave the Treasury \$169,000 for tax research. We gave them \$181,500 for the Division of Research and Statistics, and then we gave them another \$150,000 for the general counsel's office. So we gave the Treasury \$500,795 for fiscal research, whereas we depended on one man at \$3,800 a year for half of his time and another man for half of his time at \$3,200 a year. If we expect to get the facts on these rather abstruse, difficult, and important subjects, then we must have experts.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. Is not the distinguished gentleman from New York a member of the subcommittee?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Does the gentleman mean on the Treasury and Post Office Subcommittee?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes, he is.

We agreed to the conference report on the housing bill the other day which contained \$400,000,000 for subsidies. Are there any experts in the Library of Congress in the legislative research department who can advise Congress on housing? There is not a one—not one. Where shall we go for expert guidance and direction? There are two places you can go. We can go to private industry, for instance; and when we do, they say we become victims of a lobby. The other place we can go is to the National Housing Agency. When we go there, we go to the very people who come before the Congress for the authority and the funds to carry these programs into effect and it would be too much to expect that they would present their own case in an adverse light. They seek money and authority and our job is to evaluate and appraise those requests. They have a vested interest in spending not less money but more money. Now, is there any other place where the Congress can go, burdened and belabored as it is with all manner of detail and routine matters of economic, social, and political policy, than to its own establishment—the Library of Congress? Why should we not put a few experts in over there who can advise us?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Has the gentleman found any other disposition than the bureau

cratic disposition in dealing with this outfit?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Frankly, I have not, and that is my complaint. It should be under the Speaker and the majority and minority leaders if we are ever going to get any honest service.

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I say to the members of the committee that I believe I use the Library of Congress, and particularly the legislative research establishment, as much as any member, sometimes to such a degree that they must tell me that there will be a very substantial delay in transmitting the information in which I am interested because they do not have the people who can be assigned to that job. There are no experts there on national defense, on full employment, on veterans' affairs, on mines and mining, on conservation, and a great number of other things. This amount should have been \$500,000 instead of cutting it back to the level of 1946. I do hope the amendment will not prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$30,000 for employees engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$314,300.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to inquire as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Unless the appropriation bill for the Coast Guard can be disposed of this afternoon, which I hope will be done, that bill will come up on Monday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. May I say that the gentleman from New York said that he did not think it would be possible to take it up today?

Mr. McCORMACK. I hope the bill can be put through today. I understand it will not take long and it would be very helpful to me in making up the program for next week if that can be done. Of course, if it cannot, we will have to govern ourselves accordingly. Then, of course, that bill will be taken up Monday.

On account of the primaries, I am trying to get this programed with the maximum of consideration for those who have primaries coming up from week to week. For example, there is one on Tuesday, and then there is one on next Saturday. The following week we will have 2 days off. There is the House memorial service, and then Memorial Day itself. So there must be more or less of a light calendar that week. I want to crowd in as much as I can. That is why I hope the Coast Guard appropriation bill can be passed today. In

any event, if not, that will come up on Monday.

There is the Gwynne bill, and after that the Indian Claims Commission bill.

Of course, there will be the Consent Calendar on Monday and the Private Calendar on Tuesday.

Then, there is the Administrative Court bill.

Then, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization bill. Wednesday, Calendar Wednesday.

Thursday and Friday, the Navy Department appropriation bill for 1947.

I am unable to state whether we will sit on next Saturday or not. It will be a light day in any event. The chances are it will be dispensed with, but I am leaving it undetermined for the present time.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I would like to inquire with reference to the terminal-leave pay bill. That was supposed to be put down for next Thursday. I would like to ascertain as soon as possible when that will be taken up, as the Members want to be here when that is voted on. I have told them thus far that from statements made by the gentleman from Massachusetts it would be taken up possibly Thursday or Friday.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not see how it can be brought up next week, because Saturday is the North Carolina primary. Six of the Members have contests. Some consideration must be had for that situation. Certainly, on the Florida primary, I took care of that, and I do not think we should make fish of one and fowl of another. I am just as much interested in the terminal-leave pay bill as anybody. I hope it can be passed by unanimous consent, but if there is a roll call on it, that bill is of such importance that every regard should be given to Members who have primaries.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I do not want to take any privilege away from anybody who has a primary, but I want them to be here. I wonder if I could get unanimous consent that immediately after the approval of the Journal on a week from next Monday this would be taken up.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not want to pass on that now. The chances are there would be a roll call on that bill. Of course, there is a great deal of interest in the matter. I will call it up just as soon as I can, but there are other considerations which the gentleman recognizes, I am sure. There is the Pennsylvania primary on Tuesday and the North Carolina primary on Saturday. The following week we have the House memorial exercises on Tuesday, and then Memorial Day itself. There are primaries on June 4 in California. That is a long distance away. It is difficult to program, and yet do the things we ought to do out of consideration for our colleagues.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I do not want to do anything that is not perfectly agreeable to the majority leader, but I do hope we can get this bill up certainly week after next, if we cannot get it up next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman and I will discuss that, because I am just as anxious to get it taken care of as is the gentleman. But on Monday we have those two bills which are out over 7 days and Members have asked that they be taken up. That is compelling. Then, the administrative court bill and the other bill are on the calendar for Tuesday. I could not put it down for Monday, because the Members will be away on Tuesday. Then, when we come to Thursday, on a roll call, the Members will be away for Saturday.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I am not asking for next Monday. I meant a week from Monday.

Mr. McCORMACK. I understand that. But then comes the question of the California delegation, because they have to go a long distance. They have to go a long distance and their primary is on June 4. While that is 2 weeks from next Tuesday, nevertheless they have a long distance to go.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. June 4 is also the New Jersey primaries.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; but in connection with the California primaries they must travel 3,000 miles.

I will be glad to talk to the gentleman from Florida as soon as I can. I think we ought to have regard for this situation and I know the gentleman from Florida has.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I certainly agree with the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. And, by the way, I might also make the further observation that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and I have agreed and we hope the membership will support us that if there are any roll calls—I said yesterday that Wednesday would be the earliest; I did not definitely say Wednesday—but we have now agreed that if any roll calls should come on legislation considered before Wednesday, the roll call will be put over to Thursday. Is that correct?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is my understanding.

(Mr. DIRKSEN and Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

The Clerk read, as follows:

Not to exceed 10 positions in the Library of Congress may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, but the Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such appointment a person in any of the three categories specified in such section 206 who possesses the special qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise meets the general requirements for employment in the Library of Congress.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of paying what I think is a well-deserved tribute to the services performed for Members of Congress by the Library of Congress as a whole and the Legislative Reference Service in particular.

I do not know how much other Members make use of the Library and its

services but I know that I make a great deal of use of it. There are many, many times when I need information on some subject when I refer that need to the Legislative Reference Service and sometimes within a matter of hours and other times a matter of a very short time I have the material I need. I do not know quite how we can efficiently conduct our offices without some such service as is performed by the Library. A Member of Congress is called upon to know at least a little bit about practically everything, and if he does his job correctly, he ought to know considerable about at least one or two things. If therefore he is going to keep up with the bills as they go through the House, especially if he is going to do any original work in the preparation of bills, if he is going to really have any background of knowledge about some of the complex problems that come before us, he has got to have the advantage of gathering together of information such as the Library can give. I recommend to Members who have not made a practice of doing so that when they get in trouble and need help they take up their problem with the Legislative Reference Service. Having said this I suppose I put myself in the position of making a promise that if it happens I will be the one to press the matter of securing sufficient funds to enable them adequately to do the work they will be called upon to do if we all make full use of the excellent facilities they afford.

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. SAVAGE. Let me say to the gentleman from California that I am one Member of Congress who makes a great deal of use of the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress. I have always had courteous treatment, prompt service, and they have always given me ample material, more usually than I needed.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I appreciate what the gentleman says.

Let me conclude by saying that I believe the man in charge of the Legislative Reference Service, Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, is one of the most useful public servants in the city of Washington.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOOK. I was very much surprised at the remarks the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] made. He gave us a very fine statement with regard to the Legislative Reference Bureau of the Library of Congress, but he stated there were only two men over there, one of them getting \$3,600 and the other \$3,200. I cannot understand how in the world those two men can give such wonderful service to the Members of Congress.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am sure that is not a correct statement. In fact, I think I am acquainted with a good many more than that over there myself. It is true, however, and this should be said, that in many instances there are people in the Library who are the head of very important branches of research work of the Library where the scale of

pay is, in my judgment, quite inadequate to the degree of responsibility and the high level of requirements they need to do the job effectively.

I have not offered an amendment to the bill because I feel sure that the committee has considered all these things very maturely. I do believe it is most important, however, that consideration be given to this phase of the situation.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for recognition for the purpose of saying a word or two about the pending bill. Some years ago I was chairman of the subcommittee handling the legislative appropriation bill; in fact, I preceded the present distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], who has really done a great job.

This is called the housekeeping bill of Congress. It is one of the smallest appropriation bills that comes before this body for consideration. It is too bad that the people of the Nation do not make a study of the legislative appropriation bill, because if they did they would be surprised. As I said some years ago, there are three branches to our Government—the legislative, judicial, and executive. All of them have marched forward, particularly the executive department, in pace with the demands of the Nation.

The judiciary was in the horse-and-buggy age for a long time. We pulled it out somewhat lately. The legislative branch, as far as treating itself is concerned, is still in the horse-and-buggy age. Let us hope that some of the study that is being made for the purpose of bringing it up to date will really receive the attentive ear of the Congress. It really needs prodding from the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, particularly I want to pay tribute to my friend, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee. I know him well. We came here together. We started our careers here in 1935, he from Kentucky and myself from Michigan. We have been close since coming here and, odd as it may seem, we were cast together on appropriations. As I said a moment ago, he was on the subcommittee on deficiencies ahead of me. He outranks me there, but I happen to outrank him in the chairmanship of this committee which he now heads. He is a hard-working, conscientious, thoroughgoing gentleman of the finest caliber, and there is not much more that can be said for anyone. He is thorough, he is painstaking, and he is devoted, and the entire Congress owes him a debt of gratitude for his devotion to the Congress. His devotion to the older Members of Congress is something that borders on what I cannot even describe. We know the conditions of many people who have left the Congress, who have served this Nation from every State in the Union, and find themselves forgotten when they leave. I could tell you stories of men defeated who have come back here pleading for an appointment in some bureau. The Nation does not ask this body to be so niggardly toward the membership, but the Congress by its own indifference to its own welfare has brought such conditions upon its Members.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. May I call attention to the fact that the Committee on Appropriations, which really has supervision of the subject, does not even have sufficient money to hire a stenographer? It seems to me that is a pretty bad situation. With all the clerks and assistants necessary to develop appropriation bills and to assist the committee, they do not even have a stenographer or typist that you can put on the job. If that is not a sad state of affairs, I do not know what is.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman is absolutely correct; and you could go on making citations of the things that should be done by Congress in order that Congress could better serve the Nation, which looks to it for its welfare.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. What is the matter with the Committee on Appropriations here this afternoon making sufficient allowance to take care of a need that is so great? It seems to me it is ridiculous that we have to call on different departments of the Government to assist in the preparation of a bill, and we do not have a stenographer in the room. That is ridiculous, in my opinion.

Mr. RABAUT. There is a study being made; let us be patient and see what result the study will produce. Then Congress can act for the best interest of all.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask a question of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]. The gentleman from Kentucky was about to yield to me when his time expired. The question I wanted to ask was whether in this bill allowance was made, as the gentleman from Missouri had just asked, for typewriters and tables and the office necessities that go with the increased work?

The gentleman will remember that in a previous appropriation bill, allowing additional clerical assistants, no allowance was made for typewriters and tables or the working tools to carry out the intent of that provision.

Mr. O'NEAL. I will say to the gentleman that the only reason typewriters were not previously included was due to the fact that on account of the war we could not get them. There is an increased allowance for typewriters in this bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. As well as other office equipment?

Mr. O'NEAL. Particularly for rugs for the Old House Office Building. Some of them are disgraceful looking. Answering the gentleman further, there are other slight items of increase for office equipment and other things when we can get them.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is rather pointless to give the Members of Congress additional clerical help and not give the secretary a chair to sit on or a table to work at or a typewriter to use.

Mr. O'NEAL. This committee will proceed as rapidly as possible to provide the proper equipment for that purpose. That is the attitude of the committee. The reason the committee has not done so so far is because of the limitation of acquisition; in other words, you could not get the materials.

I am sure the committee is very much in sympathy with the gentleman's position that the poorest economy in the world is not to provide the tools with which to do the work we are called on to do.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman has said something with which I agree thoroughly, because that I think is the attitude of most of the people regarding much of the discussion this afternoon. The items of expense are very willingly approved by our constituencies as soon as they know the need.

As I said a moment ago, those of us who live in the far West have increased expenses. Our telephone and telegraph bills run in the neighborhood of \$50 to \$100 a month. I do not know when air-mail stamps are exhausted for eastern Members but ours are exhausted in August and sometimes in June or July.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is \$186,000 for typewriters, of which \$100,000 is to be made immediately available, in this bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman. I can only ask the gentleman if the secretary is supposed to hold the typewriter in her lap while she is writing.

Mr. O'NEAL. As soon as those facilities can be provided, I assure the gentleman they will be.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assistant superintendent and other personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and compensation of employees who shall be subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40), \$1,300,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time because of the statement which has been made with reference to the Library. The pamphlet which was distributed disturbed me as it did the gentleman from New York, the gentleman from Ohio, and others. It is difficult to understand a situation of that sort, but I believe that no man should be condemned without all the facts being known. I am sure that opinion is shared by the gentleman from New York and the others I mentioned.

Immediately I requested Dr. Evans to come over here, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT] and I talked to him. He denied even knowing the corporation which put out the pamphlet. He denied knowing the man whose name was mentioned as president. He said his office might have had some correspondence but he did not know about it. He

went back, and we asked him to look into it a little bit further and give us some information. He submitted a letter, which letter I am inserting in the record at this point.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1946.
The Honorable EMMET O'NEAL,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. O'NEAL: I have before me a leaflet distributed by the International Film Foundation, Inc., of 1600 Broadway, New York City, bearing the date of May 1946, in which are listed for immediate distribution, or for distribution beginning July 1, eight films described as dealing with Poland and Russia. The leaflet says on the back page that inquiries concerning certain Government films should be addressed to me. The leaflet says further that the eight films on Poland and Russia "represent the initial offering of the International Film Foundation which was established late in 1945 by a grant from the Davella Mills Foundation."

While the time at my disposal has not permitted a complete search of the Library of Congress collection of motion picture films, a quick check indicates that not a single one of the eight films is in the Library's possession. The films are not known to Mr. John G. Bradley, director of our motion picture project, or to me. They have never been mentioned, so far as I can determine, in any correspondence carried on by an officer of the Library. They never have been and they are not now available through the Library of Congress. As far as I know, they are not available through any agency of the United States Government.

The statement given in the box on the bottom of the last page of the leaflet refers, as I understand it, to United States Government film. I believe that none of the films referred to as "the 23 South American films" is now in the collections of the Library of Congress, but it is almost certain that all of them will eventually be represented in our collections. The Library of Congress has been asked by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget—and it has agreed, subject to the approval of Congress and the voting of appropriations for the purpose—to establish a distribution service on such Government nontheatrical motion picture film which may be transferred to it by the various agencies of the Government for this purpose. This distribution service might well include the afore-mentioned films produced for South American distribution. It is expected that any distribution of such films will be handled on an interlibrary loan basis as far as the number of copies made available to the Library of Congress by the agencies concerned makes that kind of service possible. Beyond this point, it is our plan to permit the making of reproductions of unrestricted films in our possession at the cost of the applicant. It would not be our policy to give an exclusive distribution privilege to anyone.

For your information, and in support of the statements given above, I am attaching the pages from the justification of the estimates which the Library of Congress prepared for presentation to your subcommittee at the hearings on April 22 and 23, a portion of which material is reproduced in the printed hearings (marked attachment A). I am also attaching the file of correspondence between the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and myself concerning the program for the Government film distribution service (marked attachment B). Following this exchange of correspondence, the Library issued a press release dated March 4, 1946, a copy of which is also attached (marked attachment C).

I should like to give you, in addition to the above, the most explicit personal and official assurance that the Library of Con-

gress does not expect to pervert any motion-picture program which may be approved by the Congress to any propaganda purpose, but intends rather to make such films as it distributes available on a system similar to that which has been used so successfully for a century and a half in making the book collections of the Library of Congress available to those who have a right to make use of them. I regret that the leaflet issued by the International Film Foundation, Inc., gives a plausible basis for a suspicion that our program is really something else. My colleagues and I have very little knowledge of the International Film Foundation, and have had no relations with it except of a routine character. I personally have very little knowledge of Mr. Julien Bryan and his activities. We have no knowledge whatever of the Davella Mills Foundation.

If I can give you further information, please feel free to call upon me for it.

Respectfully yours,

LUTHER H. EVANS,
Librarian of Congress.

Like others, I have heard things about Dr. Evans and I have heard the charges against him refuted, I have heard them denied. I believe he is a very competent administrator. I have more confidence in him, possibly, than do some of those who attacked him here today, but at least we can reserve judgment until we have an opportunity to know all the facts. My purpose in rising at this time is to state that it is my wish and my intention to insert in the RECORD a statement from Dr. Evans giving part of his reply.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, without amendment with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House without amendment with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLOOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech made by Hon. James A. Farley.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his

remarks and include an editorial by David Lawrence, of the United States News.

Mr. O'NEAL asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult organizations in the Federal Government to administer is the War Assets Administration. A few days ago before a committee of the other body of Congress a witness made complimentary remarks on the efforts of the present Administrator.

I believe these remarks were unfair and unfounded. Personally I have the greatest admiration of Lt. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, who at the request of the President of the United States, is working night and day to bring order out of the tangled mess he inherited when he reluctantly accepted appointment as War Assets Administrator.

General Gregory, who was the most able Quartermaster General in the history of our country, did not seek this job. He fills it now only because of his desire to be of service to his country. He was looking forward to his retirement when he was asked to lend his great administrative ability to this task.

Criticism of the way surplus property has been handled may be entirely justified on the basis of past performance, but certainly this criticism should not be directed against an Administrator who has been in charge only a very brief time. He officially took over just a little over 7 weeks ago and is making headway in his efforts to make a cumbersome machinery into a workable organization. We here in this House should recognize the fact that much of the blame for the snarl in surplus property disposal results from the many restraints placed upon the War Assets Administration by legislation we have enacted.

If there is anyone with the ability and the experience necessary to handle this situation, that man is General Gregory, and I do not believe he merits any of the unfair criticism directed his way.

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VORYS of Ohio (at the request of Mr. TIBBOTT) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include certain excerpts.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin (at the request of Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin) was given permission to extend his remarks

in the RECORD in three instances and include three editorials.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri asked and as given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BULWINKLE (at the request of Mr. SPARKMAN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by General Devers.

Mr. SPARKMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement before the House Committee on Ways and Means by Mrs. Loula Dunn, president of the American Public Welfare Association.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. LeCOMPTE (at the request of Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa), for 1 week, on account of death in the family.

To Mr. FERNANDEZ, for a period beginning May 20 and ending June 5, on account of official business.

To Mr. CLASON (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts), for 1 week, on account of illness in his family.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 20, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Friday, May 24, 1946)

The Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization of the Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled a public hearing on the bill (H. R. 4307) to amend sections 81, 82, 83, and 84 of chapter IX of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended. The hearing will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building, and will begin at 10 a. m. on Friday, May 24, 1946.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

(Tuesday, June 4, 1946)

The Committee on Patents will begin hearings Tuesday, June 4, 1946, at 10 a. m., in the Patents Committee room, 416 House Office Building, on the following bills:

H. R. 3694 (Hartley): A bill to declare the national policy regarding the test for determining invention.

H. R. 5842 (Boykin): A bill fixing the date of the termination of World War II, for special purposes.

H. R. 5940 (Lanham): A bill to make Government-owned patents freely available for use by citizens of the United States, its Territories, and possessions.

These hearings will be continued on succeeding days until concluded or until this notice is superseded.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1310. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act providing for the appointment of court reporters; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1311. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 8, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on the Mississippi River with a view to determining if additional improvement, including a small-boat harbor, is advisable at Hastings, Minn., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, adopted on January 3, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 599); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with one illustration.

1312. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act to provide for the issuance of devices in recognition of the services of merchant sailors; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1313. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of \$92,500,000, for the War Department, for cemetery expenses (H. Doc. No. 597); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1314. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$45,400 and a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Treasury Department (H. Doc. No. 598); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BOYKIN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 624. Resolution providing additional funds for the Committee on Un-American Activities; without amendment (Rept. No. 2073). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 6459. A bill to extend the period within which the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out the purposes of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by making payments to agricultural producers; without amendment (Rept. No. 2074). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 6477. A bill to amend section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, and section 3 of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CAMPBELL:

H. R. 6478. A bill to protect the people from interference with the movement of the mails

May
20.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6429

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legis-
5 lative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
6 namely:

SENATE

SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$15,000.

Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; Journal clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,000 addi-

1 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 2 bent; principal clerk, \$4,000; legislative clerk, \$4,000 and
 3 \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the
 4 present incumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; printing clerk,
 5 \$3,540 and \$460 additional so long as the position is held
 6 by the present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and
 7 \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 8 incumbent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk, \$3,180 and
 9 \$420 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 10 incumbent; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of sta-
 11 tionery, \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,900, one at \$3,600 and
 12 \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 13 incumbent, one at \$3,360, one at \$3,180, one at \$2,880 and
 14 \$540 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 15 incumbent, two at \$2,880 each, three at \$2,640 each, clerk
 16 in disbursing office, \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and \$300 addi-
 17 tional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent,
 18 five at \$2,400 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740
 19 each; additional clerical assistance and readjustment of sal-
 20 aries in the disbursing office, \$4,020; two assistants in library
 21 at \$1,800 each; special officer, \$2,460; special officer,
 22 \$2,280; assistants at the press door—one at \$2,200, one at
 23 \$1,900; messenger, \$1,320; laborers—one at \$2,040, one
 24 at \$1,680, five at \$1,500 each, one at \$1,440, one in Sec-

1 retary's office, \$1,740, one \$1,620, one \$1,320; in all,
2 \$168,000.

3 DOCUMENT ROOM

4 Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional
5 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
6 first assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assist-
7 ants, at \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,440; in all;
8 \$19,280.

9 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

10 Clerks and messengers to the following committees:
11 Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
12 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
13 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appro-
14 priations—Clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as
15 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk,
16 \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is
17 held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800;
18 assistant clerk, \$3,600 for the office of the ranking minority
19 member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be ap-
20 pointed by him; three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two
21 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To
22 Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—
23 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
24 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800.

1 Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 2 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220;
 3 additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be
 4 fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Civil
 5 Service—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,180; assistant
 6 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 7 \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600;
 8 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant
 9 clerks at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 10 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,
 11 \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference
 12 Majority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 13 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 14 \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compen-
 15 sation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000.
 16 Conference Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 17 clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant
 18 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of com-
 19 pensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee,
 20 \$6,000. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant
 21 clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional
 22 clerks at \$1,800 each; additional clerical assistance at rates
 23 of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said com-
 24 mittee, \$6,000. Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900;

1 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 2 clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each.
 3 Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assist-
 4 ant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk,
 5 \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—
 6 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at
 8 \$1,800 each. Finance—clerk, \$4,200 and \$500 additional
 9 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 10 special assistant to the committee, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 11 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 12 two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two experts (one for
 13 the majority and one for the minority) at \$3,600 each;
 14 messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk, \$3,900;
 15 assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant
 16 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,
 17 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Im-
 18 migration—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 19 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks
 20 at \$1,800 each. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 21 clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position
 22 is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880;
 23 assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional
 24 clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assist-

1 ant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk,
 2 \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—
 3 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 4 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,220. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 6 ant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional
 7 clerks at \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 8 clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant
 9 clerk, \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks
 10 at \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 11 \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 12 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,040;
 13 additional clerk, \$1,800. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900;
 14 special assistant, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant
 15 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks
 16 at \$2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 17 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two assistant clerks
 18 at \$1,800 each; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each.
 19 Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assist-
 20 ant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each.
 21 Patents—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each;
 22 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—
 23 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks
 24 at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk,

1 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,520;
 2 three assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk,
 3 \$1,800. Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580;
 4 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges
 5 and Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two
 6 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 7 Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 8 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000;
 9 assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public
 10 Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800
 11 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the
 12 present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 13 \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk,
 14 \$3,900 and \$200 toward the preparation biennially of the
 15 Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on
 16 Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assist-
 17 ant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Special Com-
 18 mittee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources—clerk, \$3,900;
 19 assistant clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—
 20 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks
 21 at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; addi-
 22 tional clerk, \$1,800; in all, \$587,800.

23

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

24

Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of

1 the committees specially provided for herein, as follows:

2 Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at

3 \$2,400 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; and

4 seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for each Senator

5 having no more than one clerk and two assistant clerks for

6 himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; mes-

7 senger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

8 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,

9 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

10 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,

11 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

12 Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one

13 for each Senator from each State which has a population of

14 three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

15 For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each

16 for each Senator from any State which has a population of

17 ten million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional

18 clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any

19 State which has a population of five million or more inhabi-

20 tants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000:

21 *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition

22 to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled,

23 and shall be employed only during the period of the emer-

24 gency.

1 For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Sena-
2 tors (including chairmen of standing committees) at the
3 rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator, \$483,840.

4 Senators and chairmen of standing committees may
5 change the number of employees in their respective offices
6 or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic
7 salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month:
8 *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not
9 increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices
10 or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided further*,
11 That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a rate
12 in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action shall be taken
13 to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a
14 rate higher than \$5,040 per annum: *Provided further*,
15 That Senators and committee chairmen, before the day on
16 which they are to become effective, shall certify in writing
17 such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office of the
18 Senate which thereafter shall pay such employees in accord-
19 ance with such certifications.

20 Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph
21 under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section
22 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
23 ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the
24 death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical

1 assistants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such
 2 death shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective
 3 salaries for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*,
 4 That any such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll
 5 shall, while so continued, perform their duties under the
 6 direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby
 7 authorized and directed to remove from such pay roll any
 8 such clerks who are not attending to the duties for which
 9 their services are continued: *Provided further*, That this
 10 shall not apply to clerical assistants of standing committees
 11 of the Senate when their service otherwise would continue
 12 beyond such period.

13 In all, clerical assistance to Senators, \$1,646,640: *Pro-*
 14 *vided*, That all clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks
 15 under this heading shall be ex officio clerks, assistant clerks,
 16 and additional clerks of any committee of which their Sena-
 17 tor is chairman.

18 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

19 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000;
 20 two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minor-
 21 ity), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long as
 22 the respective positions are held by the present respective
 23 incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority
 24 and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and \$480 addi-

1 tional each so long as the respective positions are held by
 2 the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms
 3 and storekeeper, \$4,800 and \$1,000 additional so long as
 4 the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one,
 5 \$3,300; one, \$3,120; one, \$2,200; one, \$2,120; one, \$1,800;
 6 one to the secretary for the majority, \$2,640; one to the
 7 secretary for the minority, \$2,640; assistant doorkeeper,
 8 \$2,880; messengers—three (acting as assistant door-
 9 keepers) at \$2,400 each; thirty (including four for minor-
 10 ity) at \$1,740 each; four at \$1,620 each; one at card door,
 11 \$2,640, and \$240 additional so long as the position is held
 12 by the present incumbent; clerk on Journal work for Con-
 13 gressional Record to be selected by the Official Reporters,
 14 \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780; one, \$2,300; one,
 15 \$2,220; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer, \$2,220; janitor,
 16 \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held
 17 by the present incumbent; five skilled laborers, \$1,680 each;
 18 laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,800 and \$120 addi-
 19 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 20 bent; four female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring
 21 rooms, at \$1,560 each; three female attendants in charge of
 22 ladies' retiring rooms, Senate Office Building, at \$1,560
 23 each; telephone operators—chief, \$3,000; assistant chief,
 24 \$2,400; thirteen at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators

1 as authorized by Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-ninth
 2 Congress, \$1,380; laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms
 3 in old library space, \$1,260; Press Gallery—superintendent,
 4 \$3,660; assistant superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superin-
 5 tendent, \$1,920; messengers for service to press correspond-
 6 ents—two at \$1,620 each, two at \$1,500 each; Radio Press
 7 Gallery—superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintendent,
 8 \$1,960; laborers—two at \$1,500 each, one at \$1,380,
 9 twenty-six at \$1,320 each, three at \$540 each; special em-
 10 ployees—seven at \$1,000 each; twenty-one pages for the
 11 Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$5 per day each during the
 12 session, \$19,005; in all, \$283,325.

13 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 14 tain, \$3,000; two lieutenants at \$2,000 each; two special
 15 officers at \$2,000 each; four sergeants at \$1,920 each;
 16 sixty privates at \$1,800 each; in all, \$126,680.

17 POST OFFICE

18 Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so
 19 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; as-
 20 sistant postmaster, \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon
 21 master, \$2,280; assistant, \$1,740; twenty-six mail carriers
 22 at \$1,740 each; in all, \$59,600.

23 FOLDING ROOM

24 Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long

1 as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one
 2 at \$2,400, two at \$1,740 each; folders—chief, \$2,040; thir-
 3 teen at \$1,440 each; in all, \$29,640.

4 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

5 Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange,
 6 driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the
 7 Vice President, \$4,000.

8 Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates
 9 and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly
 10 installments, \$65,450.

11 Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and
 12 varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

13 Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of
 14 same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture,
 15 \$8,000.

16 Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries
 17 and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compen-
 18 sation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may
 19 be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the
 20 Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25
 21 cents per hundred words, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no
 22 part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem
 23 and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the pro-

visions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as authorized by law, \$35,500.

Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

For materials for folding, \$1,500.

Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with the Act Approved September 9, 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress), \$35,000.

Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$8,760.

Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$401,762.

Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$970.

Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

1 Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and
2 special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the
3 Senate as authorized by law, \$10,249.66.

4 The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate
5 Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to
6 employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of
7 obtaining and laying factual data and information before the
8 committee for its consideration in the discharge of its func-
9 tions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund
10 of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1947, \$50,000 in pur-
11 suance of the purposes set forth in said resolution: *Provided*,
12 That whenever any person has left or leaves any civilian
13 position in any department or agency in the executive branch
14 of the Government in order to accept employment by the
15 Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be carried on
16 the rolls of such committee and shall be solely employed by
17 such committee, and responsible only to it; but he shall be
18 entitled upon making application to the Civil Service Com-
19 mission within thirty days after the termination of his em-
20 ployment by such committee (unless such employment is
21 terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in the same
22 or any other department or agency where an opening exists,
23 comparable to the position which, according to the records

1 of the department or agency which he left to accept employ-
2 ment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or in
3 the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, such person
4 would be occupying if he had remained in the employ of such
5 department or agency during the time he was employed by
6 such committee; and such person shall be restored to such
7 position with the same seniority, status, and pay as if he had
8 remained in the employ of the department or agency which
9 he left, during such time. This section shall not be construed
10 to require any person to be restored to a position in any de-
11 partment or agency after the expiration of the time for which
12 he was appointed to the position which he left to accept
13 employment by such committee.

14 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
15 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
16 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
17 penses of the Senate, toll charges on not to exceed twenty-
18 six strictly official long-distance telephone calls, aggregating
19 per month for each Senator not more than one hundred
20 and thirty minutes, to and from Washington, District of
21 Columbia.

22 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
23 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed

1 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
2 penses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-
3 distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside
4 of Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$300
5 per year for each Senator.

6 Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the Presi-
7 dent of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for com-
8 mittees and offices of the Senate, \$46,300.

9 Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public
10 documents, \$2,000.

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

13 For compensation of Members of the House of Repre-
14 sentatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident
15 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

16 For mileage and expense allowance (2 U. S. C. 31a)
17 authorized by law of Members of the House of Representa-
18 tives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Com-
19 missioner from Puerto Rico, \$1,266,000.

20 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
21 others:

22 OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

23 Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks

1 to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker,
2 \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

3 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

4 Salaries: Parliamentarian, \$6,000, and \$3,000 additional
5 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent,
6 and for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum;
7 Assistant Parliamentarian, \$4,000, and \$2,000 additional so
8 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; mes-
9 senger to Speaker's table, \$2,400; in all, \$18,400.

10 CHAPLAIN

11 Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and
12 \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present
13 incumbent.

14 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

15 Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, includ-
16 ing compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent
17 fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally
18 clerk, at \$7,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$5,000, to con-
19 tinue available, under the limitations of House Resolution
20 Numbered 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk,
21 \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960, and \$2,040 additional so
22 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk,
23 \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk,
24 \$3,900 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of

1 the House of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$3,600,
2 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position is held by
3 the present incumbent; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120;
4 stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760 and \$600 addi-
5 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
6 bent; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520
7 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at
8 \$2,460 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each;
9 bookkeeper and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160
10 each; assistant in disbursing office, \$1,800; additional cleri-
11 cal assistance in disbursing office in accordance with the
12 provisions of House Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and
13 679, adopted December 16, 1942, December 20, 1943,
14 and December 14, 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assist-
15 ants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to
16 the Clerk, \$2,500; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740;
17 three messengers at \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal
18 clerk, \$1,560; laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260
19 each; telephone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-
20 three at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as au-
21 thorized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,085;
22 operators and extra services of regular employees, when
23 required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month
24 each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent of
25 furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinet-

1 maker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction
 2 and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant custodians
 3 at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer, \$1,860;
 4 messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation, maintenance,
 5 and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all, \$217,025.

6 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

7 Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following committees:
 8 Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 9 \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 10 janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; assistant
 11 clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed by
 12 resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of the
 13 House of Representatives, \$62,880, thirteen clerk-stenographers
 14 at the annual rate of \$2,400 each, one for each subcommittee
 15 of the Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction over a
 16 regular annual appropriation bill as shall be designated by the
 17 chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and to be appointed
 18 by the chairmen of the subcommittees so designated, subject to the
 19 approval of the chairman, and one for the office of the ranking
 20 minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed
 21 by him, \$31,200. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 22 clerk, \$2,460; janitor \$1,560. Census—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 23 \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 24 janitor, \$1,560. Claims—clerk, \$3,300;

1 assistant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,800; jani-
 2 tor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk,
 3 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition of Executive Papers—
 4 clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,300; assist-
 5 ant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Education—clerk,
 6 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of President, Vice
 7 President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,760.
 8 Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 9 Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 10 Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 11 Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Expendi-
 12 tures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300; janitor,
 13 \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 14 Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,900, and \$600 additional so
 15 long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 16 assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor,
 17 \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, \$3,300;
 18 assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. Indian Af-
 19 fairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 20 \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 21 Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600
 22 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 23 incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 24 janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760;
 25 janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant

1 clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer,
 2 \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 3 ant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560.
 4 Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 5 \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Mer-
 6 chant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk,
 7 \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300;
 8 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining
 9 —clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk,
 10 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—
 11 clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260. Pen-
 12 sions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor, \$1,260.
 13 Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 14 \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 15 \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,300; as-
 16 sistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public Lands—clerk,
 17 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Revision
 18 of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Rivers and
 19 Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 20 \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740,
 21 janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 22 \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Ter-
 23 ritories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-American Ac-
 24 tivities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant
 25 clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—clerk, \$3,300;

1 assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Ways and Means
 2 —clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk and
 3 stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,580; clerk for mi-
 4 nority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560; two at \$1,260 each.
 5 World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 6 clerk, \$2,460; for an additional amount for clerks of the com-
 7 mittees pursuant to the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public,
 8 512), \$22,880; in all, \$421,540.

9 OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

10 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant
 11 at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assistant
 12 cashier, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position
 13 is held by the present incumbent; two bookkeepers at \$3,360
 14 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600;
 15 special assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$3,000 and \$600 addi-
 16 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 17 bent; pair clerk and messenger, \$2,820; stenographer,
 18 \$2,500; skilled laborer, \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600:
 19 in all \$43,400.

20 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three
 21 lieutenants at \$2,000 each; one special officer, \$2,000; five
 22 sergeants at \$1,920 each; sixty-four privates at \$1,800
 23 each; in all, \$132,800.

24 OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

25 Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000;

1 superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants to
2 the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at \$3,000,
3 and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—superintend-
4 ent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at \$1,560; superin-
5 tendent of the House Periodical Press Gallery, \$2,700; chief
6 janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long as the position
7 is held by the present incumbent; messengers—one chief mes-
8 senger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as the position
9 is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messengers at
10 \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each; labor-
11 ers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at \$1,380
12 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloakroom) at
13 \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies' retiring rooms
14 at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' reception room,
15 \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180 and \$820
16 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
17 cumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief clerk to
18 superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks at
19 \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one
20 folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers
21 at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two tele-
22 phone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of tele-
23 phones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each
24 additional so long as the respective positions are held by the

1 respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers
 2 in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100
 3 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for
 4 duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$5 per day
 5 each, \$45,250; superintendent of document room (Elmer A.
 6 Lewis) , \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the position
 7 is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent of
 8 document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk,
 9 \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440;
 10 messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560;
 11 maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500;
 12 in all, \$285,670.

13 SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

14 For the minority employees authorized and named in
 15 the House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December
 16 11, 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, one at \$3,000
 17 and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the
 18 present incumbent, two at \$3,000 each and \$500 each addi-
 19 tional so long as the positions are held by the present in-
 20 cumbents respectively, one at \$3,600 and \$300 additional
 21 while the position is held by the present incumbent (minority
 22 pair clerk, House Resolution Numbered 313 of August 7,
 23 1935) ; in all, \$24,350.

24 Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding
 25 room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913,

1 \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of
2 April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

3 Successors to any of the employees provided for in the
4 two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of
5 Representatives at any time.

6 Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110
7 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the
8 present incumbent; assistant legislative clerk, \$3,000; clerk,
9 \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000; one assistant clerk, \$1,800;
10 stenographer, \$2,000; for official expenses of the majority
11 leader, as authorized by House Resolution Numbered 101,
12 Seventy-first Congress, adopted December 18, 1929, \$2,000;
13 in all, \$16,740.

14 Office of minority floor leader: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300
15 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
16 cumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
17 janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees
18 to be appointed by the minority leader.

19 Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and
20 one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
21 majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each;
22 in all, \$3,480.

23 Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room
24 and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the

1 majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each:
 2 in all, \$4,000.

3 Technical assistant in the office of the attending physi-
 4 cian, to be appointed by the attending physician; subject
 5 to the approval of the Speaker, \$3,600.

6 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

7 Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster,
 8 \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100
 9 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend trans-
 10 portation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers
 11 and extra services of regular employees, when required, at
 12 the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740;
 13 laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

14 Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, mainte-
 15 nance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails,
 16 \$2,200.

17 OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

18 Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and
 19 debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant
 20 clerk, \$2,000; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in
 21 all, \$70,500.

22 OFFICIAL REPORTERS TO COMMITTEES

23 Salaries: Six reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each;
 24 clerk, \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all
 25 \$60,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the

1 sale of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees re-
 2 ported by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury
 3 as "Miscellaneous receipts".

4 Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the
 5 foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the
 6 one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June
 7 30, 1947, inclusive.

8 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

9 For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member
 10 and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto
 11 Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative
 12 duties, as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

13 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

14 Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of
 15 the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture
 16 repair shops, \$100,000, of which \$50,000 shall be immedi-
 17 ately available.

18 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$5,000: *Provided*,
 19 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to furnish
 20 a packing box to any Representative, Delegate, or Resident
 21 Commissioner for any session of Congress unless request
 22 therefor has been made not later than thirty days after
 23 the sine die adjournment of any such session.

24 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive

1 of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Repre-
2 sentatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the
3 Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of
4 the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-
5 sixth Congress), and materials for folding, \$186,000, of
6 which \$100,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*.
7 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
8 salaries of three additional laborers authorized in section 2 of
9 House Resolution Numbered 385 of the Seventy-eighth Con-
10 gress adopted December 17, 1943.

11 Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings
12 of committees other than special and select committees,
13 \$27,500.

14 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
15 and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

16 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
17 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of
18 the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as
19 authorized by law, \$50,000.

20 Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations con-
21 tained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House
22 of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of
23 any committee consisting of more than six persons (not
24 more than four from the House and not more than two from
25 the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person

1 except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representa-
2 tive of his office, and except the widow or minor children
3 or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and
4 burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a
5 Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident
6 Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

7 Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone
8 service, exclusive of personal services, \$300,000.

9 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
10 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
11 for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, and for
12 stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the
13 House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

14 Attending physician's office: For medical supplies,
15 equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room
16 and for the attending physician and his assistants, including
17 an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician
18 in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act
19 approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including
20 an allowance of not to exceed \$50 per month each to four
21 assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July
22 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940,
23 \$6,985.

24 Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Ser-
25 geant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

1 To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish
2 each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commis-
3 sioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special
4 delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850.

5 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets,
6 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employ-
7 ment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per
8 person, \$30,000.

9 Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the
10 laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928
11 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the direction
12 of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

13 Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in com-
14 piling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public
15 officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House
16 portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the
17 statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the
18 telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing
19 the daily calendars of business; preparing the official state-
20 ment of Members' voting records; preparing lists of con-
21 gressional nominees and statistical summary of elections;
22 preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the
23 Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for
24 recording and filing statements of political committees and
25 candidates for election to the House of Representatives pur-

1 suant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S. C.
2 241-256) ; and for such other assistance as the Clerk of the
3 House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct of
4 the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no part
5 of this appropriation shall be used to augment the annual
6 salary of any employee of the House of Representatives.

7 Speakers' automobile: For exchange, driving, mainte-
8 nance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker,
9 \$4,000.

10 CAPITOL POLICE

11 General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uni-
12 forms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of
13 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent
14 expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services per-
15 formed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police
16 Board, \$9,400.

17 Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police
18 Board to provide additional protection during the present
19 emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including
20 the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power
21 Plant, \$8,000. Such sum shall only be expended for
22 payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed
23 from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and
24 the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized
25 and directed to make such details upon the request of the

1 Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period of
2 such detail, serve under the direction and instructions of the
3 Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority as
4 members of such Metropolitan Police and members of
5 the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may
6 be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and
7 other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made
8 to the government of the District of Columbia, and
9 any sums so reimbursed shall be credited to
10 the appropriation or appropriations from which
11 such salaries and expenses are payable and be available for
12 all the purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person detailed
13 under the authority of this paragraph or under similar author-
14 ity in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and
15 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, from the
16 Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia shall be
17 deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during the
18 period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of rank,
19 pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same extent
20 as though such detail had not been made, and at the termina-
21 tion thereof any such person who was a member of such
22 police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with respect to
23 rank, pay, allowances, privileges and benefits which is not
24 less than the status of such person in such police at the end
25 of such detail.

1 One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police"
2 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half
3 by the Clerk of the House.

4 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

5 Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as
6 the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector
7 under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895
8 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer,
9 \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing
10 the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-
11 half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the
12 other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

13 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
15 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
16 ized by law, \$105,000, of which \$55,000 shall be disbursed
17 by the Secretary of the Senate and \$50,000 by the Clerk
18 of the House of Representatives.

19 STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

20 For the preparation, under the direction of the Com-
21 mittees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Rep-
22 resentatives of the statements for the second session of the
23 Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, in-
24 definite appropriations. and contracts authorized, together
25 with a chronological history of the regular appropriation

1 bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons
2 designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the
3 work.

4 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

5 OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

6 Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant
7 Architect of the Capitol (whose compensation shall be at
8 the rate of \$7,000 per annum), Chief Architectural and
9 Engineering Assistant, and other personal services at rates
10 of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the
11 Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the
12 absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no
13 Architect, and, in case of the absence or disability of the
14 Assistant Architect, the Chief Architectural and Engineering
15 Assistant shall so act; \$92,840.

16 Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the
17 Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official
18 business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the
19 sum of \$1,500.

20 Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol:
21 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
22 penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by
23 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
24 \$300.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

1 Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the
2 Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and
3 House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect
4 of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance,
5 repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and
6 appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special
7 clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal
8 and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art;
9 purchase or exchange, maintenance and driving of motor-
10 propelled passenger-carrying office vehicle; not exceeding
11 \$300 for the purchase of technical and necessary reference
12 books, periodicals, and city directory; not to exceed \$150 for
13 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by
14 the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions
15 in connection with subjects related to work under the
16 Architect of the Capitol; \$409,500.

18 Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds
19 surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings;
20 Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of
21 trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and
22 roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men
23 and equipment or under contract without compliance with
24

1 section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes,
2 \$153,600.

3 Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, altera-
4 tions, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental
5 expenses, \$20,500.

6 Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Build-
7 ings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the sub-
8 way system connecting the Senate Office Building with the
9 Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal
10 and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track,
11 and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$2,000.

12 Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous
13 items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and
14 equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and
15 repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
16 and for personal and other services, including four female
17 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500
18 each, for the care and operation of the Senate Office Build-
19 ing; to be expended under the control and supervision of
20 the Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$517,600.

21 House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including
22 equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items,
23 and for all necessary services, \$563,000.

24 Capitol Power Plant: For lighting, heating, and power
25 for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme

1 Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the
2 grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage,
3 and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-
4 conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any
5 of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing
6 Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and
7 power therefor whenever available; personal and other
8 services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor,
9 advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
10 in connection with the maintenance and operation of the
11 plant, \$1,068,000.

12 The appropriations under the control of the Architect
13 of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section
14 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), con-
15 cerning purchases for executive departments.

16 The Government Printing Office and the Washington
17 City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant
18 for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is
19 furnished during the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts so
20 reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

21 Hereafter, the Architect of the Capitol in expending
22 appropriations under his control may acquire supplies, ma-
23 terials, equipment, furniture, and other items from Govern-
24 ment agencies disposing of such property under the Surplus
25 Property Act of 1944, as amended, and shall be accorded

1 the same priority as granted other Government agencies
2 under that Act.

3 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

4 MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

5 Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services
6 at rates of pay provided by law, \$151,600.

7 Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of em-
8 ployees and additional employees under the Architect of the
9 Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings
10 on Sundays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$12,850.

11 General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expendi-
12 tures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the
13 jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor
14 improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies,
15 waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances,
16 and personal and other services in connection with the
17 mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings
18 and grounds, \$164,600.

19 For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and
20 electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, and
21 the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and
22 labor-saving devices, \$53,000, to be expended under the
23 direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

24 BOTANIC GARDEN

25 Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding

1 \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard
2 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$114,000;
3 all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the
4 Library.

5 Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements: For
6 all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operating,
7 repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the
8 nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining
9 thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees,
10 shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous sup-
11 plies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for
12 use by employees in connection with their work; not to
13 exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of
14 waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants,
15 not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not
16 to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
17 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
18 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); office equipment and
19 contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of insect
20 and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of materials,
21 and procurement of personal services by contract without
22 regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair, mainte-
23 nance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motortrucks,
24 and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger
25 motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and

1 books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and im-
2 provements to Director's residence; and all other necessary
3 expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee
4 on the Library, \$20,000.

5 No part of the appropriations contained in this Act
6 for the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution,
7 by congressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other
8 nursery stock.

9 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

10 Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Libra-
11 rian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal
12 services, including special and temporary services and extra
13 special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000)
14 at rates to be fixed by Librarian, \$2,004,000, of which
15 \$57,000 shall be immediately available.

16 COPYRIGHT OFFICE

17 Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant
18 register, and other personal services, \$500,000.

19 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

20 Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ
21 competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in
22 translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and
23 otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render
24 such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Mem-
25 bers thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of

1 public general bills, miscellaneous printing, supplies and ma-
 2 terials, and including not to exceed \$20,000 for employees
 3 engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour at
 4 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$400,000, of which
 5 \$5,700 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That not
 6 more than \$25,000 of this sum shall be used for preparation
 7 and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public
 8 Bills.

9 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

10 Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed
 11 cards and other publications of the Library, including personal
 12 services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage,
 13 postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution,
 14 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
 15 written authority and direction of the Librarian, and includ-
 16 ing not to exceed \$30,000 for employees engaged in piece
 17 work and work by the day or hour and for extra special
 18 services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the
 19 Librarian; in all, \$314,300.

20 INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

21 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Con-
 22 gress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several
 23 States, together with a supplemental digest of the more
 24 important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act
 25 entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial

1 index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927
2 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services
3 within and without the District of Columbia, including not
4 to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at rates
5 to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and
6 apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and
7 digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and
8 other printing and binding incident to the work of compila-
9 tion, stationery, and incidentals, \$85,600.

10 UNION CATALOGUES

11 Salaries and expenses: To continue the development
12 and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including per-
13 sonal services within and without the District of Columbia
14 (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services,
15 including extra special services of regular employees, at
16 rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary mate-
17 rial and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and inci-
18 dentals, \$86,200.

19 MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

20 To enable the Librarian of Congress to develop, record,
21 store, and service motion pictures, including personal serv-
22 ices, traveling expenses, rental of storage space and all other
23 necessary expenses incidental to the development of the
24 motion-picture program, \$100,000.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General increase of Library: For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, \$370,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1948.

Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books and for legal periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the increase of the law library, \$125,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1948.

1 Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books
2 and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the
3 Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the
4 Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice,
5 \$20,000.

6 BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

7 To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the
8 provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for
9 the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C.
10 135a), as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding
11 \$40,000 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000
12 for books in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000
13 for sound-reproduction records and for the mainte-
14 nance and replacement of the Government-owned repro-
15 ducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind and not
16 exceeding \$1,000 for necessary traveling expenses connected
17 with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings
18 when incurred on the written authority and direction of
19 the Librarian.

20 PRINTING AND BINDING

21 General printing and binding: For miscellaneous print-
22 ing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the
23 Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing
24 of Library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$369,000.

25 Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright

1 Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries
2 of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United
3 States courts involving copyright, \$35,000.

4 Printing catalogue cards: For the printing of catalogue
5 cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the dis-
6 tributions of printed cards, \$410,000.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

8 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery,
9 office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, mis-
10 cellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, inci-
11 dental expenses connected with the administration of the
12 Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500
13 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
14 written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$35,000.

15 For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscel-
16 laneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photo-
17 duplicating machines of the Library and the making of
18 photoduplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplica-
19 tions, \$33,200.

20 Penalty Mail Costs, Library of Congress: For deposit
21 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
22 for the Library of Congress as required by section 2 of the
23 Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$12,500.

24 LIBRARY BUILDINGS

25 Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal

1 services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923,
2 as amended, including special and temporary services and
3 special services of regular employees in connection with
4 the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings
5 in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750)
6 at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$427,600.

7 For mail, delivery, including purchase, maintenance,
8 operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
9 vehicles, telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and
10 other special clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and
11 elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contin-
12 gent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscel-
13 laneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in
14 connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library
15 Buildings, \$32,000: *Provided*, That any appropriations
16 under the control of the Librarian of Congress may be
17 expended without reference to section 3709 of the Revised
18 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) in any case when the total amount
19 of the purchase involved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

20 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

21 For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund
22 Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust
23 fund held by the Board, \$500.

24 Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress
25 may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the

1 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, but the
2 Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such
3 position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for
4 such appointment a person in any of the three categories
5 specified in such section 206 who possesses the special
6 qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise
7 meets the general requirements for employment in the
8 Library of Congress.

9 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

10 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND 11 BINDING

12 To provide the Public Printer with a working capital
13 for the following purposes for the execution of printing,
14 binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other au-
15 thorized work of the Government Printing Office for the
16 various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public
17 Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compen-
18 sation, or wages of all necessary officers and employees
19 additional to those herein appropriated for, including em-
20 ployees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned
21 material for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply
22 with the provisions of law granting holidays and half holi-
23 days and Executive orders granting holidays and half
24 holidays with pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer
25 to comply with the provisions of law granting leave to

1 employees with pay, such pay to be at the rate for their
2 regular positions at the time the leave is granted; rental
3 of buildings and equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current,
4 gas and electric fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles
5 for the carriage of printing and printing supplies, and the
6 maintenance, repair, and operation of the same, to be used
7 only for official purposes, including operation, repair, and
8 maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
9 for official use of the officers of the Government Printing
10 Office when in writing ordered by the Public Printer; freight,
11 expressage, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, type-
12 writers, and carpets; traveling expenses, including not to
13 exceed \$3,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions
14 when authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing;
15 stationery, postage, and advertising; directories, technical
16 books, newspapers, magazines, and books of reference (not
17 exceeding \$750); adding and numbering machines, time
18 stamps, and other machines of similar character; rubber
19 boots, coats, and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,-
20 000); equipment, and for repairs to machinery, implements,
21 and buildings, and for minor alterations to buildings;
22 necessary equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the
23 emergency room for the use of all employees in
24 the Government Printing Office who may be taken
25 suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; other

1 necessary contingent and miscellaneous items author-
2 ized by the Public Printer; for expenses authorized in
3 writing by the Joint Committee on Printing for the in-
4 spection of printing and binding equipment, material, and
5 supplies and Government printing plants in the District of
6 Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding \$1,000; for salaries
7 and expenses of preparing the semimonthly and session
8 indexes of the Congressional Record under the direction
9 of the Joint Committee on Printing (chief indexer at
10 \$3,948, one cataloger at \$3,618, two catalogers at \$2,826
11 each, and one cataloger at \$2,430) ; and for all the necessary
12 labor, paper, materials, and equipment needed in the
13 prosecution and delivery and mailing of the work; in
14 all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be charged the print-
15 ing and binding authorized to be done for Congress including
16 supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations; the
17 printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register
18 in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44
19 U. S. C. 301 317) (not exceeding \$500,000) ; for the print-
20 ing and binding of the supplements to the Code of Federal
21 Regulations, as authorized by the Act of July 26,
22 1935 (44 U. S. C. 311), \$100,000; the printing and
23 binding for use of the Government Printing Office; the
24 printing and binding (not exceeding \$5,000) for
25 official use of the Architect of the Capitol upon requisi-

tion of the Secretary of the Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding \$4,200,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of such working capital shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than twelve months after the close of the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of \$4,200,000 shall be used for printing and binding part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Year-book of Agriculture).

Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

During the fiscal year 1947 any executive department or independent establishment of the Government ordering printing and binding or blank paper and supplies from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part of

1 the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and
2 bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith
3 shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of
4 payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis
5 of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance
6 shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed
7 upon by the Public Printer and the department or estab-
8 lishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer
9 for work that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received
10 from sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and con-
11 demned property; and for losses or damage to Government
12 property; shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of
13 the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for
14 the working capital of the Government Printing Office and
15 be subject to requisition by the Public Printer.

16 No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall
17 be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing
18 Office while detailed for or performing service in the execu-
19 tive branch of the public service of the United States unless
20 such detail be authorized by law.

21 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

22 Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assist-
23 ant superintendent and other personal services in accordance
24 with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and com-
25 pensation of employees who shall be subject to the provi-

1 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates
2 of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing
3 Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40),
4 \$1,300,000.

5 General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, typewrit-
6 ers, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time
7 stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains,
8 books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office
9 and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage,
10 carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, ex-
11 press, freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling
12 expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, eleva-
13 tors, and machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sani-
14 tary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery
15 and office printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies,
16 catalogs, and indexes; for supplying books to depository
17 libraries; in all, \$370,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
18 sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any docu-
19 ments, books, or other printed matter not requested by such
20 libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval
21 by the Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That
22 the Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the
23 quota that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Defini-
24 tive Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Repre-
25 sentative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving

1 during the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written
2 application therefor.

3 COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT

4 PRINTING OFFICE

5 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
6 of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required
7 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
8 \$353,000.

9 SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing
10 appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as
11 provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895,
12 and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June
13 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases for execu-
14 tive departments.

15 SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for printing
16 and binding for the fiscal year 1947 within or under
17 the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the
18 various executive departments and independent establish-
19 ments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or
20 special reports under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*,
21 That where the printing of such reports is discontinued the
22 original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the
23 heads of the respective departments or independent establish-
24 ments for public inspection.

1 SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act
2 shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

3 SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifi-
4 cally established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is
5 appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation
6 or designation of any position appropriated for herein is
7 different from that specifically established for such position by
8 such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of
9 the position, or either, appropriated for or provided herein,
10 shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and the
11 authority for any position specifically established by such Act
12 which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall cease
13 to exist.

14 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in
15 this Act shall be paid as compensation to any person ap-
16 pointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member of the
17 Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to be pre-
18 scribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police Board:
19 *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby authorized
20 to detail police from the House Office, Senate Office, and
21 Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol Grounds.

22 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
24 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
25 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of

1 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
2 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
3 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
4 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
5 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
6 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
7 advocates or who is a member of an organization that ad-
8 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
9 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the
10 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
11 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
12 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-
13 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
14 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
15 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing
16 law.

17 SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative
18 Branch Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives May 17, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1947

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
H. R. 6429
A BILL MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1947, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1946

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Maryland, *Chairman*

JOHN H. OVERTON, Louisiana

STYLES BRIDGES, New Hampshire

THEODORE F. GREEN, Rhode Island

CLYDE M. REED, Kansas

DENNIS CHAVEZ, New Mexico

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WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr., Maine

ABE MURDOCK, Utah

EVERARD H. SMITH, *Clerk*

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1946

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 11 a. m., pursuant to notice, Hon. Millard Tydings presiding.

Present: Senators Tydings, Green, Murdock, and Bridges.

Senator TYDINGS. The committee will be in order.

Senator MURRAY, do you have something you want to offer to the committee?

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES E. MURRAY, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MONTANA

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

Senator MURRAY. I am here supporting the application for an appropriation for a special assistant to the Education and Labor Committee.

Senator TYDINGS. Do you mean that you want to have another clerk for your committee?

Senator MURRAY. The present clerk has been with the committee for some time, and that clerk's name is Mr. McMurray; the committee, as you know, is a very busy committee. We have held hearings already this year on 26 bills and have acted on 36 bills.

Senator TYDINGS. What is your assistant's name?

Senator MURRAY. His name is Joseph McMurray.

Senator TYDINGS. How is he carried at the present time?

Senator MURRAY. He is carried at the present time as a special assistant to the committee, but the Education and Labor Committee, in December of last year, unanimously passed a resolution recommending to the Audit and Control Committee to carry him until June 30 of this year.

They also recommended that his services be provided for in the regular legislative appropriation.

Senator TYDINGS. Is he carried now on a special resolution of the Senate?

Senator MURRAY. Yes.

Senator TYDINGS. Do you want to have him appointed regularly?

Senator MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. What salary is he getting now?

Senator MURRAY. \$5,600.

Senator TYDINGS. I do not see how we can carry him as a regular employee above that of a secretary, without violating Senate rules. He will be getting more than a secretary will get.

Senator MURRAY. It would be impossible for the committee to carry on its activities or the activities that Mr. McMurray is carrying on without having somebody competent to do the work.

The efficient operation of the committee, of course, is dependent on the services of this man. He has been highly qualified in doing the work of the committee and he has been especially familiar with the work of the committee.

He was under the Labor Department before coming over to the committee, and because of his experience he has helped the various members of the committee with their work, and every member of the committee recommends him.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimous.

Senator TYDINGS. What you want, then, is that he be appointed regularly and get a salary as we could see fit to give him, but at a salary not less than he is already getting?

Senator MURRAY. We would want to have him receive the salary we are requesting because he was getting that salary in the Labor Department.

Senator TYDINGS. How much was that?

Senator MURRAY. \$5,680. Every member of the committee knows of his qualifications and they know of his courteous actions, they call upon him for help and advice in connection with the various bills that are before us, and they would miss him extremely if he were gone.

He is highly recommended by both the Republican members of the committee as well as the Democratic members.

Senator BRIDGES. What does he get now?

Senator MURRAY. \$5,680.

Senator BRIDGES. You are asking for that. What is he getting now?

STATEMENT IN SUPPORT

Senator MURRAY. I have prepared a little statement telling you about his services and the character of the work that he does; also the need for his services to the committee, and pointing out a number of bills that are before the committee.

Senator TYDINGS. Do you want to put that in the record?

Senator MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. All right, it will be inserted in the record.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

REQUEST FOR THE APPROPRIATION FOR A SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

The committee has been extremely busy. Since the beginning of this session we have held hearings on 26 bills and have had final action on 36 bills. We have been almost continually in session holding hearings on important bills.

Almost one-half of the President's recommended program has been referred to the committee. Most of the legislation (committee jurisdiction—labor, housing, health, and education) affects large numbers of people—is controversial and is largely technical in nature.

The intelligent and efficient operation of the committee is dependent to a large extent upon the services of a highly efficient and professionally trained person. Such a person Joseph P. McMurray was on loan to the committee by the Department of Labor. The Education and Labor Committee in December of last

year unanimously passed a resolution recommending the Audit and Control Committee to carry him until June 30 and recommending further that his services be provided for in the regular legislative appropriation thereafter. The Audit and Control Committee unanimously reported the resolution for his position on April 1 and it passed the Senate without objection.

Mr. McMurray serves all the members of the committee impartially, and on several occasions minority members have spoken to me in complimentary terms of his work, and his friendly and courteous manner. The secretaries of practically all members of the Senate and many Members of the House, as well as the Members themselves have found him a ready and reliable source of information, explanation, and interpretation. Such a service lessens the burdens of the office staffs of the members and greatly facilitates committee business. In addition to his work for the full committee, Mr. McMurray handles all the work of the subcommittees except that of Senator Pepper's.

Some of the duties of the special assistant are—

Answering technical correspondence on committee business and legislation.

Arranging hearings and meetings.

Collecting, summarizing, briefing, and interpreting pertinent material and data on legislation pending for the use of the Senators in committee hearings, executive sessions, and floor debate.

Information and service to the public, Government agencies, and the press on matters of committee concern.

The work is so heavy that Mr. McMurray frequently works nights and Sundays.

The committee and I urgently require his services. It would be impossible for my secretary to handle his own duties and the work of the committee.

The basic salary for the special assistant, as approved by the Audit and Control Committee and passed by the Senate, is \$5,680 per annum (plus the subsequent salary increases).

I request that the same salary be continued.

Senator MURRAY. Heretofore it has been asserted by some that the committee has been the burying ground for bills and that is not true because every Republican member of that committee will publicly acknowledge that, at their request, the committee and I, as chairman of the committee, have set down hearings in every instance that they have requested, and we have held already 26 hearings this year.

The whole President's program has been turned over to the committee, and the committee has been extremely active and they could not do the work without having the assistance of a man competent and with the experience that Mr. McMurray has had, and, therefore, all the members of the committee feel we should have him.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH P. McMURRAY

QUALIFICATIONS AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

Senator TYDINGS. Are you a lawyer, Mr. McMurray?

Mr. McMURRAY. No, sir; I am an economist.

Senator TYDINGS. How long have you been with the Labor Department?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was with the Labor Department about 2½ years.

Senator TYDINGS. What was the salary you were getting over there when you commenced work?

Mr. McMURRAY. When I commenced with the—

Senator TYDINGS. Labor Department.

Mr. McMURRAY. It was a P-4, which was about \$4,400, I believe.

Senator TYDINGS. What were you getting with the Labor Department at the present time?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was a P-6, which grossed \$6,230.

Senator TYDINGS. Is that including the recent increase?

Mr. McMURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. What were you getting before the recent increase took effect?

Mr. McMURRAY. I am sorry, I misunderstood you. I thought you did mean the one recently signed by the President.

Senator TYDINGS. Let me put it this way: When did you come to the Education and Labor Committee?

Mr. McMURRAY. It was at the end of January 1945.

Senator TYDINGS. How much were you getting when you came there?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was making the salary of a P-5, which was \$5,180, I believe.

Senator TYDINGS. And you are now a P-6?

Mr. McMURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. How long have you been a P-6?

Mr. McMURRAY. About the first of the year, as I recall it.

Senator TYDINGS. You came in January and you were a P-5?

Mr. McMURRAY. Yes, sir; that was a year ago.

Senator TYDINGS. You came in January 1945?

Mr. McMURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. And you were a P-5?

Mr. McMURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. And since you have been here, since last January, you were made a P-6?

Mr. McMURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. What was your salary in January, as a P-6?

Mr. McMURRAY. \$6,130 or \$6,230, I am not certain.

Senator TYDINGS. Were you increased the 15 percent?

Mr. McMURRAY. That would bring it to, roughly, I think—I calculate it something like \$7,100, approximately \$7,100, excluding the \$290 overtime payment.

Senator TYDINGS. What did you do before you went in the Labor Department?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was with the National Resources and Planning Board.

Senator TYDINGS. What did you do before that?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was with the Federal Works Agency.

Senator TYDINGS. What did you do before that?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was with the Department of Agriculture, I believe.

Senator TYDINGS. What did you do before that?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was with the War Department.

Senator TYDINGS. What did you do before that?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was with the Bureau of Census.

Senator TYDINGS. What did you do before that?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was in graduate school.

Senator TYDINGS. How long have you been with the Government?

Mr. McMURRAY. Approximately 6 years. In 1937 I was with the Federal Works Agency in an administrative department up there.

Senator TYDINGS. Where were you prepared for accountancy?

What school did you attend?

Mr. McMURRAY. I was at Brooklyn College. I took my undergraduate work—did you say accountancy, Senator? I studied economics.

Senator TYDINGS. Well, where did you prepare for your economics study?

Mr. McMURRAY. At Brooklyn College.

Senator TYDINGS. You specialized in economics study?

Mr. McMURRAY. Yes, sir; and then I did graduate work.

Senator TYDINGS. And then from Brooklyn College you came directly here?

Mr. McMURRAY. No, sir; I did graduate work.

Senator TYDINGS. Where?

Mr. McMURRAY. With the graduate faculty of the School for Social Research.

Senator TYDINGS. Where is that?

Mr. McMURRAY. That is in New York City. It is better known as the University in Exile. A great number of German professors came there.

Senator TYDINGS. Did you come directly from there here to the Government?

Mr. McMURRAY. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. What year?

Mr. McMURRAY. In 1940.

Senator TYDINGS. I think we have a pretty good line on that.

Mr. McMURRAY. Thank you, Senator.

Senator MURRAY. Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator TYDINGS. Next, we have Mr. Wall Doxey, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

STATEMENT OF HON. WALL DOXEY, SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE

Mr. Doxey. I should like to report that as far as the affairs of the Sergeant at Arms' office of the Senate are concerned, they are working smoothly, and I will try to be very brief.

AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR FURNITURE

Gentlemen, turning to page 14 of the legislative appropriation bill, at line 15, I am asking that you strike out "\$8,000," and insert "\$12,000."

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASE

The reason for that is this: This items is used for the purchase of furniture and carpets, and necessary repairs, for all committee and private rooms in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building, including the Senate Chamber.

For the period of the war, our purchases were limited to those articles which were absolutely necessary. Because of that policy, repairs are now needed to a greater extent, and certain replacements must be made.

Due to the increase in the cost of goods and the contemplated purchases to be made during the next fiscal year, it is recommended that this item be increased \$4,000.

I do not think there is any need for my amplifying that, but if there are any questions, I shall be glad to answer them.

AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR PACKING BOXES

Now, gentlemen, turning to page 15, line 22, I ask that you strike out "\$970," and insert "\$3,000."

JUSTIFICATION FOR INCREASE

The reason for that is this: The new amount recommended is to allow the Sergeant at Arms to furnish to each Senator in January of each year two packing trunks in lieu of the two No. 1 Ponderosa packing boxes and the one Greenhouse box which it has been the usual practice to supply.

The last time a quota of boxes was given was in November of 1942, and their manufacture has been discontinued since that time due to critical shortages in lumber and hardware.

Before the war, the House of Representatives supplied to its Members, packing trunks in lieu of boxes, and the House this year reinstated in the legislative appropriation bill an item of \$5,000 for this purpose.

It is our intention to join with the House of Representatives when their bids are submitted for trunks in order that a saving may be accomplished.

The packing trunks should cost approximately \$2,300, and the additional amount of \$700 is to be used for rough lumber for crating and necessary boxing.

ITEMS ARE COMPARABLE TO THOSE OF HOUSE

Senator TYDINGS. You are going to get the same as the House gets. Are the items you are going to get comparable?

Mr. DOXEY. Yes, sir. If there are no further questions on this item, I would now like to talk about another one.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

I did not come before you to ask for any salary raises for any group or class of the employees under my jurisdiction.

REQUEST FOR SALARY INCREASE OF CLERK

There is only one instance I want to mention, and that is the case of Bill Cheatham, whom most of you know. He has been working in the Capitol for 25 years; he started out as a page, and has been employed in the Office of the Sergeant at Arms for the past 17 years. He left the office and went into the service, being away over 2 years; then he came back, and was reinstated in his job in my office.

The situation, briefly, is that Bill gets \$2,200 a year.

AMOUNT OF INCREASE REQUESTED

I feel that he is entitled to at least a \$300 raise in keeping with the rest of the salaries; he is most deserving. He is very efficient, and there are many good things I could say about him. All who know him regard him highly. He is a valuable employee.

His salary is the only salary raise I have to recommend at this time. Senator TYDINGS. What will his salary be then?

Mr. DOXEY. His salary will be \$2,500 base. He is getting a base now of \$2,200.

Senator TYDINGS. Will he get an increase on top of the \$2,500?

Mr. DOXEY. I hope so.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

RESOLUTION OF SENATOR WHEELER CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT OF MESSENGER

Senator TYDINGS. I have just been handed a resolution from Senator Wheeler, which carries with it a resolution to authorize the direct employment of Mr. Honore J. Provencal, a messenger, at \$2,880 per annum, from the contingent funds of the Senate, until otherwise provided by the law.

He has introduced that resolution.

RATE OF SALARY

How much is he getting?

Mr. DOXEY. \$1,740.

Senator TYDINGS. If it is increased, how much will he get?

Senator BRIDGES. \$2,500.

COMPENSATION TO DOORKEEPERS

Senator TYDINGS. Does a doorkeeper who has been in service 30 years get any more than one who has been on for 5 years?

Mr. DOXEY. No, sir. If a doorkeeper dies, his widow and estate get a full year's salary. If he has been on for less than 20 years, they only get half of his annual salary.

Senator TYDINGS. All right. Thank you, Mr. Doxey.

The next item is for the Architect of the Capitol, and Mr. David Lynn will speak on that item.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

STATEMENT OF DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Senator TYDINGS. Before you proceed, will you give us the item and tell us what the present amount is, and what you recommend before you give us your explanation?

I think that will help.

Mr. LYNN. This item is for maintenance of the Senate Office Building.

Senator TYDINGS. On what page?

Mr. LYNN. On page 14 of my justifications.

AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR MAINTENANCE, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Senator TYDINGS. What are you asking for?

Mr. LYNN. \$517,600 for 1947.

Senator TYDINGS. In place of what?

1946 APPROPRIATION

Mr. LYNN. In place of the 1946 appropriation of \$458,500.

Senator TYDINGS. Why?

Mr. LYNN. That is shown on page 14 of the justifications.

Senator TYDINGS. The House put in \$517,600. Do you want to keep that in?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. Did the House give you what you wanted?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. I would suggest that you put your reasons for it in the record.

JUSTIFICATION FOR AMOUNT REQUESTED

Mr. LYNN. We have the justification, and will be glad to put it in the record.

Senator TYDINGS. All right.

(The justification is as follows:)

MAINTENANCE, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

This appropriation provides for the structural, mechanical, and domestic care of the Senate Office Building, and the operation of the mechanical equipment. The building contains approximately 425 offices and committee rooms, together with storage rooms, shops, substation, and subway. The building has a total gross floor area of 505,300 square feet—or about 11½ acres, and is 36 years old.

A regular force of 190 employees is required for the care of this building and its mechanical equipment, which includes such items as the air-conditioning systems with over 1,500 pieces of equipment; 15 high-speed elevators, 1 dumbwaiter, and 1 lift; electric fixtures and wiring; legislative bell and buzzer systems; plumbing fixtures and piping; and subway monorail system.

The force, which covers 3 shifts daily, is made up of 14 mechanics in the general shops; 9 engineers, 7 attendants, and 1 helper in the heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning departments; 3 maintenance mechanics, 1 helper, and 28 operators for the elevators; 2 mechanics and 4 chauffeurs for subway monorail system; 48 general laborers and helpers, 1 matron, 4 rest-room attendants, and 54 charwomen; 1 custodian and 11 clerical and other assistants; 1 nurse and 1 aide.

Reconciliation of estimate to current appropriation

Appropriation title: "Maintenance, Senate Office Building, 1947."

1946 appropriation in annual act-----	\$339, 500
Supplemental appropriations for 1946-----	119, 000
Total appropriations for 1946-----	458, 500

*Reconciliation of estimate to current appropriation—Continued***Deductions:**

Improvement to approaches, main entrance-----	\$8, 200	
Replacement, air-conditioning fan wheels-----	4, 280	
Remodeling rooms for office use-----	22, 000	
		<u>\$34, 480</u>
		424, 020

Additions:**Personal services:**

To provide for the return of veterans and the filling of all authorized positions-----	\$8, 600	
To complete 1946 within-grade promotions in 1947 authorized by law-----	2, 800	
Annual painting item: Increase from \$20,000 to \$30,000---	10, 000	
Furniture item: Increase from \$7,000 to \$25,380-----	18, 380	
New nonrecurring items:		
New freight elevator, main entrance-----	\$45, 000	
Acoustical improvement, caucus room-----	5, 800	
Guardrail, B Street areaway-----	3, 000	
		<u>53, 800</u>

Total additions----- 93, 580

Total estimate for 1947----- 517, 600

The increases requested for 1947 are explained as follows:

Personal services----- \$376, 120

For 1946, \$364,720 was allowed, so there is an increase of \$11,400, explained as follows:

A regular force of 190 employees, consisting of 136 full-time employees and 54 part-time charwomen, spread over 3 shifts daily, has been authorized for a number of years and is required for the proper maintenance and operation of the Senate Office Building.

During the war, 21 permanent employees were inducted into military service. Up until last November, only five of these employees had returned to their jobs. During the period November 1945 to May 1946, 14 of these employees returned from military duty, and 2 more with reemployment rights are yet to return.

Due to the fact that the 14 men who have returned this fiscal year did not begin to return until November, a saving of \$8,600 was effected either through their jobs being left vacant during the first half of the fiscal year, or else by being filled on a temporary basis at lower rates of pay.

When we asked for our pay-deficiency appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 to meet the cost of Public Law 106 this year, we reduced the gross cost of that law by the \$8,600 saving—or from \$105,600 to \$97,000.

As it is expected that by next July all authorized positions will be filled, in order to carry the full authorized pay roll during the fiscal year 1947, it is necessary to request that the \$8,600 not asked for 1946 be allowed for 1947.

The balance of the \$11,400 increase asked under "Personal services" is \$2,800 to complete 1946 within-grade promotions in 1947 authorized by law.

Annual painting----- \$30, 000

This item provides for general painting and touching up throughout the building, including pointing up and plastering; together with materials.

For 1946, \$20,000 was allowed so there is an increase of \$10,000 requested for 1947.

During the war, only a comparatively small allotment was provided due to the difficulty in having rooms made available for painting during the continuous sessions of Congress.

In view of the fact that such little painting could be done during this period, many parts of the building were not painted, and this work should no longer be deferred, particularly since, from time to time, recesses are again being taken by Congress.

Break-down of estimate

Exterior painting: Skylights on roof, plumbing stacks, ventilators, wood steps, and flagpole-----	\$469	
Interior painting:		
Public areas (corridors, etc., accessible for painting as required:		
Corridors, walls, ceilings, pilasters—third and fourth floors-----	\$5,108	
Rotunda dome, ceiling and walls-----	2,250	
Basement corridors and basement rotunda walls-----	2,500	
Dynamo room, walls, ceilings, windows, pipes, and metal work-----	1,013	
Elevator interiors, cleaning, touching up, and repolish 10 cars, at \$30 per car-----	300	
Corridor woodwork, or trim, doors, and windows cleaned, touched up, and repolished—489 units, at \$4 each-----	1,956	
		13,127
Rooms and suites:		
Suites and detached rooms—walls and ceilings—60 rooms, at \$100 per room-----	6,000	
Woodwork or trim, doors, window, and baseboards in old part of building—40 rooms at \$180 per room-----	7,200	
		13,200
Committee rooms:		
Public Lands (No. 224), Agriculture (No. 357), Claims (No. 457), Banking and Currency (No. 301), minority conference room (No. 335):		
Nos. 224, 357, and 457—3, at \$600 each-----	1,800	
Nos. 301 and 335—2, at \$1,200 each-----	2,400	
		4,200
Miscellaneous plastering and pointing up where necessary to prepare above surface for repainting-----		800
Total estimate-----		31,796
Expended:		
1941-----		10,194
1942-----		¹ 570
1943-----		² 30,854
1944-----		7,179
1945-----		2,136
1946-----		17,354
1946-----		³ 7,157
Installing new freight elevator in place of unused passenger elevator, including structural alterations-----		45,000

¹ Annual (no allotment).² Special (nonrecurring).³ To Dec. 31, 1945.

At the present time, there is only one freight elevator in this building—No. 13, capacity 2,750 pounds, and size, 4 feet 7 inches by 6 feet 7 inches—located at the northeast corner of the building.

Not only is this elevator too small for present-day needs, but the hauling of freight is further hampered by the fact that there is no elevator at the southwest end of the building to handle freight moving from one floor to another at points or suites near the rotunda, and such freight must be moved by hand trucks to the elevator at the opposite end of the building and back—a distance of about two blocks—to reach a destination which may be only one floor above or below.

Under the estimate submitted, it is proposed to install a freight elevator, capacity of 6,000 pounds, size 8 feet by 10 feet, in a stair well in the southwest section of the building—a short distance from the rotunda—now occupied by a small passenger elevator which has not been used for a good many years.

It will be necessary to remove the existing elevator and the adjacent circular stairway; enlarge the existing hoistway; construct a new penthouse, overhead supports and motor room; install a new elevator, with new rail supports, new fronts, deepen the pit, etc. This will serve all six floors and attic.

The custodian stresses the following detailed advantages which another and larger car will provide:

1. Prolongs the life of expensive and large pieces of furniture, such as Senators' desks, double secretary's desks, and so forth, which must be placed on end before loading on the present car, due to its size of door opening and small platform (4 feet by 7 inches by 6 feet 7 inches).

2. Transport the larger pieces of furniture and equipment, which the present car will not admit, such as 8-foot mahogany bookcases and scaffolding equipment from the basement storeroom at the rotunda, which is now carried up and down the stairways, with occasional marring of the painting and plaster, and sometimes damage to the large bookcases.

3. Save time and labor: (a) by eliminating the handling incident to upending large pieces of furniture on trucks in loading and unloading (for example, permitting a desk to be picked up on a lift truck and moved to its new location with only the effort required to operate the lift truck; (b) by saving time consumed in long hauls through the corridors, reducing rotunda moves to half the time, with incidental saving of wear and tear on the marble floors and preserving them in a cleaner condition throughout the day; (c) by reducing the number of trips required to complete a given assignment; and (d) generally expediting the freight service particularly needed when there are a number of room changes to be carried out within a short time.

4. Eliminate delays when attic traffic and other freight movements on the floors below are being carried on at the same time. The present freight elevator (No. 13), being the only car going as far as the attic, necessitates the suspension of traffic to and from the Senators' storage lockers there while other moves (suite and room changes) are in progress. There are also times when this elevator, being already engaged in attic traffic, will cause the moving of furniture and other freight items to be suspended.

5. Attic service: A larger car servicing the attic will eliminate multiple trips to the attic required of the smaller car; provide an emergency car for attic service in case one car be out of service or engaged in other work. It will also eliminate much trucking of freight through the corridors, with accompanying noises, in those instances where freight is passing between all points in the attic and points on corridors opening on the rotunda.

6. Night cleaning service: The type of new car requested, having automatic control with collective push-button operation, will prove very helpful in expediting the work of the night cleaning force, whose members can bring the car from whatever floor it may be by means of the push-button operation, to transport themselves and equipment—such as trash trucks, vacuum cleaners, mop trucks, and the large Finnell scrubbing machine—to their respective destinations. A number of trash trucks which have become filled in the course of their regular routes from other ends of the building may be assembled at the proposed rotunda freight elevator, lowered to the basement, and from there pushed to the paper room, without passing back over the marble floors to the present freight elevator.

7. Air conditioning machinery in attic: New equipment and large replacement parts, such as the new fan wheels—having a 7-foot diameter and a width of 3 feet, weighing 1,000 to 1,500 pounds—can be elevated to the attic, whereas now it is necessary that they be taken up by block and tackle through the mail stair well, at the northeast corner of the building.

Acoustical improvements, caucus room----- \$5,800

It is recommended that \$5,800 be expended to improve the acoustics of the caucus room. A careful study has been made of this problem and it is concluded that the room can be satisfactorily treated by installing acoustical tile on the ceiling panels and the portions of the wall panels that are not marble; also installing heavy lined properies over the entire area of the 3 large windows. The room will have to be completely scaffolded to accomplish these improvements.

Break-down of cost

Rental, erection, and removal of scaffolding-----	\$2,500
Installation of acoustical tile-----	1,800
Installation of 3 pairs of lined velvet drapes, 9 feet 6 inches by 26 feet---	1,500
Total-----	5,800

Dr. Paul E. Sabine, acoustical expert, recommends this treatment in his report to the Architect of the Capitol, as follows:

Re acoustical treatment, caucus room, Senate Office Building.

UNDERWATER SOUND LABORATORY,
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
Cambridge 38, Mass., November 5, 1945.

Mr. DAVID LYNN,

Architect of the Capitol, Capitol Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LYNN: As you requested, I have made a study of the possibility of improving the aconstical conditions in this room. The difficulty in understanding speech is due to the excessive reverberation resulting from the very small area of absorbent surfaces as compared with the total volume of the room. The dimensions as given by the architect's drawings in your office are 72 feet by 52 feet by 36 feet 9 inches, giving a total volume of 138,000 cubic feet.

The estimated total absorption of the exposed surfaces of the room in its present condition, including that of the carpet, is equal to 1,750 square feet of perfect absorbent. The computed reverberation time is by a well-known formula

$$0.05 \times \frac{138,000}{1,750} = 4.0 \text{ seconds.}$$

To reduce this as much as possible without covering the marble portions of the walls, my recommendation is as follows:

(1) Hang heavy-lined draperies over the entire area of the three large windows.

(2) Treat the soffits of the ceiling panels and the plaster surfaces of the panels on the opposite walls with a sound-absorbent tile having an absorption coefficient of not less than 0.90. The estimated increase in absorption would be:

Ceiling panels, 700 square feet $\times 0.90$ -----	630
Wall panels, 2 by 8.5 by 17.5 $\times 0.90$ -----	270
Draperies, 3 by 9 by 17.5 $\times 0.40$ -----	190
	<hr/>
Plus -----	1,090
	<hr/>
	1,750

Total absorption of treated room-----	2,840
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This will give a reverberation time of 2.4 seconds.

While the above value is considerably greater than is required for optimum hearing conditions, yet it will effect a marked improvement over present conditions without detracting from the architectural beauty of the room.

Very truly yours,

PAUL E. SABINE.

Installing guardrail, B St. areaway-----	\$3,000
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In order to provide more daylight for the offices located on the first floor of the building facing B Street, it is proposed to remove the present iron gratings from over the areaway; furnish and install a pipe railing on the granite coping from the present railing near the southwest steps to the west side of the southeast steps; this pipe railing to be braced at every alternate post.

This change, estimated to cost \$3,000, will provide about 30 percent more daylight for these offices.

Equipment -----	\$25,380
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This estimate represents an increase of \$18,380 over the amount of \$7,000 allowed for 1946. The annual item provides for replacement of rugs and floor coverings, machinery and tools, and miscellaneous items of furniture and furnishings.

The special item of increase, \$18,380, is asked to provide for the following new furniture to replace chairs and file cabinets in use in Senators' offices.

100 Senators' revolving desk chairs, at \$97 each-----	\$9,700
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These chairs are to replace others now in use, most of which are about 30 years old. Repair parts cannot be secured and in some instances the chairs have given way while being occupied. The new chairs will be modern, posture type.

Some of the chairs now in use, which are still serviceable, and those purchased more recently for the new wing, will be redistributed for further use. Four additional chairs are included for possible stand-by service.

200 posture-back typist chairs, at \$18.40 each----- \$3,680

The old-style typewriter chair in use for about 30 years is a straight wood-slat back, nonadjustable chair. It is proposed to replace these as far as possible with the new posture-back type.

200 steel file cabinets, at \$25 each----- \$5,000

These steel filing cabinets, to be of letter and legal size, with locks, mahogany finish, are to replace, in part, the old wooden cases now in use in some offices in the building. The old cases are equipped with wooden runners and slides, whereas the steel cases have steel runners and ball-bearing slides.

Details of this estimate, with comparison to 1946, are:

	1947 esti- mate	1946 appro- priated
Personal services:		
Regular: 190 employees-----	\$371, 120	\$359, 720
Temporary-----	5, 000	5, 000
Total, personal services-----	376, 120	364, 720
Elevator repairs-----	1, 500	1, 500
Furniture repairs-----	2, 000	2, 000
General miscellaneous annual repairs-----	4, 300	4, 300
Annual painting-----	30, 000	20, 000
Installing new freight elevator-----	45, 000	-----
Acoustical improvements, Caucus Room-----	5, 800	-----
Installing guard rail, B Street areaway-----	3, 000	-----
Special repairs and improvements to approaches, main entrance-----	-----	8, 200
Remodeling rooms for office use-----	-----	22, 000
Laundry-----	6, 500	6, 500
Ice-----	2, 000	2, 000
Maintenance air-conditioning system-----	3, 000	3, 000
Supplies and materials-----	13, 000	13, 000
Equipment, including rugs and floor coverings-----	25, 380	7, 000
Replacement, air-conditioning fan wheels-----	-----	4, 280
Total estimate or appropriation-----	517, 600	458, 500

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

JUSTIFICATION OF AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR SENATE RESTAURANT

Mr. LYNN. The next item is for the Senate restaurant. That is on page 25 of our justifications.

Senator TYDINGS. Without objection, put your reasons in the record. It is already in the bill.

(The justification is as follows:)

Senate restaurants, estimate 1947----- \$35, 000

The Architect of the Capitol has been operating the Senate restaurants in the Capitol and Senate Office Building for the United States Senate since September 16, 1942. The restaurant in the Senate Office Building has been operated as a cafeteria since September 13, 1943.

Under the controlling statute (Public Law 709, 77th Cong.), a special deposit account in maintained in the Treasury for the Senate restaurants; and receipts from operation, together with all other funds, are deposited in and disbursed from that account by checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States. The restaurant accounts are audited by the General Accounting Office.

Present indications are that the loss for the fiscal year 1946 will amount to about \$41,000, the same for the fiscal year 1945. The loss has been reduced from \$53,000 to \$41,000 a year, since the fiscal year 1942, notwithstanding the abnormal wartime rise in the costs of labor and food, including \$23,000 pay increase authorized by Congress during the Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Congresses, of which \$15,000 was effective on an annual basis during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945, and the full amount of \$23,000 during the fiscal year 1946.

Table showing comparison of sales, expenses, and losses for the period 1942-46

Fiscal year	Sales	Expenses	Net operating loss	Appropriations for operation provided by Congress
1942-----	\$135,890	\$188,926	\$53,036	\$35,000
1943-----	146,067	192,610	46,543	65,000
1944-----	136,705	177,017	40,312	35,000
1945-----	147,369	188,646	41,277	41,000
1946 ¹ -----	² 153,608	² 189,290	² 35,682	³ ⁴ 41,000

¹ July 1, 1945, to Apr. 30, 1946.

² 10 months.

³ Full year.

⁴ Includes \$35,000 in 1946 annual act; \$6,000 in Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1946.

STATUS OF DEFICIT

Mr. LYNN. In this connection, I wish to note that when we took over the Senate restaurants in 1942, the annual operating loss was \$53,000. We have reduced that loss to \$41,000 a year, in the face of wartime rises in the cost of labor and food and a \$23,000 annual pay increase authorized by Congress under the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945.

In other words, if we had not had these additional costs, we would have had our deficit down to about \$18,000.

Senator GREEN. Have you given the figures separately for the cafeteria and the restaurant in the Capitol?

Mr. LYNN. We have them available.

LOSSES OCCUR IN RESTAURANT

Senator GREEN. Which is the one that shows the greater saving?

Mr. LYNN. The loss is almost entirely from the Capitol restaurant. In the 10-month period (July to May) of this fiscal year, where the loss has been \$35,682, all but \$736 of that loss was at the Capitol.

The loss on the cafeteria and the luncheonette in the Senate Office Building was only \$736.

Of course, at the Capitol, we have virtually a one-meal-a-day business, although we have to operate the restaurant both morning and afternoon, and maintain a full operating crew. The poor physical lay-out of the Capitol Restaurant, the one-meal-a-day business, and the fluctuations in volume of business due to recesses and variations in the schedules of Congress, make for costly operation.

Senator TYDINGS. All right, we will recess now until 2 p. m.

(Thereupon, at 12:10 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The subcommittee resumed at 2 p. m., pursuant to recess.)

Senator TYDINGS. The committee will be in order.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL E. WEVER, CUSTODIAN OF THE SENATE
OFFICE BUILDING

MAINTENANCE, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. WEVER. My incumbency has been of such a short duration that I have not any difficulties at all that are serious. Everything is going along normally.

Mr. LYNN. Before I appointed Mr. Wever as Senate Office Building Custodian, I had him over in our office, as an employee of the Architect's office staff, for about a year and a half and instructed him in our methods and procedures.

Senator BRIDGES. Have we enough in the appropriation bill to cover some of the things like proper multigraphing machines and mimeographing machines in that office? Or does that come under the office of the Sergeant at Arms?

Mr. WEVER. That comes under the office of the Sergeant at Arms; yes, sir.

SUFFICIENCY OF APPROPRIATION FOR REPLACEMENT OF EQUIPMENT

Senator BRIDGES. Do you have enough for the necessary replacement of rugs, furniture, et cetera, in the Senate Office Building?

Mr. WEVER. Yes, sir; but it is very difficult to get a number of commodities, particularly rugs.

Senator TYDINGS. It would be difficult even if you had the money?

Mr. WEVER. Yes, sir; the quality of floor coverings which we get is much inferior to the rugs that we had formerly been receiving.

Senator TYDINGS. That condition will not prevail by the time another year goes by.

Mr. WEVER. That is true, sir.

REASONS FOR POSTPONING REPLACEMENT OF EQUIPMENT

Senator TYDINGS. I think you would be pretty smart not to buy this coming year for two reasons: we would be competing in a small way with the country, and, secondly, we would pay top price and get half quality.

After that, I think that we had better look into some of these offices that are getting quite shabby.

Mr. WEVER. Thank you, gentlemen.

Senator TYDINGS. The next item is that of the Library of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF LUTHER H. EVANS, LIBRARIAN

Senator TYDINGS. Go ahead, sir.

AMOUNT OF RESTORATION REQUESTED

Mr. EVANS. We have come to the Senate to ask for restoration of \$1,600,000 which was cut out in the House, but which does not represent all that we had asked the House for and which the House has cut out.

We have recognized the statement of the House of Representatives that we should have economy, and these reductions represent considerable economies, as is indicated in our brief book here.

TOTAL REQUESTED THROUGH BUDGET BUREAU

Senator TYDINGS. Let me ask you: The Budget allowed you how much?

Mr. EVANS. Breaking it down by items?

Senator TYDINGS. No; I mean in the total sum.

Mr. EVANS. The total amount we requested was \$9,000,000 plus.

Senator TYDINGS. How much did the Budget Bureau let you have?

Mr. EVANS. The Budget Bureau merely forwarded our request.

Senator TYDINGS. They did not cut it?

Mr. EVANS. They do not supervise it. They just check the items for accuracy, and so forth, and then forward them.

AMOUNT OF HOUSE REDUCTION

Senator TYDINGS. Then when it got to the House they trimmed it by \$1,000,000 and how much?

Mr. EVANS. They trimmed it from a sum total of \$9,700,000 to \$5,800,000.

Senator TYDINGS. That is how much money?

Mr. EVANS. That is a decrease of almost \$4,000,000.

Senator BRIDGES. What have you been getting for your annual appropriations?

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946 AND 1947

Mr. EVANS. The 1946 appropriation was \$5,400,000, roughly.

Senator TYDINGS. How much for the 1947 appropriation have you requested?

Mr. EVANS. We asked for \$9,700,000.

JUSTIFICATION OF INCREASE REQUESTED OVER 1946 APPROPRIATION

Senator TYDINGS. Why did you ask for almost double the amount that you had in 1946?

Mr. EVANS. The explanation there is this: the Library of Congress outgrew the appropriations for it very badly for about a decade, but nothing could be done until the annex was built.

ARREARAGE ON WORK LOAD

The annex was opened in 1939 and we began the process of asking for increased appropriations to catch up with the arrearages of our work. We were trying to carry a work load that was far in excess of the ability of our staff.

The war came along and then we had another postponement, so that, during the period the annex has been opened, since 1939, there has been very little increase in the Library of Congress. Therefore, the estimates for this year were based on the effort to catch up with those arrearages.

QUESTIONED NEED FOR CONTINUING APPROPRIATION IN SAME AMOUNT
AS REQUESTED FOR 1947

Senator TYDINGS. Assuming you got the whole \$9,000,000, and caught up on the arrearages, would you want the \$9,000,000 again next year?

Mr. EVANS. We think the total for the following year would be very little of an increase above what we put in for this year.

We put in this year what we thought was the realistic request, and not just one installment on a very large request.

Senator TYDINGS. What I understood was that when you wanted \$9,000,000 to make up your arrearages that had been accumulating since 1939, I would assume that you would make those up pretty well during the next fiscal year if you had the money; now, do I understand that you would still want that much to continue it?

Mr. EVANS. It is an arrearage not only in liquidating material on hand, but it is an arrearage on work load.

Senator TYDINGS. May we interrupt you just for a moment in order to allow Senator McCarran to make a small request? He must return to his other committee shortly, so we would like to hear him now.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

STATEMENT OF HON. PAT McCARRAN, A UNITED STATES SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF NEVADA

Senator McCARRAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REQUESTED AMENDMENT FOR JUDICIARY COUNSEL

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully suggest that on page 7, line 7 after the word "judiciary," insert the word "counsel, \$6,500."

I wish to explain that a little. Comparisons are not the very best evidence by which to go, and they are supposed to be odious, and so forth; but they are often useful.

May I respectfully direct your attention to the other committees, the major committees of the Senate:

ALLOWANCES TO OTHER COMMITTEES

Agriculture and Forestry has 6 attachés with an allowance of \$15,700; Audit and Control has 5 attachés, with an allowance of

\$13,200; the Committee on Claims has 6 attachés with an allowance of \$17,400; Commerce has 6 attachés with an allowance of \$16,200; the District of Columbia Committee has 6 attachés with an allowance of \$21,480; Education and Labor has 6 attachés with an allowance of \$15,180; and, of course, Finance has a very great many more, 10 attachés, with an allowance of \$27,720.

JUSTIFICATION FOR AMENDMENT REQUESTED

Now, consider the Committee on the Judiciary. As chairman of that committee, I direct your attention to the fact that we have five attachés with an allowance of \$14,160; the other committees, you will see for yourself.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee on the Judiciary has, I think, the most voluminous calendar of any committee in the Senate. We have handled some of the heaviest business of legislation that has been presented. So far this session, 25 separate bills from my committee have passed both houses of the Congress and became laws. Many other matters of major importance are still pending. For instance, we have now on our hands, the three reorganization plans sent down by the President, that should be made immediately the subject of a study, so that appropriate resolutions may be presented to the Congress.

We have just this minute passed through the Senate, by way of concurrence in the House amendments, the administrative procedure bill, S. 7. The subject matter of that bill has been before the Congress for the last 10 years, and we have managed, by diligent and painstaking work, to bring that bill into the form it is so that it is now ready to go to the President.

Senator TYDINGS. Is that the Keogh matter, for which money had been appropriated?

Senator McCARRAN. No, sir: the appropriation of which you speak, which was a House appropriation, was for codification. Codification will come before the Senate Judiciary Committee some time next week. That is another matter which will require a great deal of painstaking legal work of a very high order. All of the proposed codified sections must be carefully compared with the original statutes.

Mr. Chairman, I direct your attention to the fact that the House some time ago saw fit to take some steps along the line I am recommending to your committee.

COMMENTS IN HOUSE PROVIDING SIMILAR POSITION

On page 965 of the Congressional Record, in 1945, you will find recorded the proceedings of the House during which Mr. Cochran addressed the chair, as follows:

Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privilege resolution and ask for its immediate consideration. It provides that unless otherwise provided by law, the sum of \$6,500 per annum, payable monthly as compensation to a counsel for the Committee on the Judiciary to be designated by the Chairman of the said Committee, and an additional amount not to exceed \$1,000, for necessary traveling and subsistence, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives on vouchers authorized by said Committee signed by the Chairman thereof and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

That resolution was unanimously approved.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, the House set up this office of Counsel in the Judiciary Committee, and I want to give you a little further reason why I am asking that your committee handle it rather than have it go to the Audit and Control Committee.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL TO CARRY OUT FUNCTIONS OF
TEMPORARY INSURANCE BILL

A year ago, we passed what is known as the temporary insurance bill, which gave 2 years in which the insurance companies of the United States could get themselves in line with the law; and then we then set up a permanent subcommittee to make a study and analysis of everything that these insurance companies did to comply with the law within the time allowed. There just is not enough clerical help in the Committee on the Judiciary to carry that function out, although it is absolutely imperative that it should be carried out, because another year will soon slip by, and the question will then be asked by the Members of the Senate and House as well, "What was done by these insurance companies, under the law which we passed to give them an opportunity to straighten themselves out?"

The House allowed the counsel for the Judiciary Committee \$6,500 for salary and also \$1,000 for traveling expenses. I am not ardent about that latter point.

REQUESTED AMENDMENT FOR ASSISTANT CLERK

I do not know that it will be necessary for the counsel to do any traveling at all, but I am anxious to have a clerk-stenographer at \$1,800 and therefore, I am offering another amendment; on page 7, line 9, immediately preceeding the period, insert: "assistant clerk, \$1,800." That would be a clerk-stenographer to the counsel for the Judiciary Committee.

REQUEST FOR COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILL 1960 RELATING
TO DISBURSING OFFICER CASHING CHECKS

Another thing: Some time ago, the disbursing office of the Senate issued an order refusing thereafter to cash any checks excepting the checks of Senators.

I do not know that in your experience you have done very much, or had very much call for those of us whose constituents live farther remote from the Capitol who come here and ask that you arrange so that they can cash a check.

I have been, until recently, able to go to the disbursing office and on an endorsement of somebody's check, get the money. Now we cannot do it. We have to send a clerk down town, or go to the bank and get the money and turn it over.

I respectfully lay before your committee——

Senator TYDINGS. That is Senate bill 1960?

Senator McCARRAN. Yes, sir, and I lay this before your committee so that it may be favorably considered. That would permit not only a Senator but his secretary, not his whole clerical staff, to go to the disbursing office and have a check cashed.

Senator TYDINGS. All right, Senator; we will be glad to consider it. Senator McCARRAN. I thank you, sir.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Senator TYDINGS. What I was asking you, Mr. Evans, was that you have requested that we give you \$9,000,000 over-all in appropriations, which is largely the money you need to bring your arrearages up to date.

As I understand it, once that amount was appropriated, you would want it continued thereafter, even if the arrearages were made current; is that a correct assumption?

Mr. EVANS. I am afraid I have been guilty of a little bit of a hasty presentation.

SITUATION ON ARREARAGE OF WORK LOAD

The situation really is this: The Library of Congress, during these years, has been called upon to have, to process, and to serve a great many more books than it could handle at any of these stages of operation. So, a lot of our arrearage work is not in the form of actual work that continues on hand from time to time, but it is largely an arrearage, or in considerable measure an arrearage, of the demand for service that comes to us and is not properly handled.

There is not an actual request for service in some of these fields of operation, partly because it is known we do not have the books nor do we have people who are expert in those fields.

In such cases the work load is really a potential work load of unsatisfied customers, customers who want work done that we are not in a position to perform.

Senator BRIDGES. Who are your unsatisfied customers?

Mr. EVANS. I will give you an illustration of that, Senator.

JUSTIFICATION FOR ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUIRED IN MAPS DIVISION

We have, for instance, a request in here for 55 positions for expanding our Maps Division. When the war came we were very inadequate in our holdings of maps, and we were very inadequate in our service of maps, so that two agencies downtown developed huge collections of maps and very large staffs to handle those maps.

Our arrearage there was an arrearage of ability to satisfy the demands of the war agencies when the war hit us.

We are asking you to give us this increase in the staff of the Maps Division so that these other two operations can be tapered off and the Library would have a central map collection and a central map service, and thus give the service to the Government which it demands.

CUSTOMERS OF LIBRARY

Senator BRIDGES. Who are your so-called customers?

Mr. EVANS. Our customers are, primarily, Members of Congress and the departments of the Government.

Senator BRIDGES. Is there anybody else?

Mr. EVANS. Under the laws of Congress we do have to make our materials available to the general public.

Senator BRIDGES. For instance, a fellow sends over for a book and they say that you do not have it; it is somewhere on call, and you have a request; who can you recall them from?

Mr. EVANS. We recall these for Members of Congress when they want them.

Senator BRIDGES. From whom can you recall them?

Mr. EVANS. From some departments of the Government. We serve the Congress and the departments of the Government. Practically all of our other users use the books in the buildings, and do not take them out.

Senator GREEN. Do you loan them out to other libraries?

Mr. EVANS. Yes; but only if the material is not in demand. If we think it is in high demand, we will refrain from sending it to them, but we will make a microfilm instead.

PROBLEMS CONCERNING MAP DIVISIONS IN LIBRARY, ARMY, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS

Senator TYDINGS. Taking your map situation, as I get the picture, during the war, your ability to serve this tremendously and hastily created demand for maps would not have been fulfilled even if you had had more of a staff in peacetime, because it transcended all of the prior demands, and when the demand could not be met by the Library of Congress, the War and the Navy Departments set up their own map divisions down there and they brought in the Rand McNally people, and others, and they all worked out schemes of one kind or another so as to make the maximum amount of maps available in the shortest period of time. I do not believe that those war-created agencies in the War and Navy Departments have been dismantled. They may have been reduced some, but I think that they still have a very substantial map section in both the Navy and the Army.

Just using that one illustration, what is going through my mind is that if you were given all the money you had asked for to bring your map operations in the Library of Congress up to date, and have it as efficient as you say, we would never be able to get rid of the duplication between the Library of Congress and the Army and the Navy Departments.

Senator BRIDGES. Mr. Chairman, I have sat in other committees, and in one there was a substantial appropriation asked for for maps, and they brought up samples of maps to show us what they were doing.

NEED FOR CENTRALIZED MAP SERVICE

Senator TYDINGS. What I think our problem here is is to get this map operation which is now divided into probably three or four departments, and I do not know how many bureaus, and centralize these services so that we will not have a duplication.

Senator GREEN. Is not the same thing true about books?

Senator TYDINGS. We duplicate the books, but I do not think we duplicate the mechanical operations that take place in the preparation of maps.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, if I might address my remarks right now to the question offered by Senator Green: I think that if it were not for the fact that we have a very large and pretty adequate law library, the other departments would have developed larger collections of lawbooks than has been the case. The fact that we have a large collection of books has kept them from expanding. As to the maps,

these other agencies had to go all over the world and collect the maps that we did not have.

POSITION OF LIBRARY CONCERNING SOLUTION OF MAP PROBLEM

We have proposed that the only solution is to have one collection of maps in the Library of Congress.

We believe that the State Department, the OSS collection, and the Army Map Service collection can both be reduced substantially, and as to the State Department bill that is now pending, the Bureau of the Budget takes the position that it will not recommend that these items be taken out unless the Library of Congress is to have an adequate map collection.

Senator GREEN. Do you mean that they should be reduced, and a large part of the present collection should be presented to the Library of Congress?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir, if we had the staff to handle the situation.

REDUCTION OF COSTS IF MAP COLLECTIONS WERE CENTRALIZED IN LIBRARY

It would be a reduction of cost to the Government if the other agencies reduce their collections. The Library of Congress would then have the large collection.

Senator TYDINGS. Do they propose to reduce as you enlarge?

Have you been in touch with them to see if they were willing to do that?

Mr. EVANS. I believe they have indicated, in an informal session with Mr. Randall of the Bureau of the Budget, that if the Library of Congress were able to——

Senator TYDINGS. Who is "they"?

REPRESENTATIVES AGREEING TO CENTRAL COLLECTION OF MAPS

Mr. EVANS. The representatives of the Army and the Navy and the OSS, and the Department of Commerce, and others.

They have agreed that the Library of Congress should have the central collection and the others should reduce.

Senator TYDINGS. Did you go before the House with these propositions that you are outlining to us now?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Senator TYDINGS. Why was it that the House took such a stringent view?

Can you give us that information?

REASON FOR HOUSE REDUCTION

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir. I will be glad to address myself to that. As regards many of the appropriations, the House granted these increases based upon its conception of the merits of the case. Quite a number of those were satisfied and the House asked us to make certain economies, and we are making efforts to achieve genuine economies.

As regards a few appropriations, which we were asking for, some increase is indicated here.

As regards the major appropriation, the salaries of the Library proper, the House committee took the position that the Library of Congress was becoming a national library, and indeed, an international library, and the committee did not believe that we should go ahead with this development which has admittedly been going on for some time.

They felt we should not go ahead with it any further without having an over-all policy statement from Congress that it wanted this kind of a library.

Now, if we had had an opportunity in the House committee to address ourselves squarely to that issue, we would have placed certain considerations before the committee, but the issue arose after we had testified.

JUSTIFICATION OF RESTORATION REQUESTED

We believe the estimates that we have presented can be explained, and in fact, they are explained in our own presentation on the basis of doing three things:

One of these is giving the Congress the service which we believe the Congress wants and needs in order to do its own work.

Second, we are proposing here that the Library of Congress shall expand its functions in those cases where the expenditure of the funds in our place of business would represent a saving in the Government as a whole.

The third basis of our increase is simply and purely in terms of the precise work-load statistics in the activities that we are already carrying on.

We are not proposing that the Library of Congress be the greatest library in the world. We are not proposing that it be comprehensive and complete.

ACTUAL AMOUNT REQUIRED OVER HOUSE ALLOWANCE

Senator TYDINGS. How much would you have to have over what the House allowed you?

Mr. EVANS. If you followed the House theory and did not increase the salaries of the Library of Congress proper at all, you would be giving us \$1,600,000 minus \$1,145,000, which would be \$450,000.

Senator TYDINGS. In other words, in order that we can get the over-all picture first before the details, it would take \$450,000 additional to give you the facilities that you need to service the Government without going on with the larger program of the international library per se with the House——

Mr. EVANS. I believe I misunderstood your question. I thought you wanted to restrict us to the things outside of the appropriation to which the House directed its limitation. We think this: we think that every dollar of this \$1,600,000 is justifiable in terms of giving us——

Senator TYDINGS. Let me interrupt you, because I want you to make a flat answer and I do not think I made myself clear. I am looking at this particular juncture not on the basis of merit at all, but on the basis of a practical legislator. I take it for granted that when the House said, before we go into the thing on this scheme, we ought

to have a declaration of the Congress, that probably they are pretty adamant, we should have a declaration of the Congress. Therefore, for the purpose of my question, I want to eliminate that part of the appropriation which the House says they want a declaration on. If you eliminate that, how much would you require over and above what the House has given to service the Government and stay out of the field of the superlibrary, so to speak, which the House does not want at this particular time?

Mr. EVANS. Our answer there is that the House view is one in which they missed the target.

Senator TYDINGS. Maybe so.

Mr. EVANS. We do not think that our estimates raised this issue.

We are not trying to become an international Library; we are not trying to do something different; we are merely trying to provide adequately for the activities which have been historically approved by the Congress.

ACTION PROPOSED FOLLOWING POSITION TAKEN BY HOUSE

Mr. EVANS. With relation to the position taken by the House, I should like to be able to file a letter to the House conferees to reconsider the position that they have taken as regards this necessity, for a new theory of the Library of Congress. What I propose to do is this: I propose to ask the Library Committee of the House to hold a hearing on this whole question that the House has raised, and this whole issue that requires thought and consideration.

I would like to have them report their findings to the House Appropriations Committee so that the conferees may be informed of the views of the House Library Committee at the time that the conferees do meet.

Senator GREEN. Is there a joint Library Committee?

Mr. EVANS. It is the committee over which Senator Barkley presides. It might be suitable if this committee thinks it desirable to have it meet rather than have the House Library Committee meet and consider this business.

Senator GREEN. Is there a House committee in addition to the joint committee?

Mr. EVANS. There is a House committee, a Senate committee, and a joint committee; yes, sir.

The joint committee seldom meets.

Senator GREEN. Who is chairman of the Senate committee?

Mr. EVANS. Senator Barkley is chairman of the Senate committee, and also chairman of the joint committee. He is chairman of the joint committee ex officio.

Senator GREEN. Are the members of the two committees the same?

Mr. EVANS. I think there is a slight difference in membership.

Senator GREEN. I am a member of both the joint committee and of the Senate committee, but they very seldom meet.

Those committees have their functions.

The Library of Congress has its duties to perform, both to the Government and to the departments of the Government in addition to its duties to the scholarly public on the outside.

I do not see how it ever can decide any questions of policy unless the committee is appointed for that purpose.

When a bill comes in, occasionally it is referred to the Committee on the Library. The chairman of the committee usually sends it around and asks for an O. K. on it, and nobody knows anything about it.

All they do is, they put their initials on it. I constantly refuse to do it.

I do not think that is the way to handle bills, do you?

Senator MURDOCK. I do not.

Mr. EVANS. We have considered this matter a great deal and we would welcome such a thing because we owe no allegiance except to the Congress, insofar as administrative supervision is concerned. We are not under the President, and we receive no directives except the directives that we receive from the Congress, and we would like very much to make this relationship a closer one and a more frequent one.

We do believe, however, that the Congress has approved our being whatever size we need to be in order to meet the needs of the Congress.

We believe that the Congress has approved our making whatever recommendations for appropriations are necessary in order to serve the Government, and to prevent unnecessary duplication of library services in the Government.

Senator TYDINGS. Would you like to have an opportunity to bring these other matters up for discussion?

RECOMMENDS COMPLETE REVIEW OF LIBRARY ACTIVITIES BY LIBRARY COMMITTEES

Mr. EVANS. We would like to have the Library Committees address themselves to this whole question for a complete review of everything that the Library is doing.

It might be there are some things that the Congress would like for us to do that we are not doing, and it is also very possible that we are doing things which the Congress would not approve, upon such a reconsideration.

We believe that the House acted without our having a chance to present all the considerations that were valid, and we would like very much to have an exploration take place in that matter on the part of the Library Committee.

Senator GREEN. I believe it would be in order for you to suggest all these things on questions of policy which are necessarily involved and present an appropriation bill, and we would be glad to have them and take definite action on the function of the Library question.

Mr. EVANS. We would like for it to happen before this appropriation bill is disposed of.

EXTENT OF DATA FURNISHED HOUSE COMMITTEE

Senator GREEN. May I ask you whether you furnished them all this information?

Mr. EVANS. We did not, sir, for the reason that we did not think that this issue would arise. The House committee considered this issue after it had finished the hearing, so it did not have a chance to ask us to come back and testify, since they were working under pressure and had to get through quickly.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RECOMMENDED

Senator GREEN. It seems to me that it would be appropriate if you asked each one of these committees to hold a hearing and act on this matter.

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir; I think that is a very good suggestion.

Senator GREEN. Before they have a conference.

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir; as a matter of fact, I had mentioned this subject already to Senator Barkley, but I have not as yet taken it up with Mr. O'Toole, of the House committee, but I hope to do so in the near future.

Senator GREEN. Will you go on with your statement, please?

POSITIONS REQUESTED FOR LIBRARY, PROPER

Mr. EVANS. The appropriation breaks down into salaries Library proper, for which we are asking for 653 positions.

Senator GREEN. I have a copy of your memorandum before me, and I do not understand what you mean by the term "base."

Mr. EVANS. The base for 1947 is the amount of money it would cost to take care of the previously authorized positions at the present salary levels.

It may differ somewhat from the actual amount spent during the past year because there have been shifts in salaries and reclassifications, and so on, but to keep us where we are now, takes that amount of money.

Senator GREEN. What about the "increase originally"?

Mr. EVANS. That was what we put in our budget estimates and what we asked of the House.

Senator GREEN. That is the increase over the base?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir. It does not show the total, but the total of new requirements——

Senator GREEN. Where the House did make the increase, that is in the next column?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir; the last column is the positions for which we are asking you and which were not granted by the House, and the amount of money.

Senator GREEN. I do not see the relationship between 653, 960, and the 713.

Mr. EVANS. The 713 are the positions we now have and which we would have if you did not grant any new money.

We requested that we be given an additional 960 positions, and the House gave us no new positions.

Senator GREEN. So, why do you not need 960 positions?

Mr. EVANS. We made that cut from 960 to 653 in the interest of economy.

The House asked us to make economy cuts, and we offered this cut to the House.

Senator GREEN. What you mean is that the last column is the reduced restoration?

Mr. EVANS. It is the reduced request, yes, sir, that is what it means, the reduced request. But, when we get down a little further we ask for 81 positions and the House gave us 32, so we are asking for only 49,

so this method of presentation is important when the House gave us some of the positions we asked for.

Senator GREEN. In some cases you have reduced your request, and in other cases, you still held to those original requests?

Mr. EVANS. That is right, sir.

Senator GREEN. So, I think if you had different headings it would be clearer.

Mr. EVANS. It is complicated, sir. One of the reasons it is complicated is because we had presented a document to the House committee which does not show in the hearings, which proposed a reduction of 31.25 percent at the request of the House, as an economy measure. They said, "Can't you make some cuts in the interest of economy?" And we made some reductions voluntarily in response to that request, so that most of these had been trimmed.

We have eliminated the variables that applied last year and which were applied differently next year, such as overtime. We are paying a lot of overtime this year, which would make it a bad base to work from.

Senator GREEN. What does "base 1947" mean?

Mr. EVANS. Well, I will give you an illustration.

Senator GREEN. I would rather have a definition.

Mr. EVANS, this is a hearing that runs through the whole report, and I would like a definition of what it means, "base 1947," so that I will understand what it means.

Does it mean the original appropriation, or the actual expenditure, or what it would cost?

Mr. EVANS. It is what it would cost now for these 713 positions.

Senator GREEN. That is a definition of what the positions——

Mr. EVANS. Are estimated to cost next year.

Senator GREEN. What the previous positions would cost if continued?

Mr. EVANS. Next year, that is right, sir.

Senator GREEN. Continued to 1947. Is that what you mean?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

As I have mentioned, we have had to pay a lot of overtime.

Senator GREEN. You only increased the original request for 1947 and then the increase granted by the House and the reduced request——

BREAK-DOWN OF MAJOR FUNCTIONS UNDER LIBRARY PROPER

Mr. EVANS. Made by the Senate, that is what it is, and then, as regards the Library proper, we have given the break-down, beginning on page 5, to indicate what these positions are.

On page 5, we begin with my office, where we are requesting four positions to carry the stenographic and clerical load. I do not know how much you want to go into these details.

Senator GREEN. You can point out the ones that need explanation.

KEEPER OF THE COLLECTIONS

Mr. EVANS. The first important request is on page 7, and that is the request for inventory staff to inventory our books on the shelves, and find out what books are really lost and to make replacements of them.

Senator GREEN. What are the usual losses during the year? About what do they run?

NUMBER VOLUMES UNACCOUNTED FOR

Mr. EVANS. Not more than a few hundred volumes, but there are about 90,000 volumes unaccounted for for which this inventory will account to some extent.

Senator GREEN. By the time you finish the inventory, you have to begin all over again.

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir, it would take many years to finish it, and we would like to have a continuing inventory, in order to put misplaced books back in place and to find what books are really lost.

Senator GREEN. How can you be sure until you finish that the book would not be found?

Mr. EVANS. Usually we will know it is not to be found if we look in the likely places. A book might be in English literature and be misplaced, but if it is not found in English literature it probably is not over in the chemistry section. So, we have got to go on a partial basis of discovery.

JUSTIFICATION FOR POSITIONS REQUESTED IN PERSONNEL OFFICE

The next significant group are the positions on page 10. We are asking for 10 positions to help with our personnel office. We have been below the average of adequacy in our personnel office, and there is a serious backlog of work.

The staff has increased elsewhere in the Library without increasing the staff adequately in the personnel office.

We propose to have some new functions. We propose to have a training program. That is particularly necessary in the retraining of some of our veterans who have come back. We would like to get them back in the swing of things after 3 or 4 weeks' training, and we would like to do a better job of training our new employees at the beginning levels.

We would also like to have a better employee relations program, if it is possible, than is possible to have without an employee relations officer. We have one on a temporary basis but cannot continue without additional funds.

JUSTIFICATION FOR POSITIONS REQUESTED IN SUPPLY OFFICE

The next request is in the supply office for 11 positions, and that appears on page 13.

The principal reason is to take care of our load of duplicating work, our mimeographing and multilithing work, a large proportion of which is for congress.

The Legislative Reference Service and the General Reference and Bibliography Division have turned out such an enormous quantity of work that the few positions we have are unable to handle the load so that higher grade help has to be assigned to doing this low-grade work for which we are now asking the low grade positions.

EXTENT OF HOUSE CONSIDERATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

The House considered all of our appropriations on the merits except the salaries, Library proper, and there this theoretical issue was raised, as to what kind of Library they wanted.

The House did make substantial increase in our appropriations aside from that one appropriation.

On the Legislative Reference Service, they gave us over half of the additional request.

Senator MURDOCK. Are you satisfied with what the House has done?

Mr. EVANS. No, sir.

Senator MURDOCK. That is what I thought.

It seems to me that would make a good argument for what they did, if they considered everything on the merits and decided questions on that basis if they did everything on a meritorious job.

REQUEST REVIEW OF HOUSE COMMITTEE POSITION

Mr. EVANS. We are addressing ourselves to you, gentlemen, to review that theory.

We are also asking the House Committee on the Library and the House Committee on Appropriations to review all these matters in the hope that the House will reconsider its position.

As to the House cutting and the Senate restoring appropriations, I do not want to get into that controversy because that is something to be determined by Congress, and I should not have any opinion about the matter.

The House committee has not indicated informally to me that it is willing to restore any of these appropriations.

Even if the Senate should restore what we have requested, unless there is a policy statement which would back up the House, it is assumed that the House will not support the restoration, unless the policy question is clear, so we are going to try to clear the policy question in the House before the conference committee meets on this appropriation bill. We are asking the Senate to act in the face of this doctrine, and say that the question as to what kind of Library of Congress there shall be has already been settled by the Congress, and that the House was mistaken in its view.

Senator GREEN. Your request for restoration does not depend on that question of policy entirely.

BASIS FOR REQUESTED RESTORATION

Mr. EVANS. We say that our request for restorations is based on the known work load in activities which Congress has approved year after year, on the needs of Congress and the various departments of the Government, and on the needs for the general public.

None of the requests for which we are asking Senate restoration involves the creation of a different type of Library of Congress than we have had in the past.

Congress has always determined what the Library of Congress should be and what it should do. We think that our present requests

can be granted under the policy terms that have heretofore been approved.

Senator GREEN. That is true of the general salaries, is it not?

Mr. EVANS. The salaries are settled in terms of the general salary legislation, that is true.

Senator GREEN. Do you think that if the House agreed that they were all along lines of established policy, that it would have agreed to all the appropriations you asked for?

Mr. EVANS. I could not state that because we do not know how far the House was convinced by our presentation.

To judge by how far the House went in giving us money on the motion-picture program, for instance, we think it was fairly well convinced of the general merits of our appropriation to the extent of giving us perhaps two-thirds of what we asked, the other third being cut off as an economy measure.

Senator GREEN. Assuming that all these things for which you asked the House for funds were old functions or which were functions already established, assuming that, do you care to present evidence as to why you should get more than the House allowed?

Mr. EVANS. Most of what we are asking the Senate for we believe falls in that category.

That is why we think that if we had another chance to be heard in the House they might allow us our requests, without raising the theoretical issue.

Senator GREEN. Then you would not make any reduced requests?

Mr. EVANS. We would not make any reductions from what we have requested of the Senate.

These requests are our reduced requests, cutting out the requests they thought were questionable.

JUSTIFICATION FOR POSITIONS REQUESTED IN LOAN DIVISION

In the Loan Division, on page 18, all of the positions shown there are for a staggered week-end service.

Our people work for 5 days, and we have to give 7 days' service, so we have to stagger the force.

There are six positions involved there.

Senator GREEN. Why do you have to give 7 days' service?

Mr. EVANS. We have to give service to the Congress and to the Government agencies on Saturday, and the public on Sunday.

Senator GREEN. Most of the departments are closed on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. EVANS. We are directed by standing regulations of the Joint Committee on the Library which were established when that committee practically ran the Library.

Senator GREEN. When was that?

Mr. EVANS. During the nineteenth century.

Senator MURDOCK. I think their being closed on Saturday is one good reason why the Library should remain open.

Mr. EVANS. Many Congressmen are on duty on Saturday, and a good many people of the departments work on Saturdays.

Senator GREEN. Were you directed to work on Saturday, or are you obliged to?

Senator MURDOCK. One Senator was complaining about all the departments being closed on Saturday.

Mr. EVANS. The Library is not wide open on Saturdays and Sundays. Some of the services are shut down.

ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS OF AERONAUTICS DIVISION

Here is a special case, on page 22. The aeronautical agencies of the Government have set up an Air Coordinating Committee, and they have asked us to take on certain functions, in the general interest of the Government, to collect and to index materials in order that it may be useful for all aeronautical agencies of the Government.

This is the minimum request that these people thought would satisfy the demand of the Air Coordinating Committee.

Senator GREEN. Was that drawn to the attention of the House committee?

Mr. EVANS. It was in the book, but we did not get a chance to recite on it fully.

Senator GREEN. Did not they want to go into that?

Mr. EVANS. They did not consider this in the hearings.

Senator GREEN. I think if the Congress had any duties to perform, that would be one of them.

JUSTIFICATION FOR POSITIONS REQUESTED IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

Mr. EVANS. On page 23, we propose a Science and Technology Division.

We are basing this on a proposal, contained in Dr. Bush's great book, that there must be an adequate science and technological library in this country.

We have 900,000 books in the various fields of science and technology, but we have no specialists who are adequate to deal with them, so we proposed in our original request to have a division of 46 people.

We are now asking you for 23 to begin to set up the Division of Science that would be necessary if the National Science Foundation is established.

We think that there ought to be 46 regular employees on a permanent basis.

We show those employees in the book here that we are presenting in our request to the Senate.

But we believe it ought to be a division that large on a permanent basis to collect the materials of science from all over the world and to be able to give expert advice on the use of these collections to the National Science Foundation and all the scientific agencies.

We think unless that is done there is going to grow up a large library of science in this new set-up.

We believe that our proposal would result in over-all economy, because we have got 900,000 of the books already in our collection, but we have very inadequate service of those books.

JUSTIFICATION FOR POSITIONS REQUESTED IN GENERAL REFERENCE AND
BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

General Reference and Bibliography Division, page 24, we originally asked for 33 positions, and we have cut that to 22.

Among those 22 people are some positions for Education Reference Section.

They are down about the middle of the enumeration on the right-hand column.

One P-5, Chief, Education Reference Section, one P-3, one P-2, a secretary and a consultant on children's literature.

Senator GREEN. What does that mean, P-3?

Mr. EVANS. P-3 is a professional grade, it draws \$3,640. Professional grade 3.

In addition to that, we have 5 for the Saturday and Sunday service, and we have a few other positions to help us carry current work load that we know we have in the typing of bibliographies and in the handling of the Reference Service in the Annex.

The next two positions are to cooperate with other agencies in trying to find——

Senator GREEN. What page?

Mr. EVANS. Twenty-five. Trying to find solutions to these cataloging and bibliographical problems.

This would be exploratory, and we think it might be temporary and not lead to a permanent unit.

It is to engage in a cooperative exploration of the problems of bibliography and cataloging, and abstracting and indexing services carried on by the scientific groups and other agencies.

We believe there is a lot of waste in that field, and if we had some high grade exploration and planning we might have national economies.

JUSTIFICATION OF POSITIONS REQUESTED UNDER HISPANIC FOUNDATION

Page 26, we are asking Congress to support the editorial staff of the Handbook of Latin American Studies, which is an annual bibliography in the Latin-American field.

The Library has been participating in this work for many years. Volume 10 is now in process. We do not propose that the Government should pay for the publication. The publication is paid for by other sources.

We believe having editorial work done in the Library is of great advantage to the Library in helping securing the books that are covered by this operation.

At the present time, this is financed by State Department funds, under the Inter-Departmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. We think it ought to be a regular activity of the Library of Congress.

Senator GREEN. Would they not be willing to continue it and reduce our appropriation that much?

Mr. EVANS. The State Department is carrying it now, sir. So we are merely having it in one appropriation rather than the other.

Senator GREEN. If it were put in there it would be taken out of the other?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

JUSTIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS IN MAPS DIVISION

The Maps Division I spoke on at length in the beginning. This request is justified primarily in terms of having the activity go on at the Library of Congress rather than two other places.

It is now going on to the Army Map Service and also the State Department OSS collection.

JUSTIFICATION FOR POSITIONS REQUESTED IN MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION

Manuscripts Division, page 28, asking 14 positions to put our manuscript collections in better shape for service, including an important collection that we have over there on deposit, the records of the House of Representatives.

I am somewhat embarrassed to ask the Senate to restore an appropriation to work on House of Representatives' papers, but they are in the custody of the Library of Congress, and the law requires the Library of Congress to give adequate service.

Senator GREEN. And yet the House cut out the appropriation?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir. In this blanket action of the House, the appropriation was omitted from consideration.

As I say, those are in our custody, and the legal requirement is imposed upon us to give service on those papers, and we are doing it in a very unsatisfactory way at the present time.

Senator GREEN. Can you give us an example of the loss of gifts of manuscripts because you were unable to catalog them?

Mr. EVANS. I am told, sir, that one of the Strausses, I believe it was the Ambassador to Paris, said he did not want to give us his papers because we did not do an adequate job of cataloging some papers which he knew had been given to us earlier.

I do not recall any other instances offhand, but we have met people who said that Princeton or Newberry Library, or some other library, said it would do a quicker or better job, and hence they were reluctant to give them to us.

It is difficult to give cases where they have actually refused and stated the reason, but we meet reluctance with many people from whom we are trying to secure papers.

They are afraid we pile them up and do not pay any attention to them.

Our principal claim for this expanded staff is the fact that we have valuable papers, and that we ought to make them available for people to read and study and have the history that is in them brought to the attention of the public.

JUSTIFICATION FOR POSITIONS REQUESTED IN MUSIC DIVISION

Next is the Music Division, page 29.

And we are asking for a number of positions, 21. Part of this is explained by the development of our Folk Lore Section. Part of it is explained by the development of our Phonograph Section, and recording laboratory.

Senator GREEN. May I interrupt?

How far do you limit your work to cataloging material other people provide, and providing material yourself?

Mr. EVANS. You mean going out and getting material?

Senator GREEN. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Like going out and recording folk songs?

Senator GREEN. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. For the most part, we get material other people provide.

Senator GREEN. Should it not be exclusively that? Unless we wanted to make some special appropriation? Like hiring people to write books, you do not do that?

Mr. EVANS. No, sir; but if something exists in the form of sound and we ought to have it in our collection, we think we are justified in paying for the recording of it.

Senator GREEN. Why?

Mr. EVANS. Well, like a record of actual music. We think we are just as clear under the law in buying a phonograph record as we are in buying a sheet of music.

Senator GREEN. I can see buying records that are made, but do not you send out groups to collect folk songs?

Mr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Senator GREEN. Why?

Mr. EVANS. Because there is no other way. We will buy them if they are available, just like a book or a phonograph record.

Senator GREEN. I think there is a question of how far the Library should go. Why not hire people to write books on the same principle?

Senator MURDOCK. As I understand it, the folklore music, unless you do that, it will pass out and be lost.

Senator GREEN. The same thing about the study of linguistics. Habits of man, or habits of animals. Scientific information. That is not my point.

Senator MURDOCK. But your folklore music may pass out of existence.

Senator GREEN. Certainly. Birds become extinct. And races. I would like to justify it. That is all. Here you might say there is a man that is a musical genius. Are you going to provide him with money to produce symphonies?

Mr. EVANS. No; but if he produces them, we feel we are within our rights to have them recorded.

Senator GREEN. Suppose they have not been recorded. Are you going to record them?

Mr. EVANS. Not necessarily for him. We record it only if we want a copy in our own collection.

Senator GREEN. I know.

Mr. EVANS. I have addressed myself to this in the terms in which the Senator has put it.

Senator GREEN. Yes.

Mr. EVANS. Rather than trying to escape by the obvious route of explaining that most of what we do in that field we do on private funds or at cost. We do sell these records and we have a revolving fund.

Senator GREEN. Just like going into business?

Mr. EVANS. That is my point. I am not trying to make a defense on those grounds. We have felt that we would be justified, when something is broadcast on the radio, in buying a copy just as we would buy a copy of a newspaper.

Senator GREEN. I am not questioning that.

Mr. EVANS. Then, if there is no copy available, we have gone on to say, we think we can record it, on our own recording machines, from the radio broadcast or, in another instance, directly from the native Negro singer singing folk songs and playing his guitar. We do not pay him, however. We merely record what he does of his own volition. We feel we are justified in recording a voluntary performance just as we would be justified in paying for a typewritten copy of a speech he has made in order to have a copy for ourselves. But we do not pay for the right to record the performance.

Senator GREEN. I do not see how you distinguish between your jurisdiction in that or the Smithsonian, and your jurisdiction and that of the Archives.

Mr. EVANS. The Archives, sir, has first call on Government records.

When they say something is a Government record, we give them first call on it, so that question does not arise here, it seems to me.

It seems to me the real question you have is this: By what right do we send our phonograph recording apparatus to the Pennsylvania coal mines and record a folk song sung by the Pennsylvania miners?

Senator GREEN. Or a resolution passed at a mass meeting.

Mr. EVANS. We have felt we were justified in collecting folk-song material. If we could buy a copy, then it seems to me it is all right for us to buy one, or to make a copy, if the cost is reasonable in terms of what it would be if we purchased it.

But we are engaging in a modest program rather than a really extensive one.

And we are trying to keep in view the fact that there is a demand for copies of this material. When people get copies they have to pay the cost.

DISPOSITION OF RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF RECORDS

Senator GREEN. When the money comes in from the sale of records, you make, or any other source, is it a general fund, or is it offset against a special appropriation for that Department?

Mr. EVANS. We have some revolving funds which were set up as gift funds.

Senator GREEN. The same as appropriations by Congress?

Mr. EVANS. No, sir. Where we receive money as a return, on appropriations from Congress it all goes into the general fund, miscellaneous receipts.

Senator GREEN. So it would not show where a thing paid for itself.

Mr. EVANS. We can show that, yes, sir; because we keep figures on that sort of thing where there is a return.

As, in the sale of printed cards. We do keep accounts that will show whether that pays for itself or not.

Senator GREEN. Yes.

ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS

Mr. EVANS. On these other gift funds, we make full accounting to the Treasury, and General Accounting Office, and we publish the receipts and disbursements in our annual reports.

Senator GREEN. These music records, do they pay for themselves in the end?

Mr. EVANS. The making of the copies for other people pays for itself.

But we do not try to make the copies which we sell pay also for procuring the material in the first place. It is like a book. If somebody wants a photostat of something in a book, we give it to them and make them pay for the photostat, but not for part of the book itself. The same principle applies to phonograph records.

Senator GREEN. You may resume, Senator.

Senator TYDINGS. Go ahead, Senator.

Senator GREEN. I do not think we can go through every page.

REQUEST FOR SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ITEMS

Senator TYDINGS. Here is what I am going to suggest: This is somewhat in line with what Senator Green is anticipating.

The House has reduced this appropriation one-million-and-some-odd dollars. I would like, and I would appreciate it greatly, if you would, between now and tomorrow morning, fix me up a summary, numbering the first item "1," the second one "2," the third one "3," the fourth one "4," et cetera, in the order of what you deem to be their relative importance, putting your most important item first, and then give me that, and confine it at this time to what you consider to be those things absolutely essential.

Not that they are not all essential, but I mean absolutely essential, because I know, as a practical matter, it is going to be very difficult to get the House to reconsider any of these items, so the stronger our position is on the essential ones, the easier it will be for us to get them in, and make some arrangements.

Senator GREEN. Mr. Chairman, during your absence, we worked out this scheme:

The Librarian is going to try to get the House Committee on the Library and the Joint Committee on the Library to have meetings and define the functions of the Library.

He thinks that if they would define these to include these, there would not be any question.

Senator TYDINGS. That would be helpful, but I think the House would then fall back on the next line, which would be until Congress puts its stamp of approval on what these Library committees recommend, that the thing would be in a nebulous stage.

I have been through this with the Library a lot of times, and we have never been able to give them what they ask for, but we have given them a great deal more than the House.

I remember when we were buying the Chinese books, which were dumped on the market at the beginning of the war, we put in here \$60,000 or \$100,000 to go out and buy these fine Chinese books that were being sold on the world market, and we had to act quickly.

If you were to give me that, 1, 2, 3, 4, in addition to what you would like to do with Senator Green, we will be in a position as we mull over this tomorrow, to know what you want as No. 2, and No. 3, and so on, so that we can rescue something out of this that you want more than something that might be rescued that is not so important.

Mr. EVANS. All right, Senator. We will be glad to. We will get it done just as soon as we can.

Senator TYDINGS. Let me ask you, tentatively: Do you think you could get it tomorrow morning? It is not necessary, but I am asking you.

Mr. EVANS. I think we can, Senator, because we worked over this a great deal.

Senator TYDINGS. We do not have to develop it by referring to everyone.

Say it is eight rare books in Switzerland, or whatever it happens to be.

Mr. EVANS. All right, sir.

(The information requested appears on p. 53.)

Senator GREEN. They cut out the appropriation for cataloging and indexing the House records deposited there. That was amusing.

Senator TYDINGS. Well, if you will do that, please.

Senator GREEN. You need not put that in as No. 1.

Senator TYDINGS. We can work out the program. Our problem is to get it in shape so that we can sustain it when the House says, "We cannot go along with that." They are pretty tough bargainers over there.

Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Who is next?

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

FURTHER STATEMENT OF HON. WALL DOXEY, SERGEANT AT ARMS, UNITED STATES SENATE

Mr. DOXEY. I always try to be considerate of this committee, and when I was here this morning I made my statement brief. I did not ask for any salary raise in my department in the high brackets.

To be frank, gentlemen, I have just learned that you all are adjusting some of the salaries in the higher brackets, of various Senate employees.

Senator TYDINGS. Only one.

NEED FOR SALARY ADJUSTMENT OF DEPUTY SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. DOXEY. I want to say this, in justice to my department:

I am rather proud of the Sergeant at Arms office of the Senate and the way its work is handled; the cooperation we have in the personnel of the Deputy Sergeant at Arms' office is splendid. When I learned of the adjustment of some salaries I felt it was nothing but right for me to say that in asking for an adjustment I am not asking a thing for myself, but for Mark Trice, the Deputy Sergeant at Arms, who has been here twenty-some-odd years; he started as a page.

He is getting \$5,800 now. He has many responsibilities. Such are necessary, because I have to allocate to the Deputy many of the responsibilities of the Sergeant at Arms, as we have charge of a great number of activities of the Senate.

INCREASE RECOMMENDED

Senator TYDINGS. What do you recommend for him?

Mr. DOXEY. Well, sir, he is getting \$5,800 now.

What his raise should be would be in line with some of the other raises, that I understand you gentleman are contemplating.

COMPARISON WITH HOUSE OF OFFICE DUTIES AND PAY

Senator TYDINGS. What does the House Sergeant at Arms draw?

Mr. DOXEY. The House does not have a Deputy Sergeant at Arms. The House Sergeant at Arms draws \$8,000, the same as I draw.

Senator TYDINGS. Who is No. 2 over there?

Mr. DOXEY. The House has a bank, and the House Sergeant at Arms does not have the duties we have in the Senate.

We purchase furniture. We furnish 99 offices here. We buy the supplies for the Senate and look after the Senate equipment.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House does not do that.

We have charge of the telephone exchange. The Sergeant at Arms over there does not have anything like that.

We have telegrams, telephones, and a great deal of bookkeeping. The Sergeant at Arms in the House runs their bank, and tends to the funerals of Congressmen. As to his other duties, I am not familiar with them.

The House has a Doorkeeper on their side who gets \$6,000 or \$6,500, I am not sure. On the Senate side, the Sergeant at Arms attends to these duties—In fact, it might be said that Mark Trice is the Doorkeeper on the Senate side, and he has many other duties and responsibilities incident to his position as Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

Mark is certainly efficient and faithful, dependable, and has been on the job a long time.

Senator TYDINGS. We will keep that in mind.

Mr. DOXEY. He is diligent, and there is no more deserving employee of the Senate than Mark Trice. You will find that he is always on the job and knows his business.

Senator GREEN. I think we all feel that way.

Mr. DOXEY. That is right and I appreciate that, Senator.

Senator TYDINGS. It is safe to assume that you are really for him.

Mr. DOXEY. Absolutely, we work and cooperate in the many activities under the Senate Sergeant at Arms. I want everybody in my department to cooperate, and I think, gentlemen, you will find, when you go to advance these salaries, that Mark Trice is deserving of as much as any other man in the employ of the Senate without being the head of a department.

That is the way I feel about him.

Senator TYDINGS. Thank you very much.

We have three or four letters here.

LETTER TO CHAIRMAN FROM ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION ON
NEED FOR CONSULTANT AT LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Here is a letter from the Association for Childhood Education. I think we ought to have that printed in the record.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

ASSOCIATION FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION,

Washington 6, D. C., May 24, 1946.

Senator MILLARD E. TYDINGS,

*Chairman, Senate Committee in Charge of Legislative Appropriation Bill,
Washington D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: As chairman of the joint committee of the American Association of University Women and the Association of Childhood Education, I would call your attention to the need for the appointment of a consultant on children's books in the Library of Congress. Not only is the writing, illustrating, and publishing of children's books one of America's contributions to world culture but the ideals of democracy—responsibility, tolerance, and spirituality—keynote these books. Their influence is very important for the future.

The reading material of children being fundamental in the cultures of all literate nations, there is a definite need for instigating and continuing investigation of the role of children's books in our international relations. In this respect, we would call attention to the letter of Dr. Edwin R. Guthrie, dean of the Graduate School, University of Washington who as a result of personal investigations, states that the aggressive program of both Germany and Japan was evident in the textbooks of those countries long before it appeared in definite military preparations. The appointment of a consultant on children's books, and an adequate staff would make possible continuing governmental studies of such books. "I would rather see the books being given to the children of certain countries at this moment," says Mrs. Malbone Graham, of our committee, "than attend all the secret conferences being held by United Nations. I would know better whether the policies of those countries were tending."

This appointment which would lead to the proper assembling of the books for children now scattered in the various library collections, together with a catalog and bibliographies, would be of immense help to researchers in the fields of education, literature, social philosophy, anthropology, and psychology. It would stimulate translation by making known the books in the library now available for translation, and would thereby aid in the development and understanding of peoples and cultures. "The work of such a consultant would be one of the most forward steps educationally speaking and of invaluable historical importance."

That outstanding authority, Frances Clarke Sayers, of the New York Public Library, sums up its national importance: "Such an appointment will conserve and make known our resources in this field, help maintain our already distinguished standards, and is needed at this time, if we as a nation are to attain a culture and a standard of ideals consummate with our stature in power and material."

This proposal has the unanimous support of every educational and library group contacted by this committee, as indicated by the attached summary of their letters.

Respectfully submitted.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ,

*Chairman, Joint Committee, American Association of University Women,
and Association of Childhood Education.*

SUMMARY OF LETTERS RECEIVED IN SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSAL FOR A CONSULTANT ON CHILDREN'S LITERATURE IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

American Library Association, Board of International Relations, Dr. Keyes D. Metcalf, chairman, Harvard University:

Board of international relations joins heartily with other library organizations in supporting the recommendation for a consultant in children's literature in the Library of Congress.

Most of us rank high the memory of childhood hours spent with books. All of us are seeing today, in a tremendously significant way, the influence or effect of children's reading in the people of Nazi Germany, Italy, and Japan.

A study of books now at the command of children, a study of the way these books influence adult life and behavior, of the part they play now and are to play in an increasingly great extent and amount in the relations between nations is so obvious and so essential as to call for little more than mention.

If the Library of Congress is enabled to extend this side of its work, and to secure the source material for thorough investigation of the role of books in our national and international relations, we feel that the Library and the people it represents will be adding one more to its many significant services.

The National Council of Teachers of English, Dr. Harold A. Anderson, president, Chicago:

Has no hesitancy on behalf of the executive committee of the council, and the 9,000 members of that council, in endorsing this splendid proposal. Our elementary section keenly interested in the production and wide distribution of good children's literature, and in promotion of good reading among children. Has a number of active committees devoted to various phases of children's reading. Organization and members would be greatly assisted and stimulated by the appointment of such a consultant. Proposal has our enthusiastic support.

Frances Clarke Sayers, superintendent of work with children, New York Public Library (formerly chairman of the Children's Library Association of ALA):

States that her term of office at ALA has expired, but knows that she is speaking for children's librarians all over the country when she says that the plan is brilliant and also that it is needed now, in greatest measure, if we as a nation are to attain a culture and a standard of ideals consummate with stature in power and material.

Specifically thinks we need a consultant in children's books in this country which has developed within the last 30 years.

To uphold standards of production of children's books and to protect them from exploitation by publishers interested only in financial returns, without responsibility for the taste and qualities of mind which reading engenders.

To inform the great rural areas of our own country which have no book services and no information about books.

To advise foreign countries, especially South America, in the production of children's books, the establishing of libraries, etc.

Writing, illustrating, and publishing of children's books has become one of the unique contributions of the United States to the culture of the world. This accomplishment must now be recognized on a governmental basis, and given the power by means of which its influence may be extended to children of the world.

Dr. Aase Gruda Skard, Norway:

Most interested and encouraged from an international viewpoint. This proposal will help along the children's reading and translation projects not only in this country, but in all. An inspiration to the rest of us.

As a child psychologist realizes importance of early impressions and experiences and that children's reading of greater importance than literature for grown-ups. Since books about other lands and people may give them a lasting attitude toward those nations. In the work for international cooperation and understanding, it is of great importance that children get true conceptions of other lands and that mutual interest and sympathy be awakened.

Dr. Edwin R. Guthrie, dean of the Graduate School, University of Washington, Seattle:

While in Washington persuaded Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council to request Library of Congress to start a sampling collection of elementary textbooks used in foreign countries. This the Library promised to do.

Professor Steiner, of the sociology department of this university, who lived in Japan 10 years, reports one of first moves of the greater Asia program in Japan was to call in and revise a large number of their elementary texts and insert the war program into the schools through the use of new textbook material. Travelers report same thing done in Germany. Believes the aggressive program of both countries shown in schools before it appeared in military preparations, and that policy involving inevitable war exhibited itself first in elementary schools.

Both nations realized necessity of preparing youth for war before war could be undertaken. Was startled to find that no agency in Washington took any interest whatever in political control of children's reading and textbooks.

Is his conviction that this interest should be one of the duties of State Department, and that appropriate measures undertaken by the State Department when hostilities are begun in field of education.

Has seen textbooks used in Mexico City, under former Communist Minister of Education, which definitely aimed to create hostility and suspicion toward United States. Describes book in possession of Professor Linden Mander, of political science department, University of Washington, obtained in 1940.

American Library Association, division of libraries for children and young people, school libraries section, Miriam Snow, chairman, Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham:

As chairman, endorses proposal with hearty enthusiasm. Heard reports in June from State A. C. E. president, of discussion relative to such a proposal. Was so much interested at the time, since field of children's literature is her specialty, had attempted to learn more about the problem when our letter arrived.

Sure that a well-administered collection will increase the research of library school students in field of children's literature. Some 10 years ago was herself working in the field of biography written for children in 1890's and was unable to locate what she needed in libraries of New York City, and was unsuccessful in attempting to find all the books she needed on her two trips to Library of Congress. It has been particularly discouraging for graduate students attempting work in the field of the history of children's books.

At present there is a committee of the American Association of School Librarians working on list to interpret American way of life for boys and girls in other countries. A consultant in children's literature would be of tremendous help to such a committee.

Ambitious school librarians and teachers have asked her from time to time about the possibilities of translating foreign books into English. Want to know titles of definite books upon which they might work. A collection of books from other countries would be not only of value for research, but a stimulus for these would-be translators.

She personally hopes that "re-evaluation of books from time to time," might raise the standards of book selection in the schools throughout the country. Hopes consultant will not be a mere custodian. Can see all kinds of possibilities as far as bibliography making is concerned. The position would be rich in opportunity.

School librarians would use the collection and services of consultant.

Commission on American Citizenship, Catholic University of America, Catherine Mayhew, editorial assistant, Washington, D. C.

Everyone in the office most enthusiastic about proposal. Feel that this is a need that has existed for a long time, not only in their own work, but for a better understanding and evaluation of children's books for all groups doing work similar to theirs. Should find a consultant of definite assistance in the writing and publishing of textbooks and curricula for grade schools.

Have never looked upon the Library of Congress as being particularly suited in its nature for reference in children's literature, and often have wished that its activity extended a little more in this line which is so directly connected with their own.

Feel that the consultant would be of great aid to all educational groups, those concerned with literature, social philosophy, interracial studies and intercultural studies.

Their first interest in such a consultant would be in evaluation of children's books for our own bibliographies in the curriculum and the use of the consultant's bibliographies. Would also be very much interested in the proposed study of children's books from other lands, from an intercultural light. Feel, as does the committee, that children's books will be just as important, if not more so, in fashioning a world of peace, as they have been in world at war.

Offers any further assistance at all, and begs committee not to hesitate in calling upon them. Are giving three cheers for the proposal.

Dr. Jean Betzner, associate professor of education, Columbia University, New York City:

As a teacher of children's literature and a person eager to conserve and make known our national resources in this field, deeply concerned that provision for a consultant in children's literature be made. Proposal unquestionably sound

and proper. Should be made so that we in the United States can be proud of our provision for national support of the needed specialization in this field.

C. Irene Hayner, past chairman, American Association of School Librarians, American Library Association, Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, School Libraries Section, Ann Arbor, Mich.:

Has heard of efforts now being made to obtain such a consultant; has been very anxious that something be done about it. Value of study and more general knowledge in this field too long overlooked. Specialist in the National Library to make known the collections there would stimulate much more study of these books. Bibliographies of the materials on various aspects of the field would increase interest in them on the part of book specialists among educators in schools and libraries too. As a rule administrators know so little of wealth of valuable information on children's books, that they underestimate its importance entirely.

Specialist could make the collections much more easily available for study. Present increasing emphasis on social services of all kinds for young people especially book and library services, knowledge of trends in book publishing, and the background of present trends is extremely important.

Has in mind a number of studies in the field of books for children and young people which she would like to have made. Is sure they would give teachers, librarians and other workers with young people, much better appreciation of interests and tastes of young readers.

Thinks without doubt the collections of children's books one of most neglected sections of the Library of Congress.

National Education Association of the United States, Willard E. Givens, executive secretary, Washington, D. C.:

Strongly endorses proposal for a consultant in children's literature in the Library of Congress.

Members of the NEA would be very much interested in having such a consultant in order that everything possible might be done for continuing the collections of children's books, making available a reference collection, showing the development of such books in our country, collecting children's books from other lands, arranging exhibits of children's books, preparing bibliographies of books available, and for doing many other worthy things which would be so valuable in the field of children's literature.

Rosemary Earnshaw Lirsey, department librarian, teachers' and children's department, Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Calif.:

Greatly impressed with proposal. Has only one suggestion in addition to statements (in proposal), i. e. in relation to translation of books published in United States, into other languages. Norway, for instance, has asked ALA each year since 1941 to suggest groups of books published each of these years, suitable for translation into Norwegian. Suggested striking out of word "State" in proposal, since might be misinterpreted as limiting research service to State librarians only. (This was done.) Hopes Dr. Evans sees in this proposal opportunity for the Library of Congress to prove itself again of great service to all of us.

George F. Zook, president, American Council on Education 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.:

Proposal has great deal of merit. Would like to endorse the recommendations as an individual. (Organization committees meet in September.) The field of children's books rapidly developing one which merits a great deal more attention than has so far been given.

Edith Collin Lawrence, editor, bulletin, Asheville Branch, American Association of University Women, Asheville, N. C.:

The plan one of most forward steps in childhood education in recent years. Will be of great interest and of invaluable historical importance to have collected and preserved, copies of literature for children. Plan will make available for research and reference, class of literature of vital importance to welfare of coming generations, and to their development.

Will be of great help to various clubs throughout the country studying childhood education, to have specialist with whom to consult for direction and suggestion as to available materials.

Has keenest interest in plan, confident when attention is called to its invaluable place in our modern national development, those responsible will see that it is put into effect at once.

Helen M. Reynolds, formerly director of childhood education, Seattle public schools, former president, Association for Childhood Education, Seattle:

Greatly interested in proposal. Has read and checked points which from her point of view as a student of children's literature and an instructor in the field, and one interested in the arts of storytelling and storywriting, seem particularly desirable ends to be reached. Will cooperate in every possible way.

General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, president, Washington, D. C.:

Heartily in accord. Believes much can be done to foster international understanding through exchange of children's books. Field too long neglected. Control of juvenile delinquency also enters picture. Entirely in line with policy of the General Federation.

Dr. John H. Powell, assistant librarian in charge of research, Free Library of Philadelphia, Pa.:

Studied proposal carefully. Congratulates committee on very intelligent suggestion of an important service which the Library of Congress can render on a national scale. Children's literature to be regarded as an art form *sui generis*. A significant expression of our culture. Opportunity such a consultant would have to develop important international services and to improve the quality of our own literature for children a distinct challenge to a superior person. Hopes move is successful. Will do anything possible to help.

Girl Scouts, national headquarters, Mrs. Lewis A. DeBlois, executive secretary, program division, New York City:

Extremely interested. Such a consultant would be extremely valuable to our organization. Cites catalogue of children's books and bibliographies as example. Girl Scout program has area devoted to literature. Particularly interested in help that might be provided which would help in the development of understanding the peoples and cultures of other countries.

Association for Childhood Education, literature committee, Mary L. Morse, chairman, Chicago:

Deeply interested. In spite of fact that Library of Congress should be the outstanding source of help, has always been told there was no use asking for help in any angle of children's literature.

The literature committee of the Association for Childhood Education would have used such a library as you are now asking Congress to establish many times in the years she has served as chairman. Her committee has steadily compiled bibliographies of children's books, and to date have published four books, all of which have been widely used. Three translated into braille. After 3 years of research in which the service of an expertly managed library in the Library of Congress would have been of real service, our committee has ready a fifth collection of stories concerning American boys and girls with varying racial, national, and religious backgrounds.

Concluded that if her committee working afield would find expert help from such a consultant, is sure association with headquarters in Washington, might duplicate such service many, many times. (Washington likewise headquarters for other educational, national, and international groups.)

Children's literature is basic in children's education. That this shouldn't be recognized in the Library of Congress seems unbelievable. Hopes neglect may soon be rectified.

Fr. F. A. Mullin, director, the Library, the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.:

They have long felt this need. Declare it is their desire to speed along in every possible way the proposal for a consultant on children's literature in Library of Congress. Certainly more should be done with the admirable collection of children's books at Library of Congress, than merely to store them; collections from other lands should be notably increased; exhibits should be arranged in this and in other countries. Many possibilities, and once the surface arranged in this country broken new opportunities will appear. So far have made little effort to correlate our riches in this country, riches which are outstanding, and recounts the fast growth of specialists and students in children's literature, teachers, artists, designers, authors, readers' advisers, psychologists and psychiatrists, librarians, publishers with varying groups, organizations and associations—and notes absence of direction. Believes fast growth has complicated problem, but

fact of matter is it can be dealt with adequately only in a large way at the Library of Congress.

So many angles to the subject are now being developed in this country, considers that at least three consultants, each with an assistant, absolutely essential to adequate beginning of the work. This matter is no longer in the experimental stage; it represents a crying need. This is a matter affecting the present status and the future success of millions of our young people. We have been made painfully aware of the dangers of neglecting them. Good solid work needed now by competent persons; who will all be exceedingly busy. Feels certain Congress would prefer to set up office adequately for efficient work now when the greatest need exists. As head of School of Library Science, attended to a large extent by teachers and directors of children's lives, from a position which has brought him into close contact with hundreds of persons actively working in the field of children's literature, and with thousands of persons actively working and concerned with the well-being of our boys and girls, commends this effort highly and will give it whatever support he can bring to it.

George Savage, department of English, University of Washington, Seattle.

Interested in children's literature as a citizen knowing the important place of education and reading in developing children's taste and enthusiasm in literature; as a teacher of writers, also as a writer and editor, particularly of plays for children, and as a parent. Expresses unqualified approval of proposal. Anyone who has had contacts with a children's librarian knows effectiveness of the work done in building reader interest among young people and in making reading a creative activity. But only large cities have such libraries and it is part of the obligation of the Library of Congress to see that the field of children's literature is made understandable, exciting and important to school librarians, to librarians in smaller towns and in rural areas. Library should be more than a repository for books. Its excuse for being is its service to community and country. Must be directed by persons knowing the potential value of its books. Requires a specialist in children's literature as well as specialists in other fields.

Helen R. Sattley (formerly librarian, Civic Education Service), Washington, D. C.

As a children's and school librarian, thrilled to think that this proposal has come from organizations other than strictly library organizations. And, children's and school librarian endorses proposal wholeheartedly.

Shocked at the thought of largest and best collection of books for children in the world going unguarded for want of trained specialists; especially since having been in Washington can realize implications of such a situation, i. e., many children's books may not be kept, because, their value not realized; many not obtained at library because such books not available in a room for them; loss to public because such books not available in a room by themselves available for researchers; the chance that worn-out or old books not be replaced. Feels no children's books should be sent out of library. There the material should be always available.

Believes that ALA group the one to work with Library of Congress for future, i. e., obtaining the librarian consultant, avoiding overlapping of functions, etc. Children's reading today more important in the past because more available material. Proposal gives promise of a great impetus for the purest and best of children's reading.

Dr. Max Black, professor of philosophy, University of Illinois, Urbana:

Has learned of proposal, through Mrs. Malbone Graham, has studied it and is writing to say publicly that he is wholeheartedly in favor of this admirable project.

The fact that so many people are ignorant of the surprisingly high literary and artistic level already reached by children's literature in this country one of the strongest arguments in support of project.

Having lived in England for a long time, and traveled extensively in Europe, most impressed with the contribution this project could make to the furtherance of international understanding, i. e., would be a great pity if the interest in American history and American institutions aroused in British schools during the war, should languish for lack of the kind of support that projects of this kind could give. Knows from personal experience in the British schools thousands of teachers there anxious for their pupils to get more accurate and sympathetic view of this country than likely to get from local cinema. Project would do much to make their task of teaching international understanding easier.

Doesn't need to underline the obvious and urgent importance of doing everything in our power in Europe to cure victims of Nazi and Fascist propaganda. Nothing more urgent than to save the children who can be saved—and that means giving them intellectual sustenance of the right sort.

Sees great possibilities for producing much good in the proposal.

Elementary section, National Council of Teachers of English, Dr. Dora V. Smith, chairman, College of Education, University of Minnesota:

Delighted to learn of move. Both personally and as chairman of the elementary section of the National Council of Teachers of English, happy to urge carrying through of the plans.

All over the country tremendous increase in demand for children's books in book stores and increase of children's book editors among publishing firms indicative of importance of this aspect of library work. Add to this the fact that many publishers trying too hastily to meet this demand and numbers of inferior books coming from the press, while many excellent books are now out of press, are matters of growing concern.

Says presence of an official in Library of Congress qualified to lead would enhance program of furnishing better books for more children all over the world.

Association for Childhood Education, Dr. Maycie K. Southall, president. Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.:

Declares future of our democracy depends on education of children. Books among most valuable educational materials. Would seem reasonable to expect that Library of Congress would have complete collection of all literature and other printed and visual aids which would contribute to American children understanding the best of their cultural heritage and that of other lands. The Library of Congress can render invaluable service to research in this field and thereby make a contribution to children's literature in all central depositories of this country and others toward a permanent peace.

Says if America had had available in translated form literature being consumed by Japanese and German children, could have appreciated years ago the militarizing spirit which resulted in world catastrophe. Could have been forewarned and better prepared. Smallness now of world makes it necessary that all printed and audio-visual aids be used to help children understand and appreciate each other.

If such service to be rendered by Library of Congress will require addition of best trained consultant on children's literature now available.

Catholic Library Association, Richard James Hurley, president, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

Sees no reason why Catholic Library Association should not support such a move, especially as the majority of their 1,300 members are school librarians; assume literature consultant would deal with books for both elementary and high school age. Also future growth of CLA will be in elementary school field and establishment of units in other countries. Would be invaluable to them to have consultant to refer to in the myriad of aspects of this subject.

Himself used Library of Congress for 6 years. Appalled at inability to get at children's literature; i.e., editing of Catholic High School Catalog would have been easier if we had been able to consult a section devoted to children's books—and as the association is now looking forward to the Catholic Children's Catalog to be compiled at Catholic University, situation even more important. Need, too, a selected list of Latin American books for Catholic schools—again the consultant would prove invaluable. And this simply from their standpoint. Can only say he considers this move one of most progressive and intelligent ones in a long time. Privilege and pleasure to endorse proposal.

American Library Association, Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, board of directors, Elizabeth D. Briggs, president, Cleveland, Ohio.

Great pleasure to report that the board of directors of the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People of the American Library Association endorses heartily the proposal on need for a consultant on children's literature at the Library of Congress.

Believes this a forward step of utmost importance to children everywhere, possibilities for service seem limitless.

Some comments by board members: "This step seems long overdue." Irene Smith, superintendent, Work With Children, Brooklyn Public Library.

"It seems such a logical, important proposal that one wonders why it has not been made before." Martha Parks, director, school libraries division, State Department of Education, Nashville, Tenn.

"A splendid idea." Elizabeth Nesbitt, head, boys and girls department, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; and associate professor, Carnegie Library School.

"Hearty endorsement." Harriet W. Leaf, chairman, Children's Library Association, Director of Work With Children, Akron Public Library.

Authors, illustrators, editors of books and material for children, in Washington, D. C. Hilda van Stockum, Helen Orr Watson, Delia Goetz, Janice Holland, Ellis Credle, Iris Beatty Johnson, Eloise Lownsbury, Alberta Powell Graham, Barbara Nolen, Mary Louise Fagg, Dallie B. Marks, Nora Beust, Helen Nicolay, Catherine Cate Coblentz, Iantha King Armstrong, Mary E. Leeper, Harriet Ahlers Houdlette, Frances Mayfarth.

Delighted to hear of proposal for a special consultant on children's literature at the Library of Congress. Give it our wholehearted support.

As authors, illustrators and editors in the Washington area, have all used existing services and resources of the Library for important research. Our books for children are living reminders of contributions already made. However, know personally from past experiences and problems that resources of Library could be improved and made more accessible under expert guidance.

Are entering a period when eyes of the world are watching America and when our literature for children should reflect the best we can offer in cultural and artistic fields. Library of Congress would be in a leading position to contribute unique services under proposed plan.

American Library Association, Division of Libraries for Children and Young People, Harriet W. Leaf, chairman, Akron, Ohio:

As chairman of above division, recommends that every effort be made to add a person to the Library of Congress staff as consultant on children's literature and related subjects as records, radio broadcasting, and films.

She personally worked with the Music Department of the Library of Congress, which before the war made documentary recordings of some stories by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, the Norwegian storyteller. Through this recognition of the recording possibilities for commercial records, the division of libraries for children and young people, committee on radio broadcasts and recordings has secured means for making the masters of four stories: Sleeping Beauty, Gudbrand-on-the-Hillside, Baldur, Tales From the Volsunga Saga, and these will be available through the ALA at \$10 per set.

Much more may be done through cooperative effort. Children's films other than those purely for school use will no doubt coordinate in the fields of literature, music, and art. Those interested in children will be made much more aware of collection at the Library of Congress of early children's books.

In developing children's libraries in devastated Europe and in the work in translations we will immediately feel the lack of a researcher and specialist.

American Council on Education, George F. Zook, president, Washington, D. C.:

Regrets that since receiving letters has been no meeting of the council's executive committee where this proposal might be considered.

Wishes, however, as president of the council very heartily to endorse the recommendation made by this committee. Field of children's books a rapidly developing one which merits far more attention than has so far been given. Earnestly hopes that Congress makes necessary appropriation along lines of the committee's request.

LETTER TO CHAIRMAN FROM NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION ENDORSING RESTORATION REQUESTED FOR EDUCATION REFERENCE SECTION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Senator TYDINGS. Here is one from the National Education Association of the United States.

I think we ought to have that in the record.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington 6, D. C., May 21, 1946.

HON. MILLARD TYDINGS,
Senate Committee on Appropriation,
Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: The National Education Association is happy to commend the project proposed by the Library of Congress last year to establish an Education Reference Section in the Library's Reference Department for the purpose of extending the Library's services and resources in the field of education. Action was taken by our executive committee at a meeting in Chicago on July 5, 1945, endorsing this program.

The proposal of Dr. Luther H. Evans provides for a cooperative arrangement with the United States Office of Education which we understand has been approved by Commissioner of Education, Dr. John W. Studebaker. Library of Congress General Order No. 1257 of June 25, 1945 (copy attached), explains this in detail and sets forth what we regard as a sound and economical plan of action which should be inaugurated without delay.

We urge that the Senate Committee on Appropriations approve the recommendation for an Education Reference Section made by the Librarian of Congress to the House (see attached statement) but which was omitted in the House. We hope your committee will restore the modest sum of \$13,900 that the Librarian has requested for this purpose in his estimates for the fiscal year 1947.

The importance of the Education Reference Section proposal is reflected in the attached statements of National Education Association staff members and division and department heads. We invite your close attention to them.

Various distinguished educational bodies have endorsed the Librarian's proposal after careful and critical study. Among them are officials of the American Council on Education, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the American Vocational Association, and the National University Extension Association. Organizations representing labor, women, civic and youth-serving groups are also keenly interested.

The action of the Senate Appropriations Committee on this matter is of intense interest to us. We shall appreciate your keeping us informed of developments. Any further information we have which would assist you in your consideration of this project we shall be glad to send at your request.

Most cordially yours,

WILLARD E. GIVENS, *Executive Secretary.*

STATEMENTS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION STAFF MEMBERS AND DIVISION
AND DEPARTMENT HEADS IN SUPPORT OF AN EDUCATION REFERENCE SECTION IN
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Joy Elmer Morgan, editor, *Journal of the National Education Association*:

We are interested in the development of an Education Reference Section in the Library of Congress. Such a development would mean much to the teachers of this country and would be helpful in developing our relations with other countries. The resources of the Library of Congress are already so rich that by a modest additional expenditure they can be given a much wider usefulness.

Howard A. Dawson, director of rural service, National Education Association:

I have recently seen a copy of General Order 1257 of the Library of Congress, June 26, 1945, relative to the cooperative arrangement with the United States Office of Education. I want to say that I am highly pleased with the plan the Library of Congress has set up for extending the Library resources and services of the Government in the field of education. This is one of the most helpful steps that has been taken in recent years, and the whole plan is set up on a very sound basis.

Eva G. Pinkston, executive secretary, department of elementary school principals, National Education Association:

As executive secretary of the department of elementary school principals of the National Education Association, I am deeply interested in the estab-

lishment of an Education Reference Section, such as the Librarian has proposed to Congress. We, who are in the field of education, need a central collection of educational works and materials which could and would be classified and indexed, so that material can be made available for far greater usefulness in teaching the youth of our land.

Ralph McDonald, executive secretary, Department of Higher Education:

On behalf of our organization I want to thank the Librarian of Congress for the interest which he is taking in the development of an Education Reference Section in the Library of Congress to extend in a very important way the services of the Library in the field of education. The services as outlined in General Order No. 1257, will, in my opinion, be very helpful to those of us engaged in educational activity.

Paul E. Elicker, executive secretary, National Association of Secondary-school Principals, National Education Association:

The administrators of our 28,000 secondary schools, charged with the responsibility for the welfare of youth and for the improvement of educational facilities for these youth, are interested in an Education Reference Section in the Library of Congress.

There will be so many national and international issues that will affect youth in the immediate years ahead on which we believe the educational officers of these thousands of schools would like to have the needed and necessary reference service through an Education Reference Section centrally located, as in the Library of Congress. We believe, in addition to the great services that are being rendered by the Library of Congress, this added educational service for youth, available to all in our Nation, would be a service greatly appreciated and needed.

Donald DuShane, secretary, National Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education, National Education Association:

I was pleased to learn of the agreement with the United States Office of Education for an Education Reference Section in the Library of Congress, when funds are made available. In my opinion this move should be vigorously supported, as it promises a real service to educators and the public.

Ben W. Miller, executive secretary, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, National Education Association:

Our individual members, our research workers, and our progressive thinkers frequently seek help which we cannot adequately provide. There is more enthusiasm now for long-range programs for peace and security, for adjustment and care, for scientific preparation and guidance on youth problems than ever before. Many Federal and State agencies, public schools and colleges, professional, educational, and social organizations, and agencies are developing plans, discovering needed changes, and trying to secure adequate information. This enthusiasm can be retained and mobilized for advanced thinking for the present and future welfare of American youth. A great help would be provided if every effort could now be directed to securing an Education Reference Service in the Library of Congress.

FROM LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947—EDUCATION REFERENCE SECTION

FOR GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION OF REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Education Reference Section:

1 P-5 chief_____	\$5, 180
1 P-3 bibliographer_____	3, 640
1 P-2 reference assistant_____	2, 980
1 CAF-4 secretary_____	2, 100
Total _____	13, 900

These positions are requested to provide a special staff adequate for the work of acquiring the documentation on education in this country and abroad which is not available in special libraries (such as the Library of the Office of Education) but which is needed by Congress, Government agencies, and the educational institutions and educators of the country generally. This staff would also make available, by bibliographies and other reference lists, the great amount of

material on educational subjects in the Library. While scholarly work would of course be incidental to the acquisition, listing, and servicing of material, the Education Reference Section would not engage in research as such.

As a result of the discussions between the Commissioner of Education and the Library, a cooperative arrangement has been developed for the purpose of extending the library resources and services of the Government in the field of education and reducing the uneconomical duplication of activities and acquisitions. The Commissioner of Education has nominated from the subject specialists on his staff fellows of the Library of Congress in Education who serve as recommending officers for the acquisition of domestic and foreign educational materials which are needed in one copy but which it is unnecessary for both agencies to acquire. Material so acquired by the Library is made available to the staff of the Office of Education on long-term loan, subject to recall for congressional use. Suitable duplicates from the collections of the Library which are needed for the working library of the Office of Education are made available to it by transfer.

STATEMENT OF DR. LUTHER H. EVANS, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

(Hearings before House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, April 23, 1946, p. 123)

We did not take up the General Reference and Bibliography Division in which we have some important requests to carry an increased work load, and also requests to set up an education reference section, which we think is important in the light of current developments in the field of education, and also in the light of an agreement we made with the Office of Education for cooperative service in the field of education.

The Library of Congress
Office of the Librarian

General Order No. 1257
June 25, 1945

To: The members of the staff.

From: Luther H. Evans, Acting Librarian of Congress:

Subject: Cooperative arrangement with United States Office of Education.

As a result of discussions between officers of the United States Office of Education and the Library of Congress a cooperative arrangement has been developed for the purpose of extending the library resources and services of the Government in the field of education and reducing the possibility of uneconomical duplication of activities. The following principles of cooperation are established by the agreement:

1. *Acquisition of material.*—The Commissioner of Education will nominate from the subject specialists on his staff Fellows of the Library of Congress in Education who will serve as recommending officers in the acquisition of material in the several fields of education. Such material will include both foreign and domestic publications. In general, the fellows in education will recommend materials which are beyond the practical abilities of the Office of Education to acquire. This limitation will not be applied in instances in which the duplication of material is desirable by reason of its importance to the government and to scholarship. The Library of Congress will make available for transfer to the library of the Office of Education suitable duplicates from its unprocessed collections.

2. *Loans.*—Material acquired by the Library of Congress as a result of the recommendations of the fellows in education will be made available to the staff of the Office of Education on long-term loan, with the understanding that it will be subject to recall at any time in order to respond to requests from Congress.

3. *Reference service.*—Reference inquiries involving judgment and evaluation of printed materials by specialists in specific fields of education where the Library of Congress has no qualified specialist will be referred to the Office of Education. Exceptions to this procedure may be made in the case of inquiries made by Members of Congress or the staffs of congressional committees.

4. *Publications.*—In general, bibliographies, topical lists of references, guides, and other publications in the fields of technical education prepared by the Library of Congress will reflect sources of information available in its own collections. Prior to undertaking compilations of broader scope, the Library of Congress will first make certain that similar publications have not been issued or projected by the Office of Education. Whenever dead lines admit of referral, the Library of

Congress will defer to the Office of Education in the preparation of such publications. In suitable cases the two agencies will jointly undertake research looking toward the publication of information of importance to Government agencies.

LETTER TO CHAIRMAN FROM SENATOR MURRAY ENDORSING NEED FOR
EDUCATION REFERENCE SECTION

Senator TYDINGS. Here is a letter from Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, in furtherance of some of the educational programs.

We ought to have that printed in the record.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR,
May 23, 1946.

Hon. MILLARD TYDINGS,
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee Legislative Branch Appropriations,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: It is my understanding that the Senate Subcommittee Legislative Branch Appropriations, of which you are chairman, will consider the appropriation request of the Library of Congress. As the chairman of the committee which is concerned with the Federal Government's role in education, it is only natural that I would be interested in the Library's proposal to set up an Education Reference Section in the Reference Department.

The Education Reference Section, as I understand it, would serve primarily as a service unit—to acquire basic educational materials and make them widely available to educational institutions, Government agencies, and to Members of Congress.

The Library of Congress' present collection of educational publications and materials is the largest in America and is likely to continue to be so. Thus, for a relatively small appropriation, the Library of Congress would be able to open up a vast store of knowledge—millions of dollars worth of research and creative work—and facilitate its flow into channels of far greater usefulness.

Local libraries, through this service, would be stimulated and be enabled to meet the needs and interest of many returning veterans, especially those who are not able to take advantage of formal schooling. It also could serve as a clearing-house and central source of information in matters pertaining to the education and retraining of veterans.

In short, it seems to me, a central collection of educational works and a systematic classification and index of them would go a long way in integrating and correlating and keeping up to date a large mass of material which would otherwise be widely scattered, unavailable, unused, or lost.

I hope that your committee, after you have had time to study the request and the evidence submitted thereon, will be equally impressed with the need for this service and act favorably thereon.

With kind personal regards, I am
Sincerely yours,

JAMES E. MURRAY, *Chairman.*

LETTER TO SENATOR MCKELLAR FROM MRS. HARVEY W. WILEY, ENDORSING
EDUCATION REFERENCE SECTION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Senator TYDINGS. Here is a letter to Senator McKellar from Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman, department of legislation, Federation of Women's Clubs, in furtherance of the Education Reference Section of the Library of Congress.

The letter will be printed in the record.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

WASHINGTON 9, D. C., May 24, 1946.

Hon. KENNETH MCKELLAR,
United States Senate, Washington 2, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MCKELLAR: The General Federation of Women's Clubs, on account of its general educational program, is interested in the proposal of the

Librarian of Congress, Dr. Luther H. Evans, to establish an Education Reference Section in the General Reference and Bibliography Division of the Library, and I wish to express its support of his recommendation for this much needed service.

The Budget estimates of the Library of Congress for the fiscal year 1947, now before your committee, request four new positions at a total cost of \$13,900 for this purpose. Details concerning the Education Reference Section are furnished on the attached sheet. We feel that it is unfortunate that this item was overlooked in the House and are anxious that it be restored in the Senate. We will appreciate your giving careful study to this matter, and hope you will make a favorable report, including provision for an Education Reference Section in the Library of Congress in the legislative branch appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1947.

The Library of Congress has the largest collection of educational publications and materials in the United States. These include some 175,000 volumes and pamphlets on education per se, and more than 500,000 if the term education is broadly considered. A small staff of specialists would greatly increase the usefulness of this material to Congress, to the Federal Government agencies, to educational institutions, and to educators and students in the country generally, and thus extend the services of the Library of Congress in the field of education in a very important way. The members of my organization, I am sure, under the leadership of our department of education, would avail themselves of this service in the preparation of their educational programs.

I feel that the modest sum involved would be amply justified by the benefits received by the students, educators, and institutions throughout the country.

Sincerely yours,

ANNA KELTON WILEY
(Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley),
Chairman, Department of Legislation.

Senators TYDINGS. Colonel Stengle, of the Foundation Employees' Association, would like to testify.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF COL. CHARLES I. STENGLE, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, AMERICAN FOUNDATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

UNIFORMS FOR GUARDS

Senator TYDINGS. Do you have a prepared statement, or do you want to testify orally?

Colonel STENGLE. Orally, and about 5 minutes will do me.

Senator TYDINGS. That is fine, Colonel. We will not interrupt you.

Colonel STENGLE. I have a very simple request.

LANGUAGE AMENDMENT REQUESTED

I appeared before the House Committee on the Legislative Branch, and I appealed to them to insert in the bill giving the Public Printer various operational costs, the words "uniforms and caps for guards."

It is the only institution in the Federal Government where the guards are not furnished with uniforms by the Government.

Immediately after I had finished, the chairman, Mr. O'Neill, made this remark, telling me he was glad I had brought it to his attention.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REQUESTS REPORT FROM PUBLIC PRINTER

Subsequently, he asked Mr. Herrell, of the Government Printing Office, to check on uniforms for guards, and to give him the desired information.

This Mr. Herrell did after the bill was marked up, but it was added to the hearings, and in this statement he points out that there seems to be some doubt about whether the guards want the Public Printer to buy them or whether they want to buy them themselves.

That is beside the question, because I have six or seven men in my organization, and they ask for all this thing.

Mr. Herrell did make this request.

LANGUAGE AMENDMENT RECOMMENDED BY PUBLIC PRINTER

He asked to put under the operational costs these words, "purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards," and to allow the Public Printer, in a lump sum, to do as he thought best with it.

COSTS INVOLVED

Senator TYDINGS. How much is that?

Colonel STENGLE. \$6,700; \$100 per man for cap and uniform; two of them a year.

That is in all the public buildings administration, 3,000 guards have all their uniforms furnished.

I might remind you, Mr. Chairman, that during the time you and I were in the House, I had the pleasure of getting the first uniforms for the guards in the city of Washington, and that was for the Library of Congress.

Senator MURDOCK. When you refer to guards, do you mean the Capitol Police?

Colonel STENGLE. No. Not the Capitol Police; these public buildings.

Senator TYDINGS. These watchmen on the gates.

Colonel STENGLE. All these public buildings, Navy, War, and all.

Senator MURDOCK. The ones you are referring to here.

Colonel STENGLE. Sixty-seven around the Government Printing Office.

Senator TYDINGS. The Government Printing Office.

The watchmen at the gates, and the time clocks, and so on?

Colonel STENGLE. They are the only ones in the Federal service that are not provided uniforms. All I ask is to give them authority by adding that language I have just cited, and that will give him the authority to decide for himself.

Senator TYDINGS. How much is the cleaning item?

Colonel STENGLE. I have no idea, but that is included.

I have only asked for \$100 a man, because that is what the cost is down town.

Senator TYDINGS. All right, Colonel. We will give it every consideration. Thank you for coming in and explaining it.

Colonel STENGLE. Thank you for the hearing.

Senator TYDINGS. The hearing of the subcommittee will stand adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

(Thereupon, at 4 p. m., Monday, May 27, 1946, the subcommittee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ITEMS CONSIDERED MOST URGENT FOR 1947

(See p. 37)

MAY 28, 1946.

The Honorable MILLARD E. TYDINGS,

Chairman, Senate Subcommittee in Charge of Legislative Appropriation Bill, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR TYDINGS: In pursuance of the instruction of the Senate committee in charge of the legislative appropriation bill to state those items which are most urgent, my colleagues and I have reexamined our requests in detail and find that they fall into six categories of urgency. The first of these represents those positions which are essential to continue the present operations of the Library and give adequate service in response to current demands, to process the current inflow of material, and to provide essential staff for the acquisition of items which are given us free of charge and which our appropriations for the increase of the Library permit us to purchase.

Category 2 includes those positions needed to continue functions which have been transferred to us from other agencies and which, in effect, represent no real increase in expenditure for the Government as a whole.

Category 3 represents positions requested to extend our present services. These services, we feel, would make it possible to eliminate wasteful duplication in the Government. It may be that this is the category with which the House was concerned in stating the need for policy consideration as to the type of library the Library of Congress is to be. It is our feeling, however, that the development of these activities in the Library of Congress would result in real savings to the Government. Our recommendation of the restoration of these positions is based upon the principle that the Library of Congress is the appropriate agency for the development and maintenance of the Government's central collections in these fields: Aeronautics, maps, regional studies, science and technology (other than medicine), and education. We could, of course, begin our operations in these fields on a smaller scale of perhaps 50 percent of the amounts proposed.

Category 4 represents positions in activities which return money to the Government and are wholly or partially self-supporting, as explained in our justification. We believe that these activities should be authorized at the levels proposed.

Category 5 contains only the restoration for the Legislative Reference Service, which we are requesting in keeping with the report of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. As I explained to the committee, we are unwilling to say that the Congress should not have the benefit of the addition of the specialists which this restoration would provide and feel that the decision on the expansion of the Legislative Reference Service must rest with the Congress.

Category 6 represents that part of the increase requested which can be deferred with the least detriment to the present operations and services of the Library.

The break-down of these categories follows:

Category 1.—Positions and funds urgently needed for current workload:

	Cost
Salaries, Library proper (384).....	\$983, 406
Less 36 percent for delay in filling positions.....	354, 026
Balance.....	629, 380
Printing and binding, general.....	50, 000
Salaries, Library buildings.....	\$50, 600
Less deduction for delay in filling positions.....	9, 962
	40, 638
Maintenance, Library buildings	8, 050
Total.....	728, 068

Category 2.—Positions needed to continue functions transferred from other Government agencies:

	<i>Cost</i>
Salaries, Library proper	
Handbook of Latin-American studies (4 positions)-----	\$14, 752
Prints and Photographs Division (5 positions)-----	15, 802
Total-----	30, 554
Less 36 percent for delay in filling 9 positions-----	10, 999
Balance-----	19, 555

Category 3.—Positions requested to prevent wasteful duplication in the Government:

	<i>Positions</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Salaries, Library proper:		
Aeronautics Division-----	27	\$90, 250
Maps Division-----	55	141, 504
Regional Divisions-----	22	88, 742
Orientalia Division-----	4	15, 220
Science and Technology Division-----	23	107, 305
Education Reference Section-----	6	21, 180
Total-----	137	464, 201
Less voluntary deduction of 50 percent-----	69	232, 101
Balance-----	68	232, 100
Less 36 percent for delay in filling position-----		83, 556
Balance-----		148, 544

Category 4.—Positions requested for activities which are wholly or partially self-supporting:

	<i>Cost</i>
Salaries, Copyright Office (49 positions)-----	\$128, 850
Deduction for delay in filling of positions-----	75, 000
Balance-----	53, 850
Printing and binding, catalog cards-----	149, 929
Total-----	203, 779

Category 5.—

Legislative Reference Service (27 positions)-----	95, 000
Supplies-----	5, 000
Total-----	100, 000

Category 6.—Positions and funds which may be deferred with the least detriment to the present operations and services of the Library:

Salaries, Library proper (192 positions)-----	\$543, 117
Less 36 percent for delay in filling positions-----	195, 522
Balance-----	347, 595
Printing and binding, general-----	55, 142
Total-----	402, 737

In summary, we are asking for the restoration of 461 positions in "Salaries, Library proper" (in categories 1, 2, and 3) at a cost of \$797,479. This includes a 36-percent reduction for delay in filling the positions requested in these categories. We are also requesting 76 positions in other appropriations, at a cost of \$153,850. This makes a total of 537 positions, at a cost of \$951,329. In addition, other restorations are requested amounting to a total of \$248,617. This brings the total increase requested to \$1,199,946. This represents a reduction of \$402,737, as shown in category 6, from the restorations originally requested of the Senate, \$1,602,683; this figure already included voluntary reductions of \$644,103 in "Salaries, Library proper," \$75,000 in "Salaries, Copyright Office," and \$9,962 in "Salaries, Library buildings," for anticipated delays in the filling of positions.

Should the committee desire a detailed statement of the positions whose restoration is requested, we shall be glad to furnish it.

Sincerely yours,

LUTHER H. EVANS,
Librarian of Congress.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

MEMORANDUM ON REVISED INCREASES REQUESTED

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., May 30, 1946.

Memorandum for Senator Tydings, chairman, Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee, re Library appropriation under the Architect of the Capitol

Appropriation: "General repairs, and so forth, Library buildings and grounds": P. 40, line 18 (H. R. 6429 as reported to House items: Strike out the amount "\$164,600" and insert in lieu thereof the amount "\$255,926" (increase) -- \$91,326

This request would not be affected by any personnel reductions made by the Senate Appropriations Committee in the estimates of the Librarian of Congress.

Appropriation: "Furniture and equipment, Library buildings and grounds": P. 40, line 22 (H. R. 6429 as reported to House): Strike out the amount "\$53,000" and insert in lieu thereof the amount "\$172,000" (increase) ----- \$119,000

Of the increase of \$119,000 requested, the following items, totaling \$54,700 would not be affected by any personnel reductions made by the Senate Appropriations Committee in the estimates of the Librarian of Congress:

Equipment for motion-picture project-----	\$9,800
30,000 steel card trays, Card Division, annex-----	28,800
20 special desks for Card Division searchers-----	2,700
42 visible filing cabinets, metal-----	5,880
10,000 metal book supports-----	3,000
1,708 square feet of glass partitions-----	4,520
Total-----	54,700

The balance of the increase, \$64,300, asked for furniture for additional employees requested by the Librarian in his estimates, would be affected by any personnel reductions made by the Senate Appropriations Committee in the Librarian's estimates; and there is attached hereto statement of the Librarian indicating the varying amounts that would be required dependent upon the committee's action on the Librarian's estimates.

DAVID LYNN, *Architect of the Capitol.*

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS,
Washington 25, D. C., May 30, 1946.

Mr. DAVID LYNN,
Architect of the Capitol, Washington 25, D. C.
(Attention: Mr. Henlock.)

DEAR MR. LYNN: In accordance with my conversation of this morning with Mr. Henlock, I should like to submit the following break-down of our request for restorations of furniture and equipment. The effect of the break-down into categories of urgency submitted to Senator Tydings in our letter of May 28 makes itself felt only in the item of furniture and equipment for new positions requested. This item was submitted to the Senate originally, at a total of \$64,300. In the following tables, these items have been divided (or omitted) to parallel the presentation we made with respect to the new positions requested. Category No. 1 represents the furniture and equipment which will be needed if we are granted all the positions requested because of our current work load. Category No. 2 represents the furniture and equipment needed if we are granted the positions which will permit us to continue functions transferred from other Government agencies. Category No. 3 contains the furniture and equipment for one-half the positions originally requested to extend our present services and eliminate wasteful duplication in the Government. Category No. 4 contains the furniture and equipment for the positions requested in activities which are wholly or partially self-supporting. Category No. 5 contains the furniture and equipment needed if positions are restored for the Legislative Reference Service. No category No. 6 is submitted, since our letter to Senator Tydings defined that category as that part of the increase requested which could be deferred with the least detriment to the present operation and services of the Library.

These lists have been worked out with careful attention to the needs of the divisions and individual positions in each category. Furthermore, some additional reductions were made in the interest of economy.

Category No. 1:

234 desks, at \$60 each	\$14,040
234 desk chairs, at \$15 each	3,510
70 typewriters, at \$80 each	5,600
70 typewriter tables, at \$11 each	770
254 lamps, at \$10 each	2,540
258 wastepaper baskets, at \$2 each	516
36 tables, at \$35 each	1,260
329 metal lockers, at \$7 each	2,303
1 adding machine	225
Total	30,764

Category No. 2:

9 desks, at \$60 each	540
9 desk chairs, at \$15 each	135
4 typewriters, at \$80 each	320
4 typewriter tables, at \$11 each	44
9 lamps, at \$10 each	90
9 wastepaper baskets, at \$2 each	18
2 tables, at \$35 each	70
Total	1,217

Category No. 3:

44 desks, at \$60 each	2,640
44 desk chairs, at \$15 each	660
13 typewriters, at \$80 each	1,040
13 typewriter tables, at \$11 each	143
48 lamps, at \$10 each	480
50 wastepaper baskets at \$2 each	100
7 tables, at \$35 each	245
63 metal lockers, at \$7 each	441
Total	5,749

Category No. 4:

32 desks, at \$60 each	1,920
32 desk chairs, at \$15 each	480
8 typewriters, at \$80 each	640
8 typewriters, at \$80 each	88
8 typewriter tables, at \$11 each	88
35 lamps, at \$10 each	350
35 wastepaper baskets, at \$2 each	70
5 tables, at \$35 each	175
45 metal lockers, at \$7 each	315
Total	4,038

Category No. 5:

17 desks, at \$60 each	1,020
17 desk chairs, at \$15 each	255
5 typewriters, at \$80 each	400
5 typewriter tables, at \$11 each	55
20 lamps, at \$10 each	200
17 wastepaper baskets, at \$2 each	34
3 tables, at \$35 each	105
25 metal lockers, at \$7 each	175
Total	2,244

The total of all five categories is \$44,012, as compared with \$64,300 for the item "Furniture for additional employees" originally requested of the Senate.

Respectfully yours,

FREDERICK H. WAGMAN;
Acting Director of Administrative Services
 (For the Librarian of Congress).

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United States
of America

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Office of Budget and Finance

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 92

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1946

No. 111

Senate

(Legislative day of Tuesday, March 5, 1946)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our gracious Father, as our thoughts are hushed to silence, may we find Thee moving upon our minds, higher than our highest thought, yet nearer to us than our very selves. Before the toil of a new day opens before us, we lay before Thee the meditations of our hearts. May they be acceptable in Thy sight. Bring all our desires and powers, we beseech Thee, into conformity to Thy will.

As we pray for Thy kingdom's coming to our own hearts and to the world, awake in us a holy awe of this law-abiding universe which is our home and which so inexorably moves from cause to consequence. Bend our pride to Thy control. Prepare us for the role committed to our fallible hands in this appalling day with its vast issues that concern not only our own dear land but all the continents and the islands of the sea. May our loins be girt and our lamps burning and ourselves as men who watch for their Lord's coming. In the Redeemer's name we ask it. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Saturday, June 8, 1946, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], I ask unanimous consent that he be excused from attendance upon the session of today and also the session of tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, leave is granted.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT— APPROVAL OF BILLS

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on June 8, 1946, the President had approved and signed the following acts:

S. 1802. An act to provide for the delivery of custody of certain articles of historic interest from the U. S. S. *Nevada*, and the U. S. S. *Wyoming*, to the State of Nevada and the State of Wyoming, respectively;

S. 1862. An act to repeal section 1548 Revised Statutes (34 U. S. C. 592); and

S. 1872. An act to provide for the rank of original appointments in the Corps of Civil Engineers of the United States Navy, and for other purposes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Andrews	Hawkes	O'Daniel
Austin	Hayden	O'Mahoney
Ball	Hickenlooper	Overton
Barkley	Hill	Pepper
Bilbo	Hoey	Radcliffe
Bridges	Huffman	Reed
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Burch	Johnston, S. C.	Russell
Bushfield	Kilgore	Saltonstall
Byrd	Knowland	Stanfill
Capehart	La Follette	Stewart
Capper	Lucas	Taft
Connally	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Cordon	McClellan	Tunnell
Donnell	McKellar	Tydings
Downey	McMahon	Vandenberg
Eastland	Magnuson	Wagner
George	Maybank	Walsh
Guffey	Millikin	Wherry
Gurney	Moore	White
Hart	Murdoch	Wilson
Hatch	Murray	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. CARVILLE] and the Senators from Idaho [Mr. GOSSETT and Mr. TAYLOR] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. BRIGGS] is absent because of a death in his family.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GERRY] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], the

Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] are absent on official business, attending the meeting of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Bermuda.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] is absent on official business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent by leave of the Senate as members of the committee appointed by the United States Senate to attend the Empire Parliamentary Conference in Bermuda.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-five Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communication and letters, which were referred as indicated:

RESCISSIONS OF PORTIONS OF WAR AND WAR-RELATED APPROPRIATIONS (H. DOC. NO. 645)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed rescissions of portions of several war and war-related appropriations available for the fiscal year 1946 (with accompanying papers);

to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

LAW PASSED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF ST. CROIX AND ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN, V. I.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Councils of St. Croix and St. Thomas and St. John, V. I. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON GOVERNMENT-OWNED SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS AND FACILITIES

A letter from the Administration of War Assets Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first supplementary report with respect to Government-owned synthetic rubber plants and facilities (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PETITIONS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

The petition of Chester J. Polston, of Louisville, Ky., praying for the enactment of legislation to extend the Office of Price Administration; ordered to lie on the table.

A petition of sundry members of the Third Battalion Medical Section, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Airborne, R. C. T., San Francisco, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation extending the Selective Training and Service Act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A letter in the nature of a petition, from Mrs. Edythe Griffin, of Warrenton, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation increasing the pensions of widows of World War I veterans from \$38 to \$50 a month; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAPPER:

Petitions of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Denton, Md., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 599, to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages in newspapers, periodicals, and motion pictures, and over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 2264. A bill to amend the act providing for the appointment of court reporters; without amendment (Rept. No. 1437).

By Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 776. A bill to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos; without amendment (Rept. No. 1439).

By Mr. RUSSELL (for Mr. FULBRIGHT), from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 3517. A bill to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to India, to make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1440).

By Mr. BALL, from the Committee on Immigration:

S. 2123. A bill to facilitate the admission into the United States of the alien fiancées or fiancés of members of the armed forces of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1441).

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS, 1947—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 6429)

making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1436) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENT

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, along with the bill, I submit a notice in writing to suspend the rule, which may not be necessary, but I give notice of my intention to do so as a protection in case such action is necessary.

The notice submitted by Mr. TYDINGS is as follows:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely:

Page 2, beginning in line 1, insert the following:

"There shall be paid to each Senator after January 1, 1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1947, \$360,000, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 1, 1946, to June 30, 1946, both inclusive, shall be immediately available."

Mr. TYDINGS also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6429, the legislative appropriation bill, fiscal year 1947, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For the text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT RELATING TO OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE BENEFITS—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Finance, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments, all of which are clarifying, the bill (S. 2204) to amend title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, by giving insurance benefits under the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance provisions of that act to survivors of veterans of World War II, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1438) thereon.

It will be my purpose to ask for consideration of the bill, which I do not think will take much time of the Senate, at some suitable and opportune moment. The bill is to amend title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, by giving insurance benefits under the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance provisions of that act to survivors of veterans of World War II, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

CLARA E. WASHINGTON

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate I ask

unanimous consent to report favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 189, which authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Senate to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Clara E. Washington, widow of Cosby F. Washington, late an employee of the Senate restaurant, a sum equal to 6 months' basic compensation, and I request its immediate consideration.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, there is so much confusion in the Chamber it is difficult to hear the Senator.

Mr. LUCAS. The resolution is simply to pay the widow of a deceased Senate restaurant employee a sum equal to 6 months of his basic compensation.

Mr. WHITE. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Illinois?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 185) submitted by Mr. RADCLIFFE on November 9, 1945, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Clara E. Washington, widow of Cosby F. Washington, late an employee of the Senate Restaurant, a sum equal to 6 months' basic compensation at the rate he was receiving from such restaurant at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

(Mr. GEORGE introduced Senate bill S. 2320, to amend the Public Health Service Act in regard to certain matters of personnel and administration, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 2321. A bill to amend section 3469 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, so as to exempt from the tax imposed by such section the transportation of persons by certain aircraft not operated on established routes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HART (by request):

S. 2322. A bill for the relief of Archer F. Hallett, of New Haven, Conn., as administrator of the estate of Kenneth M. Hallett, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TUNNELL (for himself, Mr. WALSH, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. GUFFEY, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. BRIGGS):

S. 2323. A bill to promote maximum employment, business opportunities, and careers for veterans in a free competitive economy; to the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT RELATING TO PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill, the purpose of which is to amend the Public Health Service Act in certain respects. I present with the bill an accompanying letter from the Federal Security Agency which goes into rather full explanation of the bill. I ask that the bill, together with the letter, be incorporated in the body of the RECORD at this point, and that the bill may be appropriately referred.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill will be received and

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JUNE 10 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6429]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$52, 801, 676. 66
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	1, 128, 029. 50
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	53, 929, 706. 16
Amount of appropriations, 1946.....	55, 534, 797. 66
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1947.....	58, 339, 133. 66
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Under the estimates for 1947.....	4, 409, 427. 50
Under the appropriations for 1946.....	1, 605, 091. 50

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Expense allowance to Senators-----	\$360, 000. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

There shall be paid to each Senator after January 1, 1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1947, \$360,000, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 1, 1946, to June 30, 1946, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

Office of the Secretary:

Chief clerk from \$7,000 to \$7,500-----	500. 00
Parliamentarian from \$6,500 to \$8,000-----	1, 500. 00
Journal clerk from \$5,000 to \$7,000-----	2, 000. 00
Legislative clerk from \$5,500 to \$7,000-----	1, 500. 00
Principal clerk from \$4,000 to \$4,240-----	240. 00
Enrolling clerk from \$4,000 to \$4,240-----	240. 00
Printing clerk from \$4,000 to \$4,500-----	500. 00
Executive clerk from \$3,600 to \$4,100-----	500. 00
Clerk from \$2,640 to \$2,760-----	120. 00
Clerk from \$3,360 to \$4,000-----	640. 00
Clerk, 1 at \$3,180 in lieu of 1 at \$2,880-----	300. 00
Laborer in Library-----	1, 440. 00

Total, office of the Secretary-----	9, 480. 00
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Committee clerks:

Conference majority of the Senate-----	9, 000. 00
Conference minority of the Senate-----	9, 000. 00
Judiciary committee, assistant clerk-----	1, 800. 00

Total, committee clerks-----	19, 800. 00
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Clerical assistance to Senators-----	230, 400. 00
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This amount is necessary to continue for the fiscal year 1947 the additional clerical assistance of \$2,400 per annum for each Senator, provided in the First Urgent Deficiency Act, 1946.

Office of Sergeant at Arms:

2 assistant secretaries from \$4,800 to \$5,040-----	480. 00
Deputy Sergeant at Arms from \$5,800 to \$6,300-----	500. 00
Clerk from \$2,200 to \$2,500-----	300. 00
Messenger at \$1,980 in lieu of one at \$1,740-----	240. 00
Longevity pay of telephone operators-----	22. 50
Assistant superintendent, Radio Press Gallery-----	1, 960. 00

Total, Office of Sergeant at Arms-----	3, 502. 50
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Contingent expenses:

Furniture-----	4, 000. 00
Inquiries and investigations-----	100, 000. 00
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation-----	14, 500. 00
Packing boxes-----	2, 030. 00

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

Senate—Continued

Contingent expenses—Continued

Long-distance telephone calls:

The committee recommend that the number of long-distance telephone calls to and from Washington, D. C., for each Senator be increased from 26 strictly official calls aggregating per month not more than 130 minutes to 50 strictly official calls aggregating per month not more than 250 minutes.

The committee recommend that the allotment to each Senator for toll charges on strictly official long-distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside of Washington, D. C., be increased from \$300 per year to \$450 per year payable semiannually.

Telegrams:

The committee recommend the following paragraph relative to telegrams be added to the bill:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated, said charges not to exceed three hundred telegrams per calendar month for each Senator, and the first sentence of section 5266 of the Revised Statutes is amended by inserting after the word "officers" the following: "including telegrams paid for by Members of Congress."

This amendment provides a maximum of 300 official business telegrams per month for each Senator, and further provides that all official business telegrams in excess of 300 per month shall be billed to the individual Senator at prevailing Government rates.

Funeral expenses of Senators:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph relating to funeral expenses of Senators be added to the bill:

The last paragraph (relating to contingent expenses of the Senate) under the caption "Senate" in Public Law Numbered 812, Seventy-sixth Congress, "An act making supplemental appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes", approved October 9, 1940, is hereby repealed.

This provision repeals the following provision:

"No part of any appropriation made for the contingent expenses of the Senate shall be used to defray the expenses of any person except the members of any congressional committee, the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate or a representative of his office, and except the widow or minor children or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and burial of any person who at the time of his or her death was a Senator of the United States."

Total, contingent expenses-----	\$120, 530. 00
Total, Senate-----	743, 712. 50

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

House of Representatives:

Official reporter of debates:

Assistant clerk from \$2,000 to \$3,200----- \$1, 200. 00

Architect of the Capitol:

Library buildings and grounds:

General repairs, etc----- 45, 000. 00

Furniture----- 24, 680. 00

Total, Architect of the Capitol----- 69, 680. 00

Library of Congress:

Salaries, Library proper----- 199, 370. 00

Copyright Office, salaries----- 26, 925. 00

Legislative Reference Service----- 25, 000. 00

Printing and binding----- 12, 500. 00

Printing catalog cards----- 37, 482. 00

Library building:

Salaries----- 10, 160. 00

Maintenance----- 2, 000. 00

Total, Library of Congress----- 313, 437. 00

Government Printing Office:

It is recommended by the committee that the appropriations of the Government Printing Office be made available for the purchase of uniforms for guards.

Section 107:

It is recommended by the committee that section 107 be stricken from the bill:

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

and the following insert in lieu thereof:

Sec. 109. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS—Continued

States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: Provided further, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

The effect of the changes suggested is to include within its language a prohibition against the use of any appropriation in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947, to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in strikes against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against Government of the United States.

Total increase-----	\$1, 128, 029. 50
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----	53, 929, 706. 16



Calendar No. 1464

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6429

[Report No. 1436]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 10 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported by Mr. TYDINGS, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legis-
5 lative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
6 namely:

SENATE

SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

9 For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

10 For mileage of the President of the Senate and of
11 Senators, \$51,000.

1 *There shall be paid to each Senator after January 1,*
2 *1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist*
3 *in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the dis-*
4 *charge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly*
5 *installments. For making such payments through June 30,*
6 *1947, \$360,000, of which so much as is required to make*
7 *such payments for the period from January 1, 1946, to*
8 *June 30, 1946, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.*

9 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
10 others:

11 OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

12 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
13 States, \$15,000.

14 Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President,
15 at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

16 CHAPLAIN

17 Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensa-
20 tion as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of con-
21 tingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall
22 perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500
23 \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the
24 present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,000
25 additional so long as the position is held by the present

1 incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian,
 2 ~~\$5,000~~ \$6,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the posi-
 3 tion is held by the present incumbent; Journal clerk, ~~\$4,000~~
 4 \$6,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is
 5 held by the present incumbent; principal clerk, \$4,000 and
 6 \$240 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 7 incumbent; legislative clerk, ~~\$4,000~~ \$5,500 and \$1,500 addi-
 8 tional so long as the position is held by the present in-
 9 cumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000 and \$240 additional so
 10 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; print-
 11 ing clerk, \$3,540 and ~~\$460~~ \$960 additional so long as the
 12 position is held by the present incumbent; chief bookkeeper,
 13 \$3,600 and \$600 additional so long as the position is held
 14 by the present incumbent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk,
 15 \$3,180 and ~~\$420~~ \$920 additional so long as the position
 16 is held by the present incumbent; first assistant librarian,
 17 \$3,120; keeper of stationery, \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,900,
 18 one at \$3,600 and \$500 additional so long as the position
 19 is held by the present incumbent, one at ~~\$3,360~~ \$4,000, one
 20 at ~~\$3,180~~ two at \$3,180 each, one at \$2,880 and \$540 addi-
 21 tional, two at ~~\$2,880~~ each one at \$2,880, three at ~~\$2,640~~ each
 22 one at \$2,760, two at \$2,640 each, clerk in disbursing
 23 office, \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and \$300 additional so
 24 long as the position is held by the present incumbent,
 25 five at \$2,400 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740

1 each; additional clerical assistance and readjustment of sal-
 2 aries in the disbursing office, \$4,020; two assistants in library
 3 at \$1,800 each; special officer, \$2,460; special officer,
 4 \$2,280; assistants at the press door—one at \$2,200, one at
 5 \$1,900; messenger, \$1,320; laborers—one at \$2,040, one
 6 at \$1,680, five at \$1,500 each, ~~one at \$1,440~~ *two at \$1,440*
 7 *each*, one in Secretary's office, \$1,740, one \$1,620, one
 8 \$1,320; in all, ~~\$168,000~~ *\$177,480*.

9 DOCUMENT ROOM

10 Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional
 11 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 12 first assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assist-
 13 ants, at \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,440; in all;
 14 \$19,280.

15 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

16 Clerks and messengers to the following committees:
 17 Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 18 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 19 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appro-
 20 priations—Clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as
 21 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk,
 22 \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is
 23 held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800;
 24 assistant clerk, \$3,600 for the office of the ranking minority
 25 member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be ap-

1 pointed by him; three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two
 2 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To
 3 Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—
 4 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 6 Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220;
 8 additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be
 9 fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Civil
 10 Service—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,180; assistant
 11 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 12 \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600;
 13 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant
 14 clerks at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 15 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,
 16 \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference
 17 Majority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 18 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 19 \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compen-
 20 sation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, ~~\$6,000~~
 21 ~~\$15,000~~. Conference Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900;
 22 assistant clerk, \$2,800; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each;
 23 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates
 24 of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said commit-
 25 tee, ~~\$6,000~~ ~~\$15,000~~. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900;

1 two assistant clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220;
2 two additional clerks at \$1,800 each; additional clerical as-
3 sistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman
4 of said committee, \$6,000. Education and Labor—clerk,
5 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; as-
6 sistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each.
7 Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assist-
8 ant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk,
9 \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—
10 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
11 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at
12 \$1,800 each. Finance—clerk, \$4,200 and \$500 additional
13 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
14 special assistant to the committee, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
15 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
16 two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two experts (one for
17 the majority and one for the minority) at \$3,600 each;
18 messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk, \$3,900;
19 assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant
20 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,
21 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Im-
22 migration—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
23 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks
24 at \$1,800 each. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
25 clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position

1 is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880;
 2 assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional
 3 clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 4 ant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—
 6 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 8 \$2,220. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 9 ant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional
 10 clerks at \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 11 clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant
 12 clerk, \$2,220; *assistant clerk, \$1,800*. Library—clerk,
 13 \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; assistant
 14 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Manufactures—
 15 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk,
 16 \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 17 Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; special assistant, \$3,300;
 18 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assist-
 19 ant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each.
 20 Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 21 assistant clerk, \$2,220; two assistant clerks at \$1,800
 22 each; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Naval
 23 Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assist-
 24 ant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each.
 25 Patents—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each;

1 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—
 2 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks
 3 at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk,
 4 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,520;
 5 three assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk,
 6 \$1,800. Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580;
 7 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges
 8 and Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two
 9 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 10 Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 11 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000;
 12 assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public
 13 Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800
 14 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the
 15 present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 16 \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk,
 17 \$3,900 and \$200 toward the preparation biennially of the
 18 Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on
 19 Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assist-
 20 ant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Special Com-
 21 mittee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources—clerk, \$3,900;
 22 assistant clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—
 23 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks
 24 at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; addi-
 25 tional clerk, \$1,800; in all, ~~\$587,800~~ \$607,600.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of the committees specially provided for herein, as follows: Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; and seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assistant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; messenger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each, one for each Senator, \$172,800.

Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each, one for each Senator, \$172,800.

Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one for each Senator from each State which has a population of three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any State which has a population of ten million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any State which has a population of five million or more inhabitants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000: *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are

1 entitled,—and shall be employed only during the period of the
2 emergency.

3 For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Sena-
4 tors (including chairmen of standing committees) at the
5 rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator, \$483,840.

6 *For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Sen-*
7 *ators (including chairmen of standing committees) at the*
8 *rate of \$2,400 per annum for each Senator, \$230,400.*

9 Senators and chairmen of standing committees may
10 change the number of employees in their respective offices
11 or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic
12 salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month:
13 *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not
14 increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices
15 or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided further*,
16 That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a rate
17 in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action shall be taken
18 to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a
19 rate higher than \$5,040 per annum: *Provided further*,
20 That Senators and committee chairmen, before the day on
21 which they are to become effective, shall certify in writing
22 such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office of the
23 Senate which thereafter shall pay such employees in accord-
24 ance with such certifications.

25 Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph

1 under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section
2 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
3 ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the
4 death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical
5 assistants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such
6 death shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective
7 salaries for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*,
8 That any such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll
9 shall, while so continued, perform their duties under the
10 direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby
11 authorized and directed to remove from such pay roll any
12 such clerks who are not attending to the duties for which
13 their services are continued: *Provided further*, That this
14 shall not apply to clerical assistants of standing committees
15 of the Senate when their service otherwise would continue
16 beyond such period.

17 In all, clerical assistance to Senators, \$1,646,640
18 \$1,877,040: *Provided*, That all clerks, assistant clerks, and
19 additional clerks under this heading shall be ex officio clerks,
20 assistant clerks, and additional clerks of any committee of
21 which their Senator is chairman.

22 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

23 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000;
24 two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minor-
25 ity), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long as

1 the respective positions are held by the present respective
 2 incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority
 3 and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and ~~\$480~~ \$720
 4 additional each so long as the respective positions are held by
 5 the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms
 6 and storekeeper, \$4,800 and ~~\$1,000~~ \$1,500 additional so
 7 long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 8 clerks—one, \$3,300; one, \$3,120; one ~~\$2,200~~ \$2,500; one,
 9 \$2,120; one, \$1,800; one to the secretary for the major-
 10 ity, \$2,640; one to the secretary for the minority, \$2,640;
 11 assistant doorkeeper, \$2,880; messengers—three (acting as
 12 assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,400 each; ~~thirty one~~ at
 13 ~~\$1,980~~; *twenty-nine* (including four for minority) at
 14 \$1,740 each; four at \$1,620 each; one at card door,
 15 \$2,640, and \$240 additional so long as the position
 16 is held by the present incumbent; clerk on Journal
 17 work for Congressional Record to be selected by the
 18 Official Reporters, \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780;
 19 one, \$2,300; one, \$2,220; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer,
 20 \$2,220; janitor, \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the
 21 position is held by the present incumbent; five skilled labor-
 22 ers, \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage,
 23 \$1,800 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held
 24 by the present incumbent; four female attendants in charge
 25 of ladies' retiring rooms, at \$1,560 each; three female at-

1 tendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms, Senate Office
 2 Building, at \$1,560 each; telephone operators—chief, \$3,-
 3 000; assistant chief, \$2,400; thirteen at \$1,800 each;
 4 longevity pay of operators as authorized by Public Law
 5 Numbered 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, ~~\$1,380~~ *\$1,402.50*,
 6 laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space,
 7 \$1,260; Press Gallery—Superintendent, \$3,660; assistant
 8 superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintendent, \$1,920;
 9 messengers for service to press correspondents—two at \$1,620
 10 each, two at \$1,500 each; Radio Press Gallery—superin-
 11 tendent, \$3,000; ~~assistant superintendent, \$1,960~~ *two assist-*
 12 *ant superintendents at \$1,960 each*; laborers—two at \$1,500
 13 each, one at \$1,380, twenty-six at \$1,320 each, three at
 14 \$540 each; special employees—seven at \$1,000 each;
 15 twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of
 16 \$5 per day each during the session, \$19,005; in all, ~~\$283,325~~
 17 *\$286,827.50*.

18 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 19 tain, \$3,000; two lieutenants at \$2,000 each; two special
 20 officers at \$2,000 each; four sergeants at \$1,920 each;
 21 sixty privates at \$1,800 each; in all, \$126,680.

22 POST OFFICE

23 Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so
 24 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; as-
 25 sistant postmaster, \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon

1 master, \$2,280; assistant, \$1,740; twenty-six mail carriers
2 at \$1,740 each; in all, \$59,600.

3 FOLDING ROOM

4 Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long
5 as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one
6 at \$2,400, two at \$1,740 each; folders—chief, \$2,040; thir-
7 teen at \$1,440 each; in all, \$29,640.

8 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

9 Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange,
10 driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the
11 Vice President, \$4,000.

12 Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates
13 and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly
14 installments, \$65,450.

15 Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and
16 varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

17 Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of
18 same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture,
19 ~~\$8,000~~ \$12,000.

20 ~~1000~~ Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries
21 and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compen-
22 sation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may
23 be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the
24 Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25
25 cents per hundred words, ~~\$150,000~~ \$250,000: *Provided,*

1 That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for
2 per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with
3 the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926,
4 approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

5 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
6 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the
7 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as author-
8 ized by law, ~~\$35,500~~ \$50,000.

9 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets
10 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

11 For materials for folding, \$1,500.

12 Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and
13 advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

14 Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of
15 the Capitol in accordance with the Act Approved Septem-
16 ber 9, 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress),
17 \$35,000.

18 Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equip-
19 ping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official
20 use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms,
21 \$8,760.

22 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
23 of labor, \$401,762.

24 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, ~~\$970~~ \$3,000.

1 Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of
2 Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

3 Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and
4 special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the
5 Senate as authorized by law, \$10,249.66.

6 The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate
7 Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to
8 employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of
9 obtaining and laying factual data and information before the
10 committee for its consideration in the discharge of its func-
11 tions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund
12 of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1947, \$50,000 in pur-
13 suance of the purposes set forth in said resolution: *Provided,*
14 That whenever any person has left or leaves any civilian
15 position in any department or agency in the executive branch
16 of the Government in order to accept employment by the
17 Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be carried on
18 the rolls of such committee and shall be solely employed by
19 such committee, and responsible only to it; but he shall be
20 entitled upon making application to the Civil Service Com-
21 mission within thirty days after the termination of his em-
22 ployment by such committee (unless such employment is
23 terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in the same
24 or any other department or agency where an opening exists,

1 comparable to the position which, according to the records
 2 of the department or agency which he left to accept employ-
 3 ment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or in
 4 the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, such person
 5 would be occupying if he had remained in the employ of such
 6 department or agency during the time he was employed by
 7 such committee; and such person shall be restored to such
 8 position with the same seniority, status, and pay as if he had
 9 remained in the employ of the department or agency which
 10 he left, during such time. This section shall not be construed
 11 to require any person to be restored to a position in any de-
 12 partment or agency after the expiration of the time for which
 13 he was appointed to the position which he left to accept
 14 employment by such committee.

15 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
 16 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
 17 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
 18 penses of the Senate, toll charges on not to exceed ~~twen-~~
 19 ~~ty-six~~ *fifty* strictly official long-distance telephone calls,
 20 aggregating per month for each Senator not more than ~~one~~
 21 ~~hundred and thirty~~ *two hundred and fifty* minutes, to and
 22 from Washington, District of Columbia.

23 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
 24 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed

1 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
2 penses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-
3 distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside
4 of Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed, \$300
5 ~~per year for each Senator~~ \$450 *per year for each Senator*,
6 *payable semiannually.*

7 *There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Sen-*
8 *ate charges on official Government business paid and collect*
9 *telegrams when so designated, said charges not to exceed*
10 *three hundred telegrams per calendar month for each Senator,*
11 *and the first sentence of section 5266 of the Revised Statutes*
12 *is amended by inserting after the word "officers" the follow-*
13 *ing: "including telegrams paid for by Members of Congress".*

14 Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the Presi-
15 dent of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for com-
16 mittees and offices of the Senate, \$46,300.

17 Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public
18 documents, \$2,000.

19 *The last paragraph (relating to contingent expenses of*
20 *the Senate) under the caption "Senate" in Public Law Num-*
21 *bered 812, Seventy-sixth Congress, "An Act making supple-*
22 *mental appropriations for the support of the Government for*
23 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other pur-*
24 *poses", approved October 9, 1940, is hereby repealed.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

For mileage and expense allowance (2 U. S. C. 31a) authorized by law of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$1,266,000.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker, \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

Salaries: Parliamentarian, \$6,000, and \$3,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; Assistant Parliamentarian, \$4,000, and \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; messenger to Speaker's table, \$2,400; in all, \$18,400.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and

1 \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present
2 incumbent.

3 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

4 Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, includ-
5 ing compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent
6 fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally
7 clerk, at \$7,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$5,000, to con-
8 tinue available, under the limitations of House Resolution
9 Numbered 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk,
10 \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960, and \$2,040 additional so
11 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk,
12 \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk,
13 \$3,900 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of
14 the House of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$3,600,
15 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position is held by
16 the present incumbent; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120;
17 stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760 and \$600 addi-
18 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
19 bent; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520
20 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at
21 \$2,460 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each;
22 bookkeeper and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160
23 each; assistant in disbursing office, \$1,800; additional cleri-
24 cal assistance in disbursing office in accordance with the
25 provisions of House Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and

1 679, adopted December 16, 1942, December 20, 1943,
 2 and December 14, 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assist-
 3 ants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to
 4 the Clerk, \$2,500; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740;
 5 three messengers at \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal
 6 clerk, \$1,560; laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260
 7 each; telephone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-
 8 three at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as au-
 9 thorized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,085;
 10 operators and extra services of regular employees, when
 11 required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month
 12 each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent of
 13 furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinet-
 14 maker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction
 15 and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant custodians
 16 at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer, \$1,860;
 17 messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation, mainte-
 18 nance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all, \$217,025.

19 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

20 Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following com-
 21 mittees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 22 janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 23 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; as-
 24 sistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed
 25 by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of

1 the House of Representatives, \$62,880, thirteen clerk-stenog-
 2 raphers at the annual rate of \$2,400 each, one for each sub-
 3 committee of the Committee on Appropriations having
 4 jurisdiction over a regular annual appropriation bill as shall
 5 be designated by the chairman of the Committee on Appro-
 6 priations and to be appointed by the chairmen of the subcom-
 7 mittees so designated, subject to the approval of the chairman,
 8 and one for the office of the ranking minority member of the
 9 Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him,
 10 \$31,200. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 11 clerk, \$2,460; janitor \$1,560. Census—clerk, \$2,760;
 12 janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Claims—clerk, \$3,300;
 14 assistant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,800; jani-
 15 tor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk,
 16 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition of Executive Papers—
 17 clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,300; assist-
 18 ant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Education—clerk,
 19 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of President, Vice
 20 President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,760.
 21 Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 22 Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 23 Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 24 Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Expendi-
 25 tures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300; janitor,

1 \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 2 Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,900, and \$600 additional so
 3 long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 4 assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor,
 5 \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, \$3,300;
 6 assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. Indian Af-
 7 fairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 8 \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 9 Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600
 10 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 11 incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 12 janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760;
 13 janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 14 clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer,
 15 \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 16 ant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560.
 17 Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 18 \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Mer-
 19 chant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk,
 20 \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300;
 21 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining
 22 —clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk,
 23 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—
 24 clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260. Pen-
 25 sions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor, \$1,260.

1 Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 2 \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 3 \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,300; as-
 4 sistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public Lands—clerk,
 5 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Revision
 6 of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Rivers and
 7 Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 8 \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740,
 9 janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 10 \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Ter-
 11 ritories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-American Ac-
 12 tivities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—clerk, \$3,300;
 14 assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Ways and Means
 15 —clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk and
 16 stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,580; clerk for mi-
 17 nority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560; two at \$1,260 each.
 18 World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 19 clerk, \$2,460; for an additional amount for clerks of the com-
 20 mittees pursuant to the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public,
 21 512), \$22,880; in all, \$421,540.

22 OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

23 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant
 24 at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assistant
 25 cashier, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position

1 is held by the present incumbent; two bookkeepers at \$3,360
 2 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600;
 3 special assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$3,000 and \$600 addi-
 4 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 5 bent; pair clerk and messenger, \$2,820; stenographer,
 6 \$2,500; skilled laborer, \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600:
 7 in all \$43,400.

8 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three
 9 lieutenants at \$2,000 each; one special officer, \$2,000; five
 10 sergeants at \$1,920 each; sixty-four privates at \$1,800
 11 each; in all, \$132,800.

12 OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

13 Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000;
 14 superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants to
 15 the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at \$3,000,
 16 and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—superintend-
 17 ent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at \$1,560; superin-
 18 tendent of the House Periodical Press Gallery, \$2,700; chief
 19 janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long as the position
 20 is held by the present incumbent; messengers—one chief mes-
 21 senger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as the position
 22 is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messengers at
 23 \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each; labor-
 24 ers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at \$1,380

1 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloakroom) at
2 \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies' retiring rooms
3 at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' reception room,
4 \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180 and \$820
5 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
6 cumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief clerk to
7 superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks at
8 \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one
9 folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers
10 at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two tele-
11 phone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of tele-
12 phones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each
13 additional so long as the respective positions are held by the
14 respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers
15 in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100
16 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for
17 duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$5 per day
18 each, \$45,250; superintendent of document room (Elmer A.
19 Lewis), \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the position
20 is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent of
21 document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk,
22 \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440;
23 messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560;
24 maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500;
25 in all, \$285,670.

SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

For the minority employees authorized and named in the House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11, 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, one at \$3,000 and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, two at \$3,000 each and \$500 each additional so long as the positions are held by the present incumbents respectively, one at \$3,600 and \$300 additional while the position is held by the present incumbent (minority pair clerk, House Resolution Numbered 313 of August 7, 1935) ; in all, \$24,350.

Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913, \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

Successors to any of the employees provided for in the two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of Representatives at any time.

Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant legislative clerk, \$3,000; clerk, \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000; one assistant clerk, \$1,800; stenographer, \$2,000; for official expenses of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution Numbered 101,

1 Seventy-first Congress, adopted December 18, 1929, \$2,000;
2 in all, \$16,740.

3 Office of minority floor leader: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300
4 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
5 cumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
6 janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees
7 to be appointed by the minority leader.

8 Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and
9 one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
10 majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each;
11 in all, \$3,480.

12 Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room
13 and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
14 majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each:
15 in all, \$4,000.

16 Technical assistant in the office of the attending physi-
17 cian, to be appointed by the attending physician; subject
18 to the approval of the Speaker, \$3,600.

19 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

20 Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster,
21 \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100
22 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend trans-
23 portation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers
24 and extra services of regular employees, when required, at

1 the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740;
 2 laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

3 Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, mainte-
 4 nance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails,
 5 \$2,200.

6 OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

7 Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and
 8 debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant
 9 clerk, ~~\$2,000~~ \$3,200; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000
 10 each; in all, ~~\$70,500~~ \$71,700.

11 OFFICIAL REPORTERS TO COMMITTEES

12 Salaries: Six reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each;
 13 clerk, \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all
 14 \$60,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the
 15 sale of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees re-
 16 ported by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury
 17 as "Miscellaneous receipts".

18 Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the
 19 foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the
 20 one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June
 21 30, 1947, inclusive.

22 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

23 For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member
 24 and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto

1 Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative
2 duties, as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

4 Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of
5 the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture
6 repair shops, \$100,000, of which \$50,000 shall be immedi-
7 ately available.

8 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$5,000: *Provided*,
9 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to furnish
10 a packing box to any Representative, Delegate, or Resident
11 Commissioner for any session of Congress unless request
12 therefor has been made not later than thirty days after
13 the sine die adjournment of any such session.

14 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
15 of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Repre-
16 sentatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the
17 Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of
18 the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-
19 sixth Congress), and materials for folding, \$186,000, of
20 which \$100,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*,
21 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
22 salaries of three additional laborers authorized in section 2 of
23 House Resolution Numbered 385 of the Seventy-eighth Con-
24 gress adopted December 17, 1943.

25 Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings

1 of committees other than special and select committees,
2 \$27,500.

3 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
4 and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

5 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
6 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of
7 the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as
8 authorized by law, \$50,000.

9 Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations con-
10 tained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House
11 of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of
12 any committee consisting of more than six persons (not
13 more than four from the House and not more than two from
14 the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person
15 except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representa-
16 tive of his office, and except the widow or minor children
17 or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and
18 burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a
19 Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident
20 Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

21 Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone
22 service, exclusive of personal services, \$300,000.

23 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
24 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
25 for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, and for

1 stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the
2 House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

3 Attending physician's office: For medical supplies,
4 equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room
5 and for the attending physician and his assistants, including
6 an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician
7 in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act
8 approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including
9 an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four
10 assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July
11 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940.
12 \$6,985.

13 Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Ser-
14 geant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

15 To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish
16 each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commis-
17 sioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special
18 delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850.

19 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets,
20 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employ-
21 ment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per
22 person, \$30,000.

23 Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the
24 laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928

1 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the direction
2 of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

3 Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in com-
4 piling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public
5 officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House
6 portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the
7 statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the
8 telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing
9 the daily calendars of business; preparing the official state-
10 ment of Members' voting records; preparing lists of con-
11 gressional nominees and statistical summary of elections;
12 preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the
13 Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for
14 recording and filing statements of political committees and
15 candidates for election to the House of Representatives pur-
16 suant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S. C.
17 241-256) ; and for such other assistance as the Clerk of the
18 House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct of
19 the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no part
20 of this appropriation shall be used to augment the annual
21 salary of any employee of the House of Representatives.

22 Speakers' automobile: For exchange, driving, mainte-
23 nance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker,
24 \$4,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uniforms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services performed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police Board, \$9,400.

Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police Board to provide additional protection during the present emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power Plant, \$8,000. Such sum shall only be expended for payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to make such details upon the request of the Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period of such detail, serve under the direction and instructions of the Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority as members of such Metropolitan Police and members of the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made to the government of the District of Columbia, and any sums so reimbursed shall be credited to the

1 appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries
2 and expenses are payable and be available for all the
3 purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person detailed
4 under the authority of this paragraph or under similar author-
5 ity in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and
6 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, from the
7 Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia shall be
8 deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during the
9 period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of rank,
10 pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same extent
11 as though such detail had not been made, and at the termina-
12 tion thereof any such person who was a member of such
13 police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with respect to
14 rank, pay, allowances, privileges and benefits which is not
15 less than the status of such person in such police at the end
16 of such detail.

17 One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police"
18 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half
19 by the Clerk of the House.

20 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

21 Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000' and \$800 additional so long as
22 the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector
23 under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895
24 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer,
25 \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing

1 the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-
 2 half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the
 3 other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

4 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
 6 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
 7 ized by law, \$105,000, of which \$55,000 shall be disbursed
 8 by the Secretary of the Senate and \$50,000 by the Clerk
 9 of the House of Representatives.

10 STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

11 For the preparation, under the direction of the Com-
 12 mittees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Rep-
 13 resentatives of the statements for the second session of the
 14 Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, in-
 15 definite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together
 16 with a chronological history of the regular appropriation
 17 bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons
 18 designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the
 19 work.

20 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

21 OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant
 23 Architect of the Capitol (whose compensation shall be at
 24 the rate of \$7,000 per annum), Chief Architectural and
 25 Engineering Assistant, and other personal services at rates

1 of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the
2 Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the
3 absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no
4 Architect, and, in case of the absence or disability of the
5 Assistant Architect, the Chief Architectural and Engineering
6 Assistant shall so act; \$92,840.

7 Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the
8 Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official
9 business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the
10 sum of \$1,500.

11 Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol:
12 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
13 penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by
14 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
15 \$300.

16 **CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS**

17 Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the
18 Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and
19 House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect
20 of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance,
21 repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and
22 appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special
23 clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal
24 and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art;
25 purchase or exchange, maintenance and driving of motor-

1 propelled passenger-carrying office vehicle; not exceeding
2 \$300 for the purchase of technical and necessary reference
3 books, periodicals, and city directory; not to exceed \$150 for
4 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by
5 the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions
6 in connection with subjects related to work under the
7 Architect of the Capitol; \$409,500.

8 Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds
9 surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings;
10 Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of
11 trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and
12 roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men
13 and equipment or under contract without compliance with
14 section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes,
15 \$153,600.

17 Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, alterations,
18 personal and other services, and all necessary incidental
19 expenses, \$20,500.

20 Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings:
21 For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the subway system connecting the Senate Office Building with the
22 Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal
23 and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track,
24 and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$2,000.

1 Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous
2 items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and
3 equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and
4 repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
5 and for personal and other services, including four female
6 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500
7 each, for the care and operation of the Senate Office Build-
8 ing; to be expended under the control and supervision of
9 the Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$517,600.

10 House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including
11 equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items,
12 and for all necessary services, \$563,000.

13 Capitol Power Plant: For lighting, heating, and power
14 for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme
15 Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the
16 grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage,
17 and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-
18 conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any
19 of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing
20 Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and
21 power therefor whenever available; personal and other
22 services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor,
23 advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
24 in connection with the maintenance and operation of the
25 plant, \$1,068,000.

1 The appropriations under the control of the Architect
2 of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section
3 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), con-
4 cerning purchases for executive departments.

5 The Government Printing Office and the Washington
6 City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant
7 for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is
8 furnished during the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts so
9 reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

10 Hereafter, the Architect of the Capitol in expending
11 appropriations under his control may acquire supplies, ma-
12 terials, equipment, furniture, and other items from Govern-
13 ment agencies disposing of such property under the Surplus
14 Property Act of 1944, as amended, and shall be accorded
15 the same priority as granted other Government agencies
16 under that Act.

17 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

18 MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

19 Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services
20 at rates of pay provided by law, \$151,600.

21 Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of em-
22 ployees and additional employees under the Architect of the
23 Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings
24 on Sundays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$12,850.

25 General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expendi-

tures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings and grounds, ~~\$164,600~~ \$209,600.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, and the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, ~~\$53,000~~ \$77,680, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$114,000; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements: For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operating, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees, shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous supplies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for

1 use by employees in connection with their work; not to
2 exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of
3 waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants,
4 not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not
5 to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
6 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
7 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; office equipment and
8 contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of insect
9 and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of materials,
10 and procurement of personal services by contract without
11 regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair, mainte-
12 nance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motortrucks,
13 and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger
14 motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and
15 books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and im-
16 provements to Director's residence; and all other necessary
17 expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee
18 on the Library, \$20,000.

19 No part of the appropriations contained in this Act
20 for the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution,
21 by congressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other
22 nursery stock.

23 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

24 Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Libra-
25 rian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal

1 services, including special and temporary services and extra
 2 special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000)
 3 at rates to be fixed by Librarian, ~~\$2,004,000~~ \$2,203,370, of
 4 which \$57,000 shall be immediately available.

5 COPYRIGHT OFFICE

6 Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant
 7 register, and other personal services, ~~\$500,000~~ \$526,925.

8 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

9 Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ
 10 competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in
 11 translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and
 12 otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render
 13 such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Mem-
 14 bers thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of
 15 public general bills, miscellaneous printing, supplies and ma-
 16 terials, and including not to exceed \$20,000 for employees
 17 engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour at
 18 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, ~~\$400,000~~ \$425,000,
 19 of which \$5,700 shall be immediately available: *Provided,*
 20 That not more than \$25,000 of this sum shall be used for
 21 preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of
 22 General Public Bills.

23 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

24 Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed
 25 cards and other publications of the Library, including personal

1 services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage,
 2 postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution,
 3 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
 4 written authority and direction of the Librarian, and includ-
 5 ing not to exceed \$30,000 for employees engaged in piece
 6 work and work by the day or hour and for extra special
 7 services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the
 8 Librarian; in all, \$314,300.

9 INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

10 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Con-
 11 gress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several
 12 States, together with a supplemental digest of the more
 13 important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act
 14 entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial
 15 index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927
 16 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services
 17 within and without the District of Columbia, including not
 18 to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at rates
 19 to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and
 20 apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and
 21 digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and
 22 other printing and binding incident to the work of compila-
 23 tion, stationery, and incidentals, \$85,600.

24 UNION CATALOGUES

25 Salaries and expenses: To continue the development

1 and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including per-
2 sonal services within and without the District of Columbia
3 (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services,
4 including extra special services of regular employees, at
5 rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary mate-
6 rial and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and inci-
7 dentals, \$86,200.

8 MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

9 To enable the Librarian of Congress to develop, record,
10 store, and service motion pictures, including personal serv-
11 ices, traveling expenses, rental of storage space and all other
12 necessary expenses incidental to the development of the
13 motion-picture program, \$100,000.

14 INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

15 General increase of Library: For purchase of books,
16 miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying
17 supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material
18 for the increase of the Library, including payment in ad-
19 vance for subscription books and society publications, and
20 for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to ex-
21 ceed \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings
22 when incurred on the written authority and direction of
23 the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other
24 expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous
25 periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the

1 increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or ex-
2 change, \$370,000, to continue available during the fiscal
3 year 1948.

4 Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books
5 and for legal periodicals for the law library, including pay-
6 ment for legal society publications and for freight, commis-
7 sions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including
8 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
9 written authority and direction of the Librarian in the inter-
10 est of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the
11 acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the increase
12 of the law library, \$125,000, to continue available during
13 the fiscal year 1948.

14 Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books
15 and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the
16 Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the
17 Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice,
18 \$20,000.

19 BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

20 To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the
21 provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for
22 the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C.
23 135a), as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding
24 \$40,000 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000

1 for books in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000
 2 for sound-reproduction records and for the mainte-
 3 nance and replacement of the Government-owned repro-
 4 ducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind and not
 5 exceeding \$1,000 for necessary traveling expenses connected
 6 with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings
 7 when incurred on the written authority and direction of
 8 the Librarian.

9 PRINTING AND BINDING

10 General printing and binding: For miscellaneous print-
 11 ing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the
 12 Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing
 13 of Library books, and for the Library Buildings, ~~\$369,000~~
 14 *\$381,500*.

15 Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright
 16 Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries
 17 of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United
 18 States courts involving copyright, \$35,000.

19 Printing catalogue cards: For the printing of catalogue
 20 cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the dis-
 21 tributions of printed cards, ~~\$410,000~~ *\$447,482*.

22 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

23 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery,
 24 office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, mis-

1 cellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, inci-
2 dental expenses connected with the administration of the
3 Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500
4 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
5 written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$35,000.

6 For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscel-
7 laneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photo-
8 duplicating machines of the Library and the making of
9 photoduplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplica-
10 tions, \$33,200.

11 Penalty Mail Costs, Library of Congress: For deposit
12 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
13 for the Library of Congress as required by section 2 of the
14 Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$12,500.

15 LIBRARY BUILDINGS

16 Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal
17 services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923,
18 as amended, including special and temporary services and
19 special services of regular employees in connection with
20 the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings
21 in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750)
22 at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, ~~\$427,600~~ \$437,760.

23 For mail, delivery, including purchase, maintenance,
24 operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
25 vehicles, telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and

1 other special clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and
2 elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contin-
3 gent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscel-
4 laneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in
5 connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library
6 Buildings, ~~\$32,000~~ \$34,000: *Provided*, That any appropri-
7 ations under the control of the Librarian of Congress may be
8 expended without reference to section 3709 of the Revised
9 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) in any case when the total amount
10 of the purchase involved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

11 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

12 For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund
13 Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust
14 fund held by the Board, \$500.

15 Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress
16 may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the
17 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, but the
18 Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such
19 position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for
20 such appointment a person in any of the three categories
21 specified in such section 206 who possesses the special
22 qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise
23 meets the general requirements for employment in the
24 Library of Congress.

1 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
2 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
3 BINDING

4 To provide the Public Printer with a working capital
5 for the following purposes for the execution of printing,
6 binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other au-
7 thorized work of the Government Printing Office for the
8 various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public
9 Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compen-
10 sation, or wages of all necessary officers and employees
11 additional to those herein appropriated for, including em-
12 ployees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned
13 material for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply
14 with the provisions of law granting holidays and half holi-
15 days and Executive orders granting holidays and half
16 holidays with pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer
17 to comply with the provisions of law granting leave to
18 employees with pay, such pay to be at the rate for their
19 regular positions at the time the leave is granted; rental
20 of buildings and equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current,
21 gas and electric fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles
22 for the carriage of printing and printing supplies, and the
23 maintenance, repair, and operation of the same, to be used
24 only for official purposes, including operation, repair, and
25 maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles

1 for official use of the officers of the Government Printing
2 Office when in writing ordered by the Public Printer; freight,
3 expressage, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, type-
4 writers, and carpets; traveling expenses, including not to
5 exceed \$3,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions
6 when authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing;
7 stationery, postage, and advertising; directories, technical
8 books, newspapers, magazines, and books of reference (not
9 exceeding \$750); adding and numbering machines, time
10 stamps, and other machines of similar character; *purchase*
11 *of uniforms for guards*; rubber boots, coats, and gloves;
12 machinery (not exceeding \$300,000); equipment, and for
13 repairs to machinery, implements, and buildings, and for
14 minor alterations to buildings; necessary equipment, main-
15 tenance, and supplies for the emergency room for the use of
16 all employees in the Government Printing Office who may be
17 taken suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; other
18 necessary contingent and miscellaneous items author-
19 ized by the Public Printer; for expenses authorized in
20 writing by the Joint Committee on Printing for the in-
21 spection of printing and binding equipment, material, and
22 supplies and Government printing plants in the District of
23 Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding \$1,000; for salaries
24 and expenses of preparing the semimonthly and session
25 indexes of the Congressional Record under the direction

1 of the Joint Committee on Printing (chief indexer at
2 \$3,948, one cataloger at \$3,618, two catalogers at \$2,826
3 each, and one cataloger at \$2,430) ; and for all the necessary
4 labor, paper, materials, and equipment needed in the
5 prosecution and delivery and mailing of the work; in
6 all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be charged the print-
7 ing and binding authorized to be done for Congress including
8 supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations; the
9 printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register
10 in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44
11 U. S. C. 301 317) (not exceeding \$500,000) ; for the print-
12 ing and binding of the supplements to the Code of Federal
13 Regulations, as authorized by the Act of July 26,
14 1935 (44 U. S. C. 311), \$100,000; the printing and
15 binding for use of the Government Printing Office; the
16 printing and binding (not exceeding \$5,000) for
17 official use of the Architect of the Capitol upon requis-
18 tion of the Secretary of the Senate; in all to an amount not
19 exceeding \$4,200,000: *Provided*, That not less than
20 \$20,000,000 of such working capital shall be returned to
21 the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than
22 twelve months after the close of the fiscal year
23 1947: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provi-
24 sions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44
25 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of \$4,200,000

1 shall be used for printing and binding part 2 of the annual
2 report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Year-
3 book of Agriculture).

4 Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the
5 foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by
6 the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so
7 recommended in a report containing an approximate esti-
8 mate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the
9 Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previ-
10 ously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which
11 this appropriation is made.

12 During the fiscal year 1947 any executive department
13 or independent establishment of the Government ordering
14 printing and binding or blank paper and supplies from the
15 Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check
16 to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in
17 advance or upon completion of the work, all or part of
18 the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and
19 bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith
20 shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of
21 payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis
22 of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance
23 shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed
24 upon by the Public Printer and the department or estab-
25 lishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer

1 for work that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received
2 from sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and con-
3 demned property; and for losses or damage to Government
4 property; shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of
5 the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for
6 the working capital of the Government Printing Office and
7 be subject to requisition by the Public Printer.

8 No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall
9 be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing
10 Office while detailed for or performing service in the execu-
11 tive branch of the public service of the United States unless
12 such detail be authorized by law.

13 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

14 Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assist-
15 ant superintendent and other personal services in accordance
16 with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and com-
17 pensation of employees who shall be subject to the provi-
18 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates
19 of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing
20 Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40),
21 \$1,300,000.

22 General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, typewrit-
23 ers, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time
24 stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains,
25 books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office

1 and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage,
2 carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, ex-
3 press, freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling
4 expenses (not to exceed \$200) ; repairs to buildings, eleva-
5 tors, and machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sani-
6 tary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery
7 and office printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies,
8 catalogs, and indexes; for supplying books to depository
9 libraries; in all, \$370,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
10 sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any docu-
11 ments, books, or other printed matter not requested by such
12 libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval
13 by the Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That
14 the Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the
15 quota that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Defini-
16 tive Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Repre-
17 sentative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving
18 during the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written
19 application therefor.

20 COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT

21 PRINTING OFFICE

22 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
23 of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required
24 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
25 \$353,000.

1 SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing
2 appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as
3 provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895,
4 and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June
5 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases for execu-
6 tive departments.

7 SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for printing
8 and binding for the fiscal year 1947 within or under
9 the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the
10 various executive departments and independent establish-
11 ments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or
12 special reports under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided,*
13 That where the printing of such reports is discontinued the
14 original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the
15 heads of the respective departments or independent establish-
16 ments for public inspection.

17 SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act
18 shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

19 SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifi-
20 cally established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is
21 appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation
22 or designation of any position appropriated for herein is
23 different from that specifically established for such position by
24 such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of
25 the position, or either, appropriated for or provided herein,

1 shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and the
2 authority for any position specifically established by such Act
3 which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall cease
4 to exist.

5 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in
6 this Act shall be paid as compensation to any person ap-
7 pointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member of the
8 Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to be pre-
9 scribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police Board:
10 *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby authorized
11 to detail police from the House Office, Senate Office, and
12 Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol Grounds.

13 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
14 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
15 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
16 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
17 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
18 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
19 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
20 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
21 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
22 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
23 advocates or who is a member of an organization that ad-
24 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
25 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the

1 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
2 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
3 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-
4 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
5 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
6 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing
7 law.

8 *SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in*
9 *this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any*
10 *person who engages in a strike against the Government of*
11 *the United States or who is a member of an organization*
12 *of Government employees that asserts the right to strike*
13 *against the Government of the United States, or who advo-*
14 *cates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the*
15 *overthrow of the Government of the United States by force*
16 *or violence: Provided, That for the purposes hereof an*
17 *affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the*
18 *person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions*
19 *of this section engaged in a strike against the Government*
20 *of the United States, is not a member of an organization of*
21 *Government employees that asserts the right to strike against*
22 *the Government of the United States, or that such person*
23 *does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization*
24 *that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the*
25 *United States by force or violence: Provided further, That*

1 *any person who engages in a strike against the Government*
2 *of the United States or who is a member of an organization*
3 *of Government employees that asserts the right to strike*
4 *against the Government of the United States, or who ad-*
5 *vocates, or who is a member of an organization that advo-*
6 *cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States*
7 *by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or*
8 *wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained*
9 *in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,*
10 *shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not*
11 *more than one year, or both: Provided further, That the*
12 *above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in*
13 *substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.*

14 SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative
15 Branch Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives May 17, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6429

[Report No. 1436]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative
Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1947, and for other purposes.

MAY 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 10 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946
Reported with amendments

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section

(For Department staff only)

Issued June 17, 1946

For actions of June 14, 15, 1946

79th-2nd, Nos. 115 and 116

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to authorize condemnation of unfit materials in process or renovated butter; ready for President. Senate passed bill to give forest-range permittees exclusive and perpetual right to grazing permits, to provide for grazing boards, etc. Senate passed bill to promote mineral development on public domain. Senate confirmed nomination of Duggan as FCA Governor. House sent price-control bill to conference. Rep. Voorhis urged diversion of grain from liquor to relieve shortage. Rep. Merrow introduced measure to create committee to investigate U.S. grain and food commitments to foreign countries. President approved bill to give FWA additional powers over buildings and grounds (June 14).

SENATE - June 14

1. BUTTER INSPECTION. Passed without amendment H. R. 3611, to authorize condemnation of unfit materials used in process or renovated butter (p. 7018). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 33, to confer upon present users of national-forest range, or purchasers from users, an exclusive and perpetual right to grazing permits, to define the kind of property commensurate with and prerequisite to permitted use of range, to provide for advisory boards in connection with use of range, and to guard against establishment of vested rights in public property (pp. 7017-8).
3. MINERALS. Passed as reported S. 1236, to promote development of oil and gas on the public domain (as amended, does not include USDA land) (pp. 7032-4).
4. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported S. 1672, to authorize transfer to Interior of surplus property of Federal agencies on reclamation projects (pp. 7037-8).
5. PULASKI'S DAY. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 304, to authorize the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1946, Pulaski's Memorial Day (p. 7019). This measure will now be sent to the President.
6. EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION ACT. Passed as reported S. 178, to include osteopaths and chiropractors under this Act (p. 7025).
7. TRADE-MARKS. Passed as reported, and appointed conferees on, H. R. 1654, to

provide for registration and protection of trade-marks (pp. 7026-7):

8. FCA NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Ivy W. Duggan to be FCA Governor (p. 7075).
9. CORPORATIONS. Passed with amendments S. 2223, to establish and effectuate a policy regarding creation of chartering nonprofit corporations by Congress (pp. 7044-7).
10. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. Discussed and passed over H. R. 2788, to limit the time during which actions against the U. S. may be brought (p. 7035).
11. ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION. Chairman Murray submitted and discussed a Small Business Committee report on economic concentration and World War II (pp. 7010-12).
12. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted statements by the Farm Bureau asking modifications of the Price Control Act (pp. 7010-11).
13. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6429 (pp. 7061-5). Conferees were appointed (p. 7065).
14. 3RD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6601 (pp. 7065-73). Conferees were appointed (pp. 7072-3). Sen. Tydings, Md., submitted an amendment to increase the salary of the Comptroller General to \$15,000, but after discussion a point of order by Sen. Taft, was sustained against the amendment (p. 7072).

15.

SENATE - June 15

15. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 7122-5). Conferees were appointed (p. 7124).
16. BANKRUPTCY. Passed as reported H. R. 4160, to set up a system of full-time, salaried referees under the Bankruptcy Act (p. 7125).
17. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 6335, was made the unfinished business (p. 7125).
18. RECESSED until Tues., June 18 (p. 7126).

HOUSE - June 14

19. PRICE CONTROL. Reps. Spence, Brown, (Ga.) Patman, Barry, Wolcott, Crawford, and Gamble were appointed conferees on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (p. 7077). Sens. Wagner, Barkley, Radcliffe, Downey, Tobey, Taft, and Millikin were appointed conferees on this bill June 13 (p. 6964). Rep. Price, Ill., spoke in opposition to the amendments to the bill (pp. 7100-2).
20. FOREIGN LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 138, to authorize the loan to Great Britain (H. Rept. 2289) (p. 7103).
21. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed as reported H. R. 6627, for acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the U. S. Government (pp. 7094-5).
22. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., spoke in favor of his measure, H. J. Res. 325, to prevent the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 5626) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BALL subsequently said: Mr. President, I enter a motion that the vote by which the Senate passed House bill 5626 be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be entered.

AMENDMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, I should like to refer to Calendar No. 1378, House bill 4512, to which I objected earlier in the day. The only purpose of my objection was to take a look at the bill. I have done so in the meantime and I now withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4512) to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 6429 making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Senate," at the top of page 2, to insert:

There shall be paid to each Senator after January 1, 1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1947, \$360,000, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January

1, 1946, to June 30, 1946, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Secretary," on page 2, line 22, after the word "and", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,000"; on page 3, line, before the word "and", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$6,500"; and in line 3, after the word "clerk", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$6,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 5, after "\$4,000", to insert "and \$240 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I want to call the attention of the Senator from Maryland to the fact that the bill increases the salaries of four clerks in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, each now receiving \$4,000 a year, two to receive \$500 increase and two receive \$240 increase. There must have been some error in that.

Mr. TYDINGS. Does the Senator want to make a motion?

Mr. HAYDEN. I should like to move in line 6 to strike out "\$240" and insert "\$500."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I think perhaps that was an oversight, and, without objection, I will take the matter to conference and see if we cannot work it out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 7, after the word "clerk", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$5,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 9, after the figures "\$4,000", to insert "and \$240 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to make the same motion with respect to the amendment in line 9 on page 3, to strike out "\$240" and insert "\$500."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 11, after the word "and", to strike out "\$460" and insert "\$960"; in line 15, after the word "and", to strike out "\$420" and insert "\$920"; in line 19, after the word "at", to strike out "\$3,360" and insert "\$4,000"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "one at \$3,180" and insert "two at \$3,180 each"; at the beginning of line 21, to strike out "two at \$2,880 each" and insert "one at \$2,880"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "three at \$2,640 each" and insert "one at \$2,760, two at \$2,640 each"; on page 4, line 6, after the word "each",

to strike out "one at \$1,440" and insert "two at \$1,440 each."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 8, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$168,000" and insert "\$177,480."

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask that the totals on page 4 be changed to make them conform to the amendments just adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the totals will be changed accordingly.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Committee employees," on page 5, line 20, after the word "committee", to strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$15,000"; in line 25, after the word "committee", to strike out "\$6,000" and insert "\$15,000"; on page 7, line 12, after the figures "\$2,220", to insert "assistant clerk, \$1,300"; and on page 8, line 25, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$587,800" and insert "\$607,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Clerical assistance to Senators," on page 10, line 1, after the word "entitled", to strike out the comma and "and shall be employed only during the period of the emergency."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 5, to insert:

For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) at the rate of \$2,400 per annum for each Senator, \$230,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 17, after the word "Senators", to strike out "\$1,646,640" and insert "\$1,877,040."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper," on page 12, line 3, after the word "and" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "\$480" and insert "\$720."

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the point at issue in connection with this amendment is that a number of salaries were increased \$240 a year. Among those whose salaries were so increased were the assistant secretary for the minority and the assistant secretary for the majority, whose salaries we are now considering on page 12. They asked for a \$500 increase, but when we increased the salaries of certain other clerks \$240, \$240 was also accepted with respect to these two individuals. Both of them have been in the service of the Senate over a long period of years, and the Senate is paying a tribute to both sides of the aisle by its action. They certainly ought to be worth this increase or they ought to be fired, one or the other. I think we will agree that they are doing a pretty good job, and inasmuch as we have provided for increase from \$240 to \$500 in the case of others, I should like to move that we add \$260 more, which would provide a figure of \$980 in place of the \$720 on line 3.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I want to express my complete approval of what the Senator from New Hampshire has just said, and I express the hope

that the Senator from Maryland will accept the amendment which the Senator from New Hampshire has offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 6, after the word "and" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$1,500"; in line 8, after the word "one" where it occurs the third time, to strike out "\$2,200" and insert "\$2,500"; in line 12, after the word "each", to strike out "thirty" and insert "one at \$1,980; twenty-nine"; on page 13, line 5, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$1,380" and insert "\$1,402.50"; in line 11, after the figures "\$3,000", to strike out "assistant superintendent, \$1,960" and insert "two assistant superintendents at \$1,960 each."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 16, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$283,325" and insert "\$286,827.50."

Mr. TYDINGS. I ask unanimous consent that the totals at the end of this paragraph be corrected in line with the amendments which were just adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses of the Senate," on page 14, line 19, after the word "furniture", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$12,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 25, after the word "words", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 8, after the word "law", to strike out "\$35,500" and insert "\$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 24, after the word "boxes", to strike out "\$970" and insert "\$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "twenty-six" and insert "fifty"; and in line 20, after the word "than", to strike out "one hundred and thirty" and insert "two hundred and fifty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$300 per year for each Senator" and insert "\$450 per year for each Senator, payable semiannually."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 6, to insert:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated, said charges not to exceed three hundred telegrams per calendar month for each Senator, and the first sentence of section 5266 of the Revised Statutes is amended by inserting after the word "officers" the following: "including telegrams paid for by Members of Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 18, to insert:

The last paragraph (relating to contingent expenses of the Senate) under the caption "Senate" in Public Law No. 812, Seventy-sixth Congress, "An act making supplemental appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes," approved October 9, 1940, is hereby repealed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "House of Representatives—Official Reporters of Debate," on page 29, line 9, after the word "clerk", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$3,200"; and in line 10, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$70,500" and insert "\$71,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the "Architect of the Capitol—Library buildings and grounds—Mechanical and structural maintenance," on page 41, line 7, after the word "grounds" to strike out "\$164,600" and insert "\$209,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 11, after the word "devices" to strike out "\$53,000" and insert "\$77,630."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Library of Congress," on page 43, line 3, after the word "Librarian" to strike out "\$2,004,000" and insert "\$2,203,370."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Copyright Office," on page 43, line 7, after the word "services" to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$526,925."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Legislative Reference Service," on page 43, line 18, after the word "Librarian", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$425,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Printing and binding," on page 47, line 13, after the word "buildings", to strike out "\$369,000" and insert "\$381,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 21, after the word "cards", to strike out "\$410,000" and insert "\$447,482."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Library buildings," on page 48, line 22, after the word "Librarian", to strike out "\$427,600" and insert "\$437,760."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 6, after the word "Buildings", to strike out "\$32,000" and insert "\$34,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government Printing Office—Working capital and congressional printing and binding," on page 51, line 10, after the word "character" to insert "purchase of uniforms for guards."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Cost of handling penalty mail, Government Printing Office," on page 57, after line 12, to strike out section 107, as follows:

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the

salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I send to the desk three amendments which I am authorized to offer on behalf of the committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments offered by the Senator from Maryland on behalf of the committee will be stated seriatim.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, line 17, it is proposed to strike out "\$35,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$45,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 38, line 7, it is proposed to strike out "\$409,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$415,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 39, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "\$517,600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$518,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, at this point I ask to have printed in the RECORD an explanatory letter covering these amendments, the need for them, and the use to which the money is to be put.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1946.

Hon. M. E. TYDINGS,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee,
Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Committee on Rules, United States Senate, at a meeting held yesterday, June 11, 1946, authorized and directed the Architect of the Capitol, by resolution, to submit to the Senate Committee on Appropriations request for an appropriation of \$17,200 to effect improvements in the Senate restaurants in the Capitol and Senate Office Building, recommended by the Architect of the Capitol.

It is respectfully requested that the following changes (involving 3 amendments) be made in H. R. 6429, Seventy-ninth Congress, as reported to the Senate, in order that the necessary funds may be made available to carry out the improvements approved by the Senate Committee on Rules, during the summer recess:

AMENDMENT NO. 1: SENATE RESTAURANTS

Page 15, line 17, strike out the amount "\$35,000" and insert in lieu thereof the amount "\$45,400."

Explanation: The additional amount of \$10,400 is asked for the following improvements:

Luncheonette in Senate Office Building: Modernize luncheonette in Senate Office Building by replacing present obsolete fountain and other service equipment with complete new equipment, and replacing existing booths and tables with new pedestal-base tables and chairs, \$5,800.

Cafeteria in Senate Office Building: Install a thermo oven in the cafeteria for keeping vegetables and other foods properly warm, \$600.

Senate Restaurant in Capitol: Replace present deteriorated dishwashing machine and glasswashing machine with new equipment, including stainless steel tables required in connection with their use, \$4,000.

Total, \$10,400.

AMENDMENT NO. 2: CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(In accordance with past practice, this being an item affecting the Capitol Building structurally is carried under the "Capitol Buildings" maintenance appropriation)

Page 38, line 7, strike out the amount "\$409,500" and insert in lieu thereof the amount "\$415,500."

Explanation: The additional amount of \$6,000 is asked for the following improvement:

Senate Restaurant in Capitol: Installation of acoustical tile on the sidewalls and the undecorated portion of the ceiling in the dining room reserved for Senators and their guests, and on the sidewalls and ceiling of the adjoining public dining room, \$6,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 3: SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

(This being an item that affects the Senate Office Building structurally is carried under the "Senate Office Building" maintenance appropriation)

Page 39, line 9, strike out the amount "\$517,600" and insert in lieu thereof the amount "\$518,400."

Explanation: The additional amount of \$800 is required for the following:

Luncheonette in Senate Office Building: For installation of new hot and cold water lines, sewer lines, and electrical conduit to service the new equipment to be installed in the luncheonette; for cutting the existing concrete floor and the walls for the new installations, including repairs; for replacing existing linoleum covering the concrete floor with new asphalt tile or new linoleum, \$800.

Grand total of the three amendments proposed, \$17,200.

I am attaching hereto two copies of the justification of these items as submitted to, and approved by the Senate Committee on Rules. For your information, Senator McKELLAR, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and member of the Rules Committee, participated in the Rules Committee action and is entirely conversant with the matter if further information is desired.

Respectfully,

DAVID LYNN,
Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 18, it is proposed to strike out lines 7 to 13 inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I think some explanation should be made of this amendment.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Illinois will give an explanation; but I wish to say that many of us worked on this problem, trying to find a way out of the difficulty. So far as the committee and the chairman of the subcommittee are concerned, we are a unit behind the solution which the Senator from Illinois offers, which is a compromise of many conflicting viewpoints.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the paragraph referred to on page 18, after line 6, is a part of a committee amendment which has already been agreed to, and it will be necessary to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment on page 18, after line 6, was agreed to, be reconsidered, so that the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] may then be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the amendment?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the committee amendment which was originally adopted by the Senate, and just now reconsidered at the request of the Senator from Maryland was adopted by the Appropriations Committee because of the

fact that some time ago the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate adopted a rule which would permit an unlimited number of what we call book or block telegrams, telegrams under 10 words. That rule worked very well for quite a while. However, because of the unusual amount of mail which has been received by Senators in the past 6 or 8 months, the bill for telegrams which were being sent by Senators in reply to telegrams which they received on official business was running rather high. As I understand, the committee heard some evidence on this question and finally wrote into the bill a section which would permit each Member of the Senate to send not to exceed 300 telegrams in each calendar month.

Some of us who live in large cities, and many other Senators, believe that that amendment was a little too drastic. I learned from the Western Union telegraph office that approximately 197,000 telegrams have come to Senators in the past few months.

Strange as it may seem, the folks out in the States whom we represent expect answers to the communications which they address to us on these important matters. That means that Senators must either have more personnel in their offices in order to answer the tremendous amount of mail which they receive, especially from the large nearby States, or they must adopt the method of answering such communications by what is known as the book telegram.

In conjunction with the able Senator from Maryland, who is chairman of the subcommittee, and also a member of the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, we devised a rule. The able Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] was present; and I believe the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] was also present at the meeting.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The amendment reads as follows:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Would that mean that the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate could say to one Senator, "You may send so many telegrams," and to another Senator, "You may send a different number of telegrams"?

Mr. LUCAS. It would mean that. Under that amendment the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate would have the right to lay down that kind of a rule.

I was about to tell the Senate exactly what we have already agreed upon among ourselves in the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, which will give the Senator the answer to the question which he has in mind.

At first we thought that we might write this rule into the law, but that did not seem to be the proper thing to do. We finally agreed on the amendment which has been offered, with the further explanation of the rule which we have already adopted, for application in the event the amendment becomes law. The rule is as follows:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated, except charges on congratulatory telegrams and telegrams of condolence.

The Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate has had a considerable amount of trouble with certain types of telegrams which have been sent, which were more or less censured because they violated one of the seven rules. We have eliminated five of those rules, and now the only kind of a telegram which a Senator will be compelled to pay for himself will be a telegram of condolence or a telegram of congratulations.

I read further from the rule:

Each Senator from any State which has a population of 3,000,000 or less inhabitants shall be entitled to send not more than 150 telegrams in book form per calendar month.

That means just what it says. In other words, a Senator may send all the telegrams he wishes to his constituents, as individual separate telegrams. But when a Senator wishes to send the same telegram to 100 constituents in his State, he may send only 150 a month in book form to a State having a population of less than 3,000,000.

Each Senator from any State which has a population of more than 3,000,000 and less than 6,000,000 inhabitants shall be entitled to send not more than 300 telegrams in book form per calendar month; and each Senator from any State which has a population of 6,000,000 or more inhabitants shall be entitled to send not more than 450 telegrams in book form per calendar month. Charges on book telegrams by Senators in excess of the limitations herein imposed shall not be paid. Book telegrams shall not exceed 10 words, and must be sent at night letter Government rates.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. WHEELER. So far as sending telegrams to my State is concerned, I have no objection to the rule. But one of the difficulties is that as chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce I receive telegrams which pour into the committee with reference to railroad matters and many other subjects. For example, in connection with the Bulwinkle bill, and various other pieces of legislation, I have been flooded with telegrams. It seems to me that in connection with committee business there should be some exception. So far as telegrams going to my State are concerned I have no objection. But in connection with telegrams and letters which come to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, they are of such great volume that I am afraid I would not be able to answer them.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator understands that he can send all the telegrams he wishes to send, without any

limitation as to number. This rule is only to take care of the book telegram. A Senator may wish to send the same telegram to a number of persons in Baltimore, for example. It was that sort of a situation, which was wide open, which made some restriction absolutely necessary. The Senator could send all the telegrams he wished to railroad companies, for example, which might inquire about some particular legislation, without any restriction whatever. This rule applies only to the book telegrams. Four hundred and fifty a month are allowed to the large States.

Mr. WHEELER. I have no objection to that; but I receive hundreds of telegrams in connection with legislation affecting railroad labor, for example.

Mr. TYDINGS. The Senator can answer them.

Mr. WHEELER. What I wish to know is whether, as chairman of the committee, I could send out telegrams with reference to certain legislation.

Mr. LUCAS. I doubt if this rule would cover what the Senator is discussing. Let me remind the Senator that this is only a tentative suggestion. I am glad he brought up this question. It may be that we shall have to make some special arrangement for chairmen of committees in the handling of strictly committee business. I understand what the Senator means.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me suggest that that is something which can very well be handled by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. LUCAS. It is something which the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate has already adopted, and it is a flexible arrangement.

Mr. TYDINGS. Let me suggest to the Senator from Illinois that I think he could cover the situation envisaged by the Senator from Montana by means of a regulation or rule on the part of the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses. This matter relates to individual Senators only, and a ruling from the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses could be obtained so as to cover the situation.

Mr. WHEELER. Such a situation does not arise very often. But let me say by way of illustration that when the Railroad Retirement Act was under consideration by the Committee on Interstate Commerce, the committee received hundreds and hundreds of telegrams. In order to answer them, we had to send either letters or telegrams. But we did not have sufficient office help in the committee to send letters in reply to all the telegrams we received.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the example the Senator has cited points out an excellent reason why we should not try to write something of this sort into law, but we should leave it flexible, as the committee attempts to do, so that the Committee To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses may take care of such cases.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. In order to correct the Record, let me say I think the Sen-

ator from Illinois inadvertently said that 197,000 telegrams had come to the Senate in a period of several months. I checked on the matter, and I find that the correct statement is that 197,000 telegrams came to the Senate in a single month. That shows the necessity for providing a means of lifting the limitation which has been placed on Senators, under the rule.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes.

Mr. President, I wish to say that in 1945 my office sent out 97,920 pieces of mail, and that did not include telegrams. This year, in the first 5 months, we have sent out 71,421 pieces of mail. That shows that the volume this year is almost double the volume of a year ago.

So it is obvious that there is a tremendous problem for all Senators, especially the Senators who come from the States with the larger populations.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. ANDREWS. Is it the policy of the chairmen of committees to answer all telegrams which they receive?

Mr. LUCAS. It all depends on the policy of the individual Senator. I have made it a rule to try to answer all my mail.

Mr. ANDREWS. A Senator may receive 100 telegrams about a certain matter; and he may be able to judge from reading them that they are all "inspired." If he attempts to answer all of them, he places a great expense upon the Government.

Mr. LUCAS. That is the reason why we are trying to have Senators answer such telegrams by dictating letters to the members of their office staffs, rather than to incur the expense incident to sending telegrams in reply.

Mr. ANDREWS. I think we can save hundreds of thousands of dollars if we proceed in the way the Senator has suggested.

Mr. LUCAS. Let me point out that night letters are often sent on the basis of "book" telegrams. A great amount of money can be saved by adopting the suggestion which has been made.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Let me say that I quite agree with the Senator. However, I think it should be pointed that some of us who come from the far West frequently find ourselves in a situation in which the urgency of a request from a constituent requires the sending of a telegram because the matter cannot possibly be handled by mail. I think that is a matter for the exercise of honest discretion. I think the matter should be an open book; I think a Senator should be prepared to appear before the Senator's committee at any time in order to show whether the practice in which he has been engaging is honest or whether it is an abuse of the privilege. Certainly I think the committee should protect the public interest.

But I know of many cases in which it would have been almost a laches on my part if I had not sent a telegram to a constituent in regard to a matter which

could be handled properly only in that way.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. If I correctly understand what the Senator from Oregon has said and if I understand the proposed rule, it seems to me there is nothing in the proposed rule which would militate against his use of telegrams. The limitation, as I understand it, is to be placed upon what are known as book telegrams.

Mr. LUCAS. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. If that be the case, I have no objection.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator is correct.

The great number of violations occurred in connection with what are called "book telegrams," and the situation had developed to such an extent that something had to be done.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have understood for years that there is a distinct rule against such a practice, and I have refrained from using the book-telegram method.

Mr. LUCAS. It has been the rule, but some Senators have been violating it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I agree with the Senator from Oregon that he and I and other Senators from the far West have a telegraphic problem, but I also wish to point out that we also have a problem in connection with the use of air mail. It seems to me that in the case of Senators who come from great distances—Senators such as the Senator from Oregon and I—it would be very helpful if the Senate would permit the Congressional frank to be extended to air mail. I think such an extension is a reasonable one, inasmuch as the air mail rate has been reduced to 5 cents. Such an extension would be very helpful to us, for regular mail takes 4 days to reach my State, and sometimes 2 weeks pass before an answer can be received. So I hope the Senate will consider that phase of the problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment, on page 18, after line 6.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read a third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 6429) was passed.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amend-

ments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. REED, and Mr. FERGUSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

THIRD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1946

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6601, making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6601) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that it be read for amendment, the amendments of the committee to be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will proceed to state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General appropriations—Legislative—Senate," on page 2, after line 3, to insert the following:

For payment to Mary Scott Glass, widow of Carter Glass, late a Senator from the State of Virginia, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper. For the payment of 21 pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$5 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1946, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-ninth Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 11, to insert:

For the employment of an additional assistant chief telephone operator at \$2,400 per annum, and seven additional telephone operators at \$1,800 per annum each, fiscal year 1947, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Independent offices—Federal Works Agency—Bureau of Community Facilities," on page 4, line 4, after the word "planning", to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I am asking the Senate to disagree to that amendment. The item for an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for public works advance planning was carried in the bill as passed by the House. The Senate Committee has reduced the amount to \$10,000,000. This appropriation is made

under a provision of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act, and there has heretofore been appropriated for this work \$30,000,000, all of which or practically all of which has been advanced to States, counties, and municipalities. This is not a gift. It is to be repaid by every municipality or State or county using any of the fund, when and if the project or work planned is actually constructed or carried out.

The purpose of the committee in inserting this provision in the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act was to enable counties, municipalities, and States to do advance planning, to have their plans and specifications ready against the time when they could actually begin construction work. We were trying to hedge against unemployment, but we were also trying to aid and assist municipalities and counties and States to get their plans ready.

It is well known, I think—it should be well known, and I am sure it is known to every Member of the Senate—that until a municipality sells its bonds, it has no money with which to pay for such plans, even though a bond issue may have been authorized. Until the bonds are actually sold and until the cash is realized on them, the municipality has no money with which to pay for plans or specifications, which often must be submitted to the voters of the municipality or county or local political subdivision, as the case may be, before it is possible to bring the issue to a vote—or, at least, to do so intelligently—before the voters of the county or political subdivision.

This item is not a gift. It is simply an advance, repayable when and if the project which is planned or is surveyed is actually completed or finished.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I should like to explain to the Senator that the amount was reduced in the full committee for two reasons. First, in the independent offices bill an appropriation was provided for. Only a couple of months ago the bill was taken up and considered by the regular subcommittee. Later, a deficiency of \$35,000,000 was reported. The only testimony we had was in the form of a statement which is set forth in the House report that the Federal Works Agency has approximately \$37,000,000 worth of processed applications for which no funds are on hand. On that basis, we recommended an appropriation of a certain amount. Another deficiency bill will be coming before the Senate, and the committee decided that it should talk with representatives of this Agency and look into the matter before they recommended an appropriation of the amount requested.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, allow me to read to the Senate a very brief memorandum from the Office of the Administrator.

There has already been made two appropriations for this purpose—one in the amount of \$17,500,000, and the other in the amount of \$12,500,000, or a total of \$30,000,000.

The committee recently provided for much larger appropriations. The committee has been shortsighted in dealing with this particular appropriation. The appropriation would not result in a wastage of money. It would be used to enable the municipalities to get ready for a public-works program which most of them desire to inaugurate as soon as they can obtain the necessary materials and labor.

I continue reading from the memorandum:

Practically all of this has been advanced and, as a result, local projects financed entirely out of local funds have been planned or as in process, to the amount of \$1,200,000,000. The States and localities have with their own funds planned an additional \$900,000,000. One-half of the latter total is in New York State alone. The projects that have been planned with the funds appropriated under this act are located in all of the 48 States of the Union, without exception.

The \$35,000,000 now requested will be sufficient to complete the plans on an additional \$1,100,000,000.

This item was not included in the independent offices bill because at the time that bill was under consideration by the House, namely in December last, the program was new. It was impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty how much money would be required. The Federal Works Agency, too, was at that time engaged in an investigation of the whole subject for the Committee on Post War Planning of the House of Representatives. That investigation was completed in February of this year and the estimate upon which the House acted was forwarded to the Congress on the 14th of May by the President. Though not strictly a deficiency appropriation, the item was presented for inclusion in the pending bill with the full approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House. It is confidently expected that the money here under consideration will be returned to the Federal Treasury. The States and localities must agree to return it and those agreements are as good as the faith and credit of the States and local governments.

The memorandum then continues to explain the threefold purpose of the program.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Are the requested funds a part of the \$75,000,000 which we authorize to be advanced to the municipalities and subdivisions thereof for planning purposes?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I recall that the other House allowed only \$5,000,000, that we increased it to \$35,000,000, and the committee of conference reduced it to \$17,500,000.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. So this appropriation would be only a portion of the \$75,000,000 which we authorized for this purpose when we passed the original act.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator from Kentucky is correct. If the appropriation is made in the amount which was approved by the House, it will result in a total appropriation of only \$65,000,000.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. When the matter was under consideration in the full committee the question was properly asked by

the Senator from Minnesota: Why was no provision made for the appropriation in the regular appropriation bill? At that time I did not know the answer, but the explanation made in the memorandum from which the Senator from Georgia has read is to the effect that no estimate was furnished for use in connection with the regular bill. The matter was under consideration by the House committee last December. The agency was not at that time in a position to state how much was needed. The fact is that we are asked to appropriate for the fiscal year and not for a deficiency.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire memorandum from which I have read be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM ON H. R. 6001 (THIRD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946) WITH RESPECT TO THE ADVANCE PLANNING OF LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS

The House bill contains an item of \$35,000,000 for this purpose. The item has been reduced by the Senate Appropriations Committee to \$10,000,000. It is desired to have the amount restored to \$35,000,000.

The appropriation is made under the authority of title 5 of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act. That title provides that advances may be made to State and local governments for the planning of their public works on condition that the advances shall be repaid when, as, and if the works are constructed. These advances serve to stimulate the preplanning of projects. Planning of such projects is usually financed out of the proceeds of bond issues voted for construction. Obviously bond money cannot be used for planning until the bonds are approved.

There has already been made two appropriations for this purpose—one in the amount of \$17,500,000, and the other in the amount of \$12,500,000, or a total of \$30,000,000. Practically all of this has been advanced and, as a result, local projects financed entirely out of local funds have been planned or are in process, to the amount of \$1,200,000,000. The States and localities have with their own funds planned an additional \$900,000,000. One-half of the latter total is in New York State alone. The projects that have been planned with the funds appropriated under this act are located in all of the 48 States of the Union, without exception.

The \$35,000,000 now requested will be sufficient to complete the plans on an additional \$1,100,000,000.

This item was not included in the Independent Offices bill because at the time that bill was under consideration by the House, namely in December last, the program was new. It was impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty how much money would be required. The Federal Works Agency, too, was at that time engaged in an investigation of the whole subject for the Committee on Postwar Planning of the House of Representatives.

That investigation was completed in February of this year and the estimate upon which the House acted was forwarded to the Congress on the 14th of May by the President. Though not strictly a deficiency appropriation, the item was presented for inclusion in the pending bill with the full approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House. It is confidently expected that the money here under consideration will be returned to the Federal Treasury. The States

and localities must agree to return it and those agreements are as good as the faith and credit of the States and local governments.

This program has a 3-fold purpose. First, to utilize the time when construction cannot conveniently go forward on account of housing to plan the necessary public works which are needed in the States; second, to stimulate the States and local governments to use their own credit and own funds for the constructions of these works; and third, to prepare a group of projects on a Nation-wide basis that may be quickly undertaken if and when unemployment should develop.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I hope that the Senate will not agree to the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Georgia. We should approve the \$35,000,000 appropriation which has been requested so that a building program can be carried forward throughout the United States. I know that in my own State we need more than will be our pro rata share of the appropriation. The Senate has already voted for full employment, but when a proposal such as the one now pending, which will make possible plans for full employment, is made, objection is heard. I think that the requested appropriation should be provided so that the States and their subdivisions may make preparation for the public-works program which will soon go forward. If plans are not made, the work will not be done.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I hope that this amendment will not be agreed to. As a member of the Special Committee on Postwar Activities, presided over by the Senator from Georgia, I recall that we went pretty thoroughly into the need for the amount which had been authorized in the bill, namely, \$75,000,000; which was to be advanced to the States, counties, cities, and other subdivisions, and used for the purpose of planning public works and enabling communities to receive Government funds.

When the first appropriation was recommended it was reported to the Senate in the amount of only \$5,000,000. We increased it to \$35,000,000, and it was later reduced to \$17,500,000. Time has now run, and the program is no longer a new one. It seems to me that the appropriation in the House bill should be approved. The need for the entire \$75,000,000 was pretty thoroughly gone into. In the first place, the committee considered an amount of \$150,000,000, but it was finally reduced to \$75,000,000.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I was present in the committee when this amendment was considered and agreed to. The situation was such as has been outlined by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL]. The Federal Works Agency was provided for in another bill. It seemed to us that the additional amount which had been requested should be considered further.

Mr. President, the most vicious practice in connection with making appropriations by the Congress is in authorizing funds to be appropriated. It is easy to authorize. Time after time I have seen authorizations made, and each time an authorization bill was before the Senate it would be asserted that the

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6429

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legis-
5 lative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947,
6 namely:

SENATE

SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

9 For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.
10 For mileage of the President of the Senate and of
11 Senators, \$51,000.

1 **(1)** *There shall be paid to each Senator after January 1,*
 2 *1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist*
 3 *in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the dis-*
 4 *charge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly*
 5 *installments. For making such payments through June 30,*
 6 *1947, \$360,000, of which so much as is required to make*
 7 *such payments for the period from January 1, 1946, to*
 8 *June 30, 1946, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.*

9 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
 10 others:

11 OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

12 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
 13 States, \$15,000.

14 Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President,
 15 at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

16 CHAPLAIN

17 Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

18 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

19 Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensa-
 20 tion as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of con-
 21 tingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall
 22 perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and **(2)** ~~\$1,500~~
 23 ~~\$2,000~~ additional so long as the position is held by the
 24 present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,000
 25 additional so long as the position is held by the present

1 incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian,
 2 ~~(3)\$5,000~~ \$6,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the posi-
 3 tion is held by the present incumbent; Journal clerk,
 4 ~~(4)\$4,000~~ \$6,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the
 5 position is held by the present incumbent; principal clerk,
 6 \$4,000 ~~(5)~~and \$500 additional so long as the position
 7 is held by the present incumbent; legislative clerk, ~~(6)\$4,000~~
 8 \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held
 9 by the present incumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000 ~~(7)~~and
 10 \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the
 11 present incumbent; printing clerk, \$3,540 and ~~(8)\$460~~
 12 \$960 additional so long as the position is held by
 13 the present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and
 14 \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the
 15 present incumbent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk,
 16 \$3,180 and ~~(9)\$420~~ \$920 additional so long as the position
 17 is held by the present incumbent; first assistant librarian,
 18 \$3,120; keeper of stationery, \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,900,
 19 one at \$3,600 and \$500 additional so long as the position
 20 is held by the present incumbent, one at ~~(10)\$3,360~~ \$4,000,
 21 ~~(11)one at \$3,180~~ two at \$3,180 each, one at \$2,880 and
 22 \$540 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 23 incumbent, ~~(12)two at \$2,880 each~~ one at \$2,880,
 24 ~~(13)three at \$2,640 each~~ one at \$2,760, two at \$2,640 each,
 25 clerk in disbursing office, \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and \$300 ad-

ditional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent,
 five at \$2,400 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740
 each; additional clerical assistance and readjustment of sal-
 aries in the disbursing office, \$4,020; two assistants in library
 at \$1,800 each; special officer, \$2,460; special officer,
 \$2,280; assistants at the press door—one at \$2,200, one at
 \$1,900; messenger, \$1,320; laborers—one at \$2,040, one
 at \$1,680, five at \$1,500 each, ~~(14) one at \$1,440~~ *two at*
\$1,440 each, one in Secretary's office, \$1,740, one \$1,620,
 one \$1,320; in all, ~~(15) \$168,000~~ *\$178,480*.

DOCUMENT ROOM

Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional
 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 first assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assist-
 ants, at \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,440; in all;
 \$19,280.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks and messengers to the following committees:
 Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appro-
 priations—Clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as
 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk,
 \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is
 held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800;

1 assistant clerk, \$3,600 for the office of the ranking minority
 2 member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be ap-
 3 pointed by him; three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two
 4 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To
 5 Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—
 6 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 8 Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 9 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220;
 10 additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be
 11 fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Civil
 12 Service—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,180; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 14 \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600;
 15 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant
 16 clerks at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 17 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,
 18 \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference
 19 Majority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 20 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 21 \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensa-
 22 tion to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, ~~(16)\$6,000~~
 23 ~~\$15,000~~. Conference Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900;
 24 assistant clerk, \$2,800; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each;
 25 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates

1 of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said commit-
 2 tee, ~~(17)\$6,000~~ \$15,000. District of Columbia—clerk,
 3 \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk,
 4 \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each; additional cleri-
 5 cal assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chair-
 6 man of said committee, \$6,000. Education and Labor—clerk,
 7 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; as-
 8 sistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each.
 9 Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assist-
 10 ant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk,
 11 \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—
 12 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 13 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at
 14 \$1,800 each. Finance—clerk, \$4,200 and \$500 additional
 15 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 16 special assistant to the committee, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 17 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 18 two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two experts (one for
 19 the majority and one for the minority) at \$3,600 each;
 20 messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk, \$3,900;
 21 assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant
 22 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,
 23 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Im-
 24 migration—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 25 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks

1 at \$1,800 each. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 2 clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position
 3 is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880;
 4 assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional
 5 clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 6 ant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—
 8 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk,
 9 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 10 \$2,220. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 11 ant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional
 12 clerks at \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant
 14 clerk, \$2,220 (18); *assistant clerk, \$1,800*. Library—clerk,
 15 \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; assistant
 16 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Manufactures—
 17 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk,
 18 \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 19 Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; special assistant, \$3,300;
 20 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assist-
 21 ant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each.
 22 Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 23 assistant clerk, \$2,220; two assistant clerks at \$1,800
 24 each; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Naval
 25 Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assist-

1 ant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each.
 2 Patents—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each;
 3 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—
 4 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks
 5 at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk,
 6 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,520;
 7 three assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk,
 8 \$1,800. Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580;
 9 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges
 10 and Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two
 11 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 12 Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 13 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000;
 14 assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public
 15 Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800
 16 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the
 17 present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 18 \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk,
 19 \$3,900 and \$200 toward the preparation biennially of the
 20 Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on
 21 Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assist-
 22 ant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Special Com-
 23 mittee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources—clerk, \$3,900;
 24 assistant clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—
 25 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks

1 at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; addi-
 2 tional clerk, \$1,800; in all, ~~(19)\$587,800~~ \$607,600.

3 CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

4 Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of
 5 the committees specially provided for herein, as follows:
 6 Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at
 7 \$2,400 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; and
 8 seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for each Senator
 9 having no more than one clerk and two assistant clerks for
 10 himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; mes-
 11 senger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

12 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
 13 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

14 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
 15 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

16 Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one
 17 for each Senator from each State which has a population of
 18 three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

19 For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each
 20 for each Senator from any State which has a population of
 21 ten million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional
 22 clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any
 23 State which has a population of five million or more inhabi-
 24 tants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000:

1 *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition
2 to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are
3 entitled ~~(20)~~, and shall be employed only during the period
4 of the emergency.

5 For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Sena-
6 tors (including chairmen of standing committees) at the
7 rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator, \$483,840.

8 ~~(21)~~ *For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Sen-*
9 *ators (including chairmen of standing committees) at the*
10 *rate of \$2,400 per annum for each Senator, \$230,400.*

11 Senators and chairmen of standing committees may
12 change the number of employees in their respective offices
13 or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic
14 salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month:
15 *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not
16 increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices
17 or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided further*,
18 That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a rate
19 in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action shall be taken
20 to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a
21 rate higher than \$5,040 per annum: *Provided further*,
22 That Senators and committee chairmen, before the day on
23 which they are to become effective, shall certify in writing
24 such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office of the

1 Senate which thereafter shall pay such employees in accord-
2 ance with such certifications.

3 Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph
4 under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section
5 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the
7 death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical
8 assistants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such
9 death shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective
10 salaries for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*,
11 That any such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll
12 shall, while so continued, perform their duties under the
13 direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby
14 authorized and directed to remove from such pay roll any
15 such clerks who are not attending to the duties for which
16 their services are continued: *Provided further*, That this
17 shall not apply to clerical assistants of standing committees
18 of the Senate when their service otherwise would continue
19 beyond such period.

20 In all, clerical assistance to Senators, ~~(22)~~\$1,646,640
21 \$1,877,040: *Provided*, That all clerks, assistant clerks, and
22 additional clerks under this heading shall be ex officio clerks,
23 assistant clerks, and additional clerks of any committee of
24 which their Senator is chairman.

1 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

2 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000;
3 two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minor-
4 ity), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long as
5 the respective positions are held by the present respective
6 incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority
7 and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and ~~(23)\$480~~
8 \$980 additional each so long as the respective positions are
9 held by the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant
10 at Arms and storekeeper, \$4,800 and ~~(24)\$4,000~~ \$1,500
11 additional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
12 bent; clerks—one, \$3,300; one, \$3,120; one ~~(25)\$2,200~~
13 \$2,500; one, \$2,120; one, \$1,800; one to the secretary for
14 the majority, \$2,640; one to the secretary for the minority,
15 \$2,640; assistant doorkeeper, \$2,880; messengers—three
16 (acting as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,400 each; ~~(26)thirty~~
17 *one at \$1,980; twenty-nine* (including four for minority) at
18 \$1,740 each; four at \$1,620 each; one at card door,
19 \$2,640, and \$240 additional so long as the position
20 is held by the present incumbent; clerk on Journal
21 work for Congressional Record to be selected by the
22 Official Reporters, \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780;
23 one, \$2,300; one, \$2,220; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer,
24 \$2,220; janitor, \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the
25 position is held by the present incumbent; five skilled labor-

1 ers, \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage,
 2 \$1,800 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held
 3 by the present incumbent; four female attendants in charge
 4 of ladies' retiring rooms, at \$1,560 each; three female at-
 5 tendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms, Senate Office
 6 Building, at \$1,560 each; telephone operators—chief, \$3,-
 7 000; assistant chief, \$2,400; thirteen at \$1,800 each;
 8 longevity pay of operators as authorized by Public Law
 9 Numbered 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, ~~(27)\$1,380~~ \$1,402.50,
 10 laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space,
 11 \$1,260; Press Gallery—Superintendent, \$3,660; assistant
 12 superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintendent, \$1,920;
 13 messengers for service to press correspondents—two at \$1,620
 14 each, two at \$1,500 each; Radio Press Gallery—superin-
 15 tendent, \$3,000; ~~(28)~~assistant superintendent, ~~\$1,960~~ *two*
 16 *assistant superintendents at \$1,960 each*; laborers—two at
 17 \$1,500 each, one at \$1,380, twenty-six at \$1,320 each, three
 18 at \$540 each; special employees—seven at \$1,000 each;
 19 twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of
 20 \$5 per day each during the session, \$19,005; in all, ~~(28)~~
 21 ~~\$283,325~~ \$278,347.50.

22 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 23 tain, \$3,000; two lieutenants at \$2,000 each; two special
 24 officers at \$2,000 each; four sergeants at \$1,920 each;
 25 sixty privates at \$1,800 each; in all, \$126,680.

1 POST OFFICE

2 Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so
3 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; as-
4 sistant postmaster, \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon
5 master, \$2,280; assistant, \$1,740; twenty-six mail carriers
6 at \$1,740 each; in all, \$59,600.

7 FOLDING ROOM

8 Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long
9 as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one
10 at \$2,400, two at \$1,740 each; folders—chief, \$2,040; thir-
11 teen at \$1,440 each; in all, \$29,640.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

13 Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange,
14 driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the
15 Vice President, \$4,000.

16 Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates
17 and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly
18 installments, \$65,450.

19 Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and
20 varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

21 Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of
22 same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture,
23 (30) ~~\$8,000~~ \$12,000.

24 Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries
25 and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compen-

1 sation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may
 2 be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the
 3 Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25
 4 cents per hundred words, ~~(31)\$150,000~~ \$250,000: *Pro-*
 5 *vided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
 6 for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance
 7 with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926,
 8 approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

9 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
 10 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the
 11 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as author-
 12 ized by law, ~~(32)\$35,500~~ \$50,000.

13 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets
 14 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

15 For materials for folding, \$1,500.

16 Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and
 17 advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

18 Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of
 19 the Capitol in accordance with the Act Approved Septem-
 20 ber 9, 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress),
 21 ~~(33)\$35,000~~ \$45,400.

22 Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equip-
 23 ping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official
 24 use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms,
 25 \$8,760.

1 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
2 of labor, \$401,762.

3 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, ~~(34)\$970~~ \$3,000.

4 Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of
5 Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

6 Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and
7 special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the
8 Senate as authorized by law, \$10,249.66.

9 The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate
10 Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to
11 employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of
12 obtaining and laying factual data and information before the
13 committee for its consideration in the discharge of its func-
14 tions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund
15 of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1947, \$50,000 in pur-
16 suance of the purposes set forth in said resolution: *Provided,*
17 That whenever any person has left or leaves any civilian
18 position in any department or agency in the executive branch
19 of the Government in order to accept employment by the
20 Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be carried on
21 the rolls of such committee and shall be solely employed by
22 such committee, and responsible only to it; but he shall be
23 entitled upon making application to the Civil Service Com-
24 mission within thirty days after the termination of his em-
25 ployment by such committee (unless such employment is

1 terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in the same
 2 or any other department or agency where an opening exists,
 3 comparable to the position which, according to the records
 4 of the department or agency which he left to accept employ-
 5 ment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or in
 6 the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, such person
 7 would be occupying if he had remained in the employ of such
 8 department or agency during the time he was employed by
 9 such committee; and such person shall be restored to such
 10 position with the same seniority, status, and pay as if he had
 11 remained in the employ of the department or agency which
 12 he left, during such time. This section shall not be construed
 13 to require any person to be restored to a position in any de-
 14 partment or agency after the expiration of the time for which
 15 he was appointed to the position which he left to accept
 16 employment by such committee.

17 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
 18 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
 19 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
 20 penses of the Senate, toll charges on not to exceed (35) ~~twen-~~
 21 ~~ty-six~~ *fifty* strictly official long-distance telephone calls, aggre-
 22 gating per month for each Senator not more than (36) ~~one~~
 23 ~~hundred and thirty~~ *two hundred and fifty* minutes, to and
 24 from Washington, District of Columbia.

1 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
 2 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
 3 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
 4 penses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-
 5 distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside
 6 of Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed ~~(37)~~\$300
 7 per year for each Senator \$450 per year for each Senator,
 8 payable semiannually.

9 ~~(38)~~There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
 10 Senate charges on official Government business paid and
 11 collect telegrams when so designated in accordance with rules
 12 and regulations prescribed by the Committee to Audit and
 13 Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

14 Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the Presi-
 15 dent of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for com-
 16 mittees and offices of the Senate, \$46,300.

17 Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public
 18 documents, \$2,000.

19 ~~(39)~~The last paragraph (relating to contingent expenses of
 20 the Senate) under the caption "Senate" in Public Law Num-
 21 bered 812, Seventy-sixth Congress, "An Act making supple-
 22 mental appropriations for the support of the Government for
 23 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other pur-
 24 poses", approved October 9, 1940, is hereby repealed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

For mileage and expense allowance (2 U. S. C. 31a) authorized by law of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$1,266,000.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker, \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

Salaries: Parliamentarian, \$6,000, and \$3,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum, Assistant Parliamentarian, \$4,000, and \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; messenger to Speaker's table, \$2,400; in all, \$18,400.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and

1 \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present
2 incumbent.

3 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

4 Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, includ-
5 ing compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent
6 fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally
7 clerk, at \$7,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$5,000, to con-
8 tinue available, under the limitations of House Resolution
9 Numbered 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk,
10 \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960, and \$2,040 additional so
11 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk,
12 \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk,
13 \$3,900 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of
14 the House of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$3,600,
15 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position is held by
16 the present incumbent; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120;
17 stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760 and \$600 addi-
18 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
19 bent; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520
20 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at
21 \$2,460 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each;
22 bookkeeper and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160
23 each; assistant in disbursing office, \$1,800; additional cleri-
24 cal assistance in disbursing office in accordance with the
25 provisions of House Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and

1 679, adopted December 16, 1942, December 20, 1943,
 2 and December 14, 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assist-
 3 ants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to
 4 the Clerk, \$2,500; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740;
 5 three messengers at \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal
 6 clerk, \$1,560; laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260
 7 each; telephone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-
 8 three at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as au-
 9 thorized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,085;
 10 operators and extra services of regular employees, when
 11 required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month
 12 each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent of
 13 furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinet-
 14 maker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction
 15 and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant custodians
 16 at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer, \$1,860;
 17 messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation, mainte-
 18 nance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all, \$217,025.

19 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

20 Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following com-
 21 mittees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 22 janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 23 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; as-
 24 sistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed
 25 by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of

1 the House of Representatives, \$62,880, thirteen clerk-stenog-
 2 raphers at the annual rate of \$2,400 each, one for each sub-
 3 committee of the Committee on Appropriations having
 4 jurisdiction over a regular annual appropriation bill as shall
 5 be designated by the chairman of the Committee on Appro-
 6 priations and to be appointed by the chairmen of the subcom-
 7 mittees so designated, subject to the approval of the chairman,
 8 and one for the office of the ranking minority member of the
 9 Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him,
 10 \$31,200. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 11 clerk, \$2,460; janitor \$1,560. Census—clerk, \$2,760;
 12 janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Claims—clerk, \$3,300;
 14 assistant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,800; jani-
 15 tor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk,
 16 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition of Executive Papers—
 17 clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,300; assist-
 18 ant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Education—clerk,
 19 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of President, Vice
 20 President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,760.
 21 Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 22 Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 23 Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 24 Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Expendi-
 25 tures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300; janitor,

1 \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 2 Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,900, and \$600 additional so
 3 long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 4 assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor,
 5 \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, \$3,300;
 6 assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. Indian Af-
 7 fairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 8 \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 9 Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600
 10 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 11 incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 12 janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760;
 13 janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 14 clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer,
 15 \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 16 ant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560.
 17 Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 18 \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Mer-
 19 chant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk,
 20 \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300;
 21 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining
 22 —clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk,
 23 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—
 24 clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260. Pen-
 25 sions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor, \$1,260.

1 Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 2 \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 3 \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,300; as-
 4 sistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public Lands—clerk,
 5 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Revision
 6 of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Rivers and
 7 Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 8 \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740,
 9 janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 10 \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Ter-
 11 ritories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-American Ac-
 12 tivities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—clerk, \$3,300;
 14 assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Ways and Means
 15 —clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk and
 16 stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,580; clerk for mi-
 17 nority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560; two at \$1,260 each.
 18 World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 19 clerk, \$2,460; for an additional amount for clerks of the com-
 20 mittees pursuant to the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public,
 21 512), \$22,880; in all, \$421,540.

22

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

23

23 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant
 24 at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assistant
 25 cashier, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position

1 is held by the present incumbent; two bookkeepers at \$3,360
 2 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600;
 3 special assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$3,000 and \$600 addi-
 4 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 5 bent; pair clerk and messenger, \$2,820; stenographer,
 6 \$2,500; skilled laborer, \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600:
 7 in all \$43,400.

8 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three
 9 lieutenants at \$2,000 each; one special officer, \$2,000; five
 10 sergeants at \$1,920 each; sixty-four privates at \$1,800
 11 each; in all, \$132,800.

12 OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

13 Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000;
 14 superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants to
 15 the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at \$3,000,
 16 and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—superintend-
 17 ent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at \$1,560; superin-
 18 tendent of the House Periodical Press Gallery, \$2,700; chief
 19 janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long as the position
 20 is held by the present incumbent; messengers—one chief mes-
 21 senger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as the position
 22 is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messengers at
 23 \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each; labor-
 24 ers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at \$1,380

1 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloakroom) at
2 \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies' retiring rooms
3 at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' reception room,
4 \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180 and \$820
5 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
6 cumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief clerk to
7 superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks at
8 \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one
9 folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers
10 at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two tele-
11 phone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of tele-
12 phones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each
13 additional so long as the respective positions are held by the
14 respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers
15 in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100
16 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for
17 duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$5 per day
18 each, \$45,250; superintendent of document room (Elmer A.
19 Lewis), \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the position
20 is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent of
21 document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk,
22 \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440;
23 messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560;
24 maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500;
25 in all, \$285,670.

1 SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

2 For the minority employees authorized and named in
3 the House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December
4 11, 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, one at \$3,000
5 and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the
6 present incumbent, two at \$3,000 each and \$500 each addi-
7 tional so long as the positions are held by the present in-
8 cumbents respectively, one at \$3,600 and \$300 additional
9 while the position is held by the present incumbent (minority
10 pair clerk, House Resolution Numbered 313 of August 7,
11 1935) ; in all, \$24,350.

12 Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding
13 room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913,
14 \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of
15 April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

16 Successors to any of the employees provided for in the
17 two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of
18 Representatives at any time.

19 Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110
20 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the
21 present incumbent; assistant legislative clerk, \$3,000; clerk,
22 \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000; one assistant clerk, \$1,800;
23 stenographer, \$2,000; for official expenses of the majority
24 leader, as authorized by House Resolution Numbered 101,

1 Seventy-first Congress, adopted December 18, 1929, \$2,000;
2 in all, \$16,740.

3 Office of minority floor leader: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300
4 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
5 cumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
6 janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees
7 to be appointed by the minority leader.

8 Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and
9 one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
10 majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each;
11 in all, \$3,480.

12 Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room
13 and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
14 majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each;
15 in all, \$4,000.

16 Technical assistant in the office of the attending physi-
17 cian, to be appointed by the attending physician; subject
18 to the approval of the Speaker, \$3,600.

19 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

20 Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster,
21 \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100
22 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend trans-
23 portation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers
24 and extra services of regular employees, when required, at

1 the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740;
 2 laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

3 Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, mainte-
 4 nance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails,
 5 \$2,200.

6 OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

7 Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and
 8 debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant
 9 clerk, ~~(40)\$2,000~~ \$3,200; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000
 10 each; in all, ~~(41)\$70,500~~ \$71,700.

11 OFFICIAL REPORTERS TO COMMITTEES

12 Salaries: Six reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each;
 13 clerk, \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all
 14 \$60,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the
 15 sale of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees re-
 16 ported by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury
 17 as "Miscellaneous receipts".

18 Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the
 19 foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the
 20 one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June
 21 30, 1947, inclusive.

22 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

23 For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member
 24 and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto

1 Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative
2 duties, as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

3 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

4 Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of
5 the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture
6 repair shops, \$100,000, of which \$50,000 shall be immedi-
7 ately available.

8 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$5,000: *Provided*,
9 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to furnish
10 a packing box to any Representative, Delegate, or Resident
11 Commissioner for any session of Congress unless request
12 therefor has been made not later than thirty days after
13 the sine die adjournment of any such session.

14 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
15 of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Repre-
16 sentatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the
17 Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of
18 the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-
19 sixth Congress), and materials for folding, \$186,000, of
20 which \$100,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*.
21 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the
22 salaries of three additional laborers authorized in section 2 of
23 House Resolution Numbered 385 of the Seventy-eighth Con-
24 gress adopted December 17, 1943.

25 Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings

1 of committees other than special and select committees,
2 \$27,500.

3 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
4 and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

5 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
6 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of
7 the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as
8 authorized by law, \$50,000.

9 Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations con-
10 tained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House
11 of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of
12 any committee consisting of more than six persons (not
13 more than four from the House and not more than two from
14 the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person
15 except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representa-
16 tive of his office, and except the widow or minor children
17 or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and
18 burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a
19 Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident
20 Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

21 Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone
22 service, exclusive of personal services, \$300,000.

23 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
24 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
25 for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, and for

1 stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the
2 House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

3 Attending physician's office: For medical supplies,
4 equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room
5 and for the attending physician and his assistants, including
6 an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician
7 in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act
8 approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including
9 an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four
10 assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July
11 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940,
12 \$6,985.

13 Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Ser-
14 geant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

15 To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish
16 each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commis-
17 sioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special
18 delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850.

19 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets,
20 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employ-
21 ment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per
22 person, \$30,000.

23 Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the
24 laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928

1 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the direction
2 of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

3 Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in com-
4 piling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public
5 officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House
6 portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the
7 statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the
8 telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing
9 the daily calendars of business; preparing the official state-
10 ment of Members' voting records; preparing lists of con-
11 gressional nominees and statistical summary of elections;
12 preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the
13 Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for
14 recording and filing statements of political committees and
15 candidates for election to the House of Representatives pur-
16 suant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S. C.
17 241-256) ; and for such other assistance as the Clerk of the
18 House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct of
19 the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no part
20 of this appropriation shall be used to augment the annual
21 salary of any employee of the House of Representatives.

22 Speakers' automobile: For exchange, driving, mainte-
23 nance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker,
24 \$4,000.

1 CAPITOL POLICE

2 General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uni-
3 forms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of
4 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent
5 expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services per-
6 formed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police
7 Board, \$9,400.

8 Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police
9 Board to provide additional protection during the present
10 emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including
11 the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power
12 Plant, \$8,000. Such sum shall only be expended for
13 payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed
14 from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and
15 the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized
16 and directed to make such details upon the request of the
17 Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period of
18 such detail, serve under the direction and instructions of the
19 Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority as
20 members of such Metropolitan Police and members of
21 the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may
22 be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and
23 other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made
24 to the government of the District of Columbia, and
25 any sums so reimbursed shall be credited to the

1 appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries
2 and expenses are payable and be available for all the
3 purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person detailed
4 under the authority of this paragraph or under similar author-
5 ity in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and
6 the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, from the
7 Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia shall be
8 deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during the
9 period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of rank,
10 pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same extent
11 as though such detail had not been made, and at the termina-
12 tion thereof any such person who was a member of such
13 police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with respect to
14 rank, pay, allowances, privileges and benefits which is not
15 less than the status of such person in such police at the end
16 of such detail.

17 One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police"
18 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half
19 by the Clerk of the House.

20 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

21 Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as
22 the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector
23 under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895
24 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer,
25 \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing

1 the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-
2 half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the
3 other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

4 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

5 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
6 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
7 ized by law, \$105,000, of which \$55,000 shall be disbursed
8 by the Secretary of the Senate and \$50,000 by the Clerk
9 of the House of Representatives.

10 STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

11 For the preparation, under the direction of the Com-
12 mittees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Rep-
13 resentatives of the statements for the second session of the
14 Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, in-
15 definite appropriations. and contracts authorized, together
16 with a chronological history of the regular appropriation
17 bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons
18 designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the
19 work.

20 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

21 OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant
23 Architect of the Capitol (whose compensation shall be at
24 the rate of \$7,000 per annum), Chief Architectural and
25 Engineering Assistant, and other personal services at rates

1 of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the
2 Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the
3 absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no
4 Architect, and, in case of the absence or disability of the
5 Assistant Architect, the Chief Architectural and Engineering
6 Assistant shall so act; \$92,840.

7 Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the
8 Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official
9 business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the
10 sum of \$1,500.

11 Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol:
12 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
13 penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by
14 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
15 \$300.

16 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

17 Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the
18 Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and
19 House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect
20 of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance,
21 repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and
22 appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special
23 clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal
24 and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art;
25 purchase or exchange, maintenance and driving of motor-

1 propelled passenger-carrying office vehicle; not exceeding
2 \$300 for the purchase of technical and necessary reference
3 books, periodicals, and city directory; not to exceed \$150 for
4 expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by
5 the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions
6 in connection with subjects related to work under the
7 Architect of the Capitol; ~~(42)\$409,500~~ \$415,500.

8 Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds
9 surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings;
10 Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of
11 trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and
12 roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men
13 and equipment or under contract without compliance with
14 section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes,
15 \$153,600.

16
17 Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, alterations,
18 personal and other services, and all necessary incidental
19 expenses, \$20,500.

20 Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings:
21 For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the subway system
22 connecting the Senate Office Building with the Senate wing of the
23 United States Capitol and for personal and other services, including
24 maintenance of the cars, track, and electrical equipment connected
25 therewith, \$2,000.

1 Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous
 2 items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and
 3 equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and
 4 repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
 5 and for personal and other services, including four female
 6 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500
 7 each, for the care and operation of the Senate Office Build-
 8 ing; to be expended under the control and supervision of
 9 the Architect of the Capitol; in all, (43)~~\$547,600~~ \$518,400.

10 House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including
 11 equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items,
 12 and for all necessary services, \$563,000.

13 Capitol Power Plant: For lighting, heating, and power
 14 for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme
 15 Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the
 16 grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage,
 17 and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-
 18 conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any
 19 of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing
 20 Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and
 21 power therefor whenever available; personal and other
 22 services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor,
 23 advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
 24 in connection with the maintenance and operation of the
 25 plant, \$1,068,000.

1 The appropriations under the control of the Architect
2 of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section
3 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), con-
4 cerning purchases for executive departments.

5 The Government Printing Office and the Washington
6 City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant
7 for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is
8 furnished during the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts so
9 reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

10 Hereafter, the Architect of the Capitol in expending
11 appropriations under his control may acquire supplies, ma-
12 terials, equipment, furniture, and other items from Govern-
13 ment agencies disposing of such property under the Surplus
14 Property Act of 1944, as amended, and shall be accorded
15 the same priority as granted other Government agencies
16 under that Act.

17 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

18 MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

19 Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services
20 at rates of pay provided by law, \$151,600.

21 Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of em-
22 ployees and additional employees under the Architect of the
23 Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings
24 on Sundays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$12,850.

25 General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expendi-

tures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings and grounds, ~~(44)\$164,600~~ \$209,600.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, and the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, ~~(45)\$53,000~~ \$77,680, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$114,000; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements: For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operating, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees, shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous supplies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for

1 use by employees in connection with their work; not to
2 exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of
3 waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants,
4 not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not
5 to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
6 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
7 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; office equipment and
8 contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of insect
9 and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of materials,
10 and procurement of personal services by contract without
11 regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair, mainte-
12 nance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motortrucks,
13 and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger
14 motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and
15 books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and im-
16 provements to Director's residence; and all other necessary
17 expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee
18 on the Library, \$20,000.

19 No part of the appropriations contained in this Act
20 for the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution,
21 by congressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other
22 nursery stock.

23 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

24 Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Libra-
25 rian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal

1 services, including special and temporary services and extra
 2 special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000)
 3 at rates to be fixed by Librarian, ~~(46)\$2,004,000~~ \$2,203,-
 4 370, of which \$57,000 shall be immediately available.

5 COPYRIGHT OFFICE

6 Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant
 7 register, and other personal services, ~~(47)\$500,000~~
 8 \$526,925.

9 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

10 Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ
 11 competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in
 12 translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and
 13 otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render
 14 such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Mem-
 15 bers thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of
 16 public general bills, miscellaneous printing, supplies and ma-
 17 terials, and including not to exceed \$20,000 for employees
 18 engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour at
 19 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, ~~(48)\$400,000~~ \$425,000,
 20 of which \$5,700 shall be immediately available: *Provided,*
 21 That not more than \$25,000 of this sum shall be used for
 22 preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of
 23 General Public Bills.

24 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

25 Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed

1 cards and other publications of the Library, including personal
 2 services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage,
 3 postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution,
 4 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
 5 written authority and direction of the Librarian, and includ-
 6 ing not to exceed \$30,000 for employees engaged in piece
 7 work and work by the day or hour and for extra special
 8 services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the
 9 Librarian; in all, \$314,300.

10 INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

11 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Con-
 12 gress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several
 13 States, together with a supplemental digest of the more
 14 important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act
 15 entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial
 16 index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927
 17 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services
 18 within and without the District of Columbia, including not
 19 to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at rates
 20 to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and
 21 apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and
 22 digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and
 23 other printing and binding incident to the work of compila-
 24 tion, stationery, and incidentals, \$85,600.

UNION CATALOGUES

Salaries and expenses: To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$86,200.

MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

To enable the Librarian of Congress to develop, record, store, and service motion pictures, including personal services, traveling expenses, rental of storage space and all other necessary expenses incidental to the development of the motion-picture program, \$100,000.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General increase of Library: For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of

1 the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other
2 expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous
3 periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the
4 increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or ex-
5 change, \$370,000, to continue available during the fiscal
6 year 1948.

7 Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books
8 and for legal periodicals for the law library, including pay-
9 ment for legal society publications and for freight, commis-
10 sions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including
11 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
12 written authority and direction of the Librarian in the inter-
13 est of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the
14 acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the increase
15 of the law library, \$125,000, to continue available during
16 the fiscal year 1948.

17 Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books
18 and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the
19 Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the
20 Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice,
21 \$20,000.

22 BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

23 To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the
24 provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for
25 the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C.

1 135a), as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding
 2 \$40,000 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000
 3 for books in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000
 4 for sound-reproduction records and for the maintenance and replacement of the Government-owned repro-
 5 ducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind and not
 6 exceeding \$1,000 for necessary traveling expenses connected
 7 with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings
 8 when incurred on the written authority and direction of
 9 the Librarian.

11 PRINTING AND BINDING

12 General printing and binding: For miscellaneous print-
 13 ing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the
 14 Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing
 15 of Library books, and for the Library Buildings,
 16 ~~(49)\$369,000~~ \$381,500.

17 Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright
 18 Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries
 19 of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United
 20 States courts involving copyright, \$35,000.

21 Printing catalogue cards: For the printing of catalogue
 22 cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the dis-
 23 tributions of printed cards, ~~(50)\$410,000~~ \$447,482.

24 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

25 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery,

1 office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, mis-
 2 cellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, inci-
 3 dental expenses connected with the administration of the
 4 Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500
 5 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
 6 written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$35,000.

7 For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscel-
 8 laneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photo-
 9 duplicating machines of the Library and the making of
 10 photoduplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplica-
 11 tions, \$33,200.

12 Penalty Mail Costs, Library of Congress: For deposit
 13 in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail
 14 for the Library of Congress as required by section 2 of the
 15 Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$12,500.

16 LIBRARY BUILDINGS

17 Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal
 18 services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923,
 19 as amended, including special and temporary services and
 20 special services of regular employees in connection with
 21 the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings
 22 in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750)
 23 at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, (51)\$427,600
 24 \$437,760.

25 For mail, delivery, including purchase, maintenance,

1 operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 2 vehicles, telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and
 3 other special clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and
 4 elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contin-
 5 gent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscel-
 6 laneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in
 7 connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library
 8 Buildings, (52)\$32,000 \$34,000: *Provided*, That any appro-
 9 priations under the control of the Librarian of Congress may
 10 be expended without reference to section 3709 of the Revised
 11 Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) in any case when the total amount
 12 of the purchase involved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

13 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

14 For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund
 15 Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust
 16 fund held by the Board, \$500.

17 Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress
 18 may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the
 19 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, but the
 20 Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such
 21 position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for
 22 such appointment a person in any of the three categories
 23 specified in such section 206 who possesses the special
 24 qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise

1 meets the general requirements for employment in the
2 Library of Congress.

3 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

4 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
5 BINDING

6 To provide the Public Printer with a working capital
7 for the following purposes for the execution of printing,
8 binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other au-
9 thorized work of the Government Printing Office for the
10 various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public
11 Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compen-
12 sation, or wages of all necessary officers and employees
13 additional to those herein appropriated for, including em-
14 ployees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned
15 material for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply
16 with the provisions of law granting holidays and half holi-
17 days and Executive orders granting holidays and half
18 holidays with pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer
19 to comply with the provisions of law granting leave to
20 employees with pay, such pay to be at the rate for their
21 regular positions at the time the leave is granted; rental
22 of buildings and equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current,
23 gas and electric fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles
24 for the carriage of printing and printing supplies, and the
25 maintenance, repair, and operation of the same, to be used

1 only for official purposes, including operation, repair, and
2 maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles
3 for official use of the officers of the Government Printing
4 Office when in writing ordered by the Public Printer; freight,
5 expressage, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, type-
6 writers, and carpets; traveling expenses, including not to
7 exceed \$3,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions
8 when authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing;
9 stationery, postage, and advertising; directories, technical
10 books, newspapers, magazines, and books of reference (not
11 exceeding \$750); adding and numbering machines, time
12 stamps, and other machines of similar character; (53) *pur-*
13 *chase of uniforms for guards*; rubber boots, coats, and gloves;
14 machinery (not exceeding \$300,000); equipment, and for
15 repairs to machinery, implements, and buildings, and for
16 minor alterations to buildings; necessary equipment, main-
17 tenance, and supplies for the emergency room for the use of
18 all employees in the Government Printing Office who may be
19 taken suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; other
20 necessary contingent and miscellaneous items author-
21 ized by the Public Printer; for expenses authorized in
22 writing by the Joint Committee on Printing for the in-
23 spection of printing and binding equipment, material, and
24 supplies and Government printing plants in the District of
25 Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding \$1,000; for salaries

1 and expenses of preparing the semimonthly and session
2 indexes of the Congressional Record under the direction
3 of the Joint Committee on Printing (chief indexer at
4 \$3,948, one cataloger at \$3,618, two catalogers at \$2,826
5 each, and one cataloger at \$2,430) ; and for all the necessary
6 labor, paper, materials, and equipment needed in the
7 prosecution and delivery and mailing of the work; in
8 all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be charged the print-
9 ing and binding authorized to be done for Congress including
10 supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations; the
11 printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register
12 in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44
13 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding \$500,000) ; for the print-
14 ing and binding of the supplements to the Code of Federal
15 Regulations, as authorized by the Act of July 26,
16 1935 (44 U. S. C. 311), \$100,000; the printing and
17 binding for use of the Government Printing Office; the
18 printing and binding (not exceeding \$5,000) for
19 official use of the Architect of the Capitol upon requis-
20 ition of the Secretary of the Senate; in all to an amount not
21 exceeding \$4,200,000: *Provided*, That not less than
22 \$20,000,000 of such working capital shall be returned to
23 the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than
24 twelve months after the close of the fiscal year
25 1947: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provi-

1 sions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44
2 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of \$4,200,000
3 shall be used for printing and binding part 2 of the annual
4 report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Year-
5 book of Agriculture).

6 Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the
7 foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by
8 the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so
9 recommended in a report containing an approximate esti-
10 mate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the
11 Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previ-
12 ously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which
13 this appropriation is made.

14 During the fiscal year 1947 any executive department
15 or independent establishment of the Government ordering
16 printing and binding or blank paper and supplies from the
17 Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check
18 to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in
19 advance or upon completion of the work, all or part of
20 the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and
21 bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith
22 shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of
23 payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis
24 of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance
25 shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed

1 upon by the Public Printer and the department or estab-
2 lishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer
3 for work that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received
4 from sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and con-
5 demned property; and for losses or damage to Government
6 property; shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of
7 the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for
8 the working capital of the Government Printing Office and
9 be subject to requisition by the Public Printer.

10 No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall
11 be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing
12 Office while detailed for or performing service in the execu-
13 tive branch of the public service of the United States unless
14 such detail be authorized by law.

15 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

16 Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assist-
17 ant superintendent and other personal services in accordance
18 with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and com-
19 pensation of employees who shall be subject to the provi-
20 sions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates
21 of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing
22 Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40),
23 \$1,300,000.

24 General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, typewrit-
25 ers, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time

1 stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains,
 2 books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office
 3 and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage,
 4 carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, ex-
 5 press, freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling
 6 expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, eleva-
 7 tors, and machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sani-
 8 tary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery
 9 and office printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies,
 10 catalogs, and indexes; for supplying books to depository
 11 libraries; in all, \$370,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
 12 sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any docu-
 13 ments, books, or other printed matter not requested by such
 14 libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval
 15 by the Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That
 16 the Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the
 17 quota that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Defini-
 18 tive Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Repre-
 19 sentative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving
 20 during the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written
 21 application therefor.

22 COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT

23 PRINTING OFFICE

24 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
 25 of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required

1 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
2 \$353,000.

3 SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing
4 appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as
5 provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895,
6 and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June
7 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases for execu-
8 tive departments.

9 SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for printing
10 and binding for the fiscal year 1947 within or under
11 the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the
12 various executive departments and independent establish-
13 ments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or
14 special reports under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*,
15 That where the printing of such reports is discontinued the
16 original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the
17 heads of the respective departments or independent establish-
18 ments for public inspection.

19 SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act
20 shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

21 SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifi-
22 cally established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is
23 appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation
24 or designation of any position appropriated for herein is
25 different from that specifically established for such position by

1 such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of
2 the position, or either, appropriated for or provided herein,
3 shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and the
4 authority for any position specifically established by such Act
5 which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall cease
6 to exist.

7 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act shall be paid as compensation to any person ap-
9 pointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member of the
10 Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to be pre-
11 scribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police Board:
12 *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby authorized
13 to detail police from the House Office, Senate Office, and
14 Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol Grounds.

15 ~~(54)~~SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
16 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
17 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
18 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
19 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
20 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
21 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
22 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
23 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
24 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
25 advocates or who is a member of an organization that ad-

1 vocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
2 States by force or violence and accepts employment, the
3 salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation
4 contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
5 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or im-
6 prisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
7 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
8 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing
9 law.

10 *SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in*
11 *this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any per-*
12 *son who is a member of an organization of Government*
13 *employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-*
14 *ment of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member*
15 *of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Gov-*
16 *ernment of the United States by force or violence: Provided,*
17 *That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered*
18 *prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit is*
19 *not a member of an organization of Government employees*
20 *that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the*
21 *United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is*
22 *not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow*
23 *of the Government of the United States by force or violence:*
24 *Provided further, That any person who is a member of*
25 *an organization of Government employees that asserts the*

1 *right to strike against the Government of the United States,*
 2 *or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization*
 3 *that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United*
 4 *States by force or violence and accepts employment the*
 5 *salary or wages for which are paid from any appropri-*
 6 *ation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and,*
 7 *upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or*
 8 *imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided*
 9 *further, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition*
 10 *to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of exist-*
 11 *ing law.*

12 SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative
 13 Branch Appropriation Act, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives May 17, 1946.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 14 (legislative
 day, March 5), 1946.

Attest: LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 20, 1946
For actions of June 19, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 119

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HIGHLIGHTS: Debated Interior appropriation bill; amendment to make exception to personnel ceilings was ruled out of order. Senate passed bill to excuse Government employees July 5. Senate committee reported Vinson nomination. Rep. Flannagan introduced bill to continue farm-labor supply program until June 30, 1947. Rep. Mansfield (Mont.) introduced bill to provide for corn-wheat bonus. Rep. Michener said farmers who sold wheat before bonus were penalized. Received President's message urging action to avoid interruption of U.S. participation in UNRRA.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 725-82). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., to provide that the personnel ceiling provisions of the Pay Act of 1946 shall not apply to persons employed under any appropriation in this bill in protection of life, health, or property (p. 7275); previously the Senator had suggested an amendment similar to that agreed to by the Senate on the agricultural appropriation bill, but he modified it after learning that the Agriculture bill amendment was changed in conference. Later, at the request of Sen. Byrd, Va., the amendment was reconsidered, and Sen. O'Mahoney modified it to provide that the ceiling provisions shall not apply to coal mine inspectors; Sen. Byrd spoke against the amendment and ~~made a point of order against it, which was sustained~~ (pp. 7278-9).
2. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. 2335, to excuse Government employees on July 5, 1946, if they make up the time the next week (p. 7282).
3. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6627, to provide for acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the U. S. Government (p. 7252).
4. NOMINATION. The Judiciary Committee reported the nomination of Fred M. Vinson to be Chief Justice (p. 7283).
5. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Hickenlooper, Iowa, inserted a Boston Traveler editorial blaming OPA for the black market in meat (pp. 7287).
6. RESEARCH LAND. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment H. 2014, to authorize this Department to continue a lease by a railroad of land at the ~~range~~ livestock experiment station, Mont. (S. Rept. 1519)(p. 7252).

6. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, H.R. 6056, as reported (see Digest 118) contains the following increases: \$7,000,000 for the State Department for disposition of surplus property abroad; \$8,337,994 for Foreign Service, State Department; and \$500,000 for export control, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Department. It also includes a decrease of \$15,000,000 for the Census Bureau to compile a census of business and manufacturers. The Senate committee inserted the provision, previously inserted on other appropriation bills, regarding strikes against the Government.

"In striking out the item for a census of business and manufactures, the Committee stated: The committee does not condone and will not abet the practice of extending the scope of statutory authority by administrative determination to cover functions not within the reasonable intent of the Congress in framing the statutes.

"The history of the two appropriation items for censuses of manufactures and business or distribution, stricken from this bill, once more forcibly demonstrates the desirability of full and timely submission of statutory authority for each budget item.

"Administrative agencies are prone to extend their organic acts to include many projects which they favor, without too close a scrutiny of the question of whether authority for such projects, however desirable they may be, actually has been granted. The case of these two Census appropriation items is an excellent example of the difficulties into which this practice may lead, since if the cited passage from the organic act of the Department of Commerce is construed to authorize the taking of censuses, then similar language in the organic acts of the Departments of Agriculture and Labor would have to be similarly construed.

"Although the committee is highly in favor of the submission of full and complete Budget estimates showing the detailed costs of all proposed legislation, it is not in sympathy with the submission of such Budget estimates, in connection with appropriation bills, prior to the actual passage of basic authorizing legislation.

"It is the opinion of the committee that a primary duty of the Budget Bureau is to screen all appropriation requests and Budget estimates; and that in this screening process, first consideration should be given to proper statutory authority for each request. Failing to find such authority, it should be the function of the Budget Bureau to eliminate the item in question."

HOUSE

7. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Reps. O'Neal, Cannon (Ill.), Curley, Kopplemann, Johnson (Ind.), Tibbott, and Horan were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 6429 (p. 7289). Senate conferees were appointed June 14.
8. WHEAT. Rep. Michener, Mich., criticized the penalization of farmers who sold wheat prior to the payment of the wheat bonus and inserted a Lenawee County (Mich.) Pomona Grange resolution urging the storage of wheat until the price is "satisfactory" (p. 7292).
9. FOOD IMPORTS; FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Phillips, Calif., criticized importation of fruits and nuts from countries that are in need of foods for their own people (p. 7291).
10. WATER POLLUTION. Rep. Pittenger, Ill., spoke favoring H.R. 6024, to prevent and control the sources of water pollution in U.S. waters (p. 7291).
11. MINIMUM WAGES. The Labor Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4130, to increase the minimum wage rate to 65¢ per hour (H.Rept. 2300) (p. 7293).

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1946

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father most holy, with deep reverence we wait at the footstool of prayer, asking for courage to forsake that which is wrong and unwise and accept the things which are right and prudent. Give us the faith that will set in motion ministries that lead out into strong, healthy freedom; give us companionship that will keep us free from doubt and make us willing to stoop to the humblest and the lowliest things. O may we not seek the trumpet call of praise; let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. Subdue any heart of hate or mind shaded with brooding thoughts of anger. O Thou who dost protect those who put their trust in Thee, lift our little life craft from the shallows and float it out into the great deep of peace that comes from the tides of a good God. At the close of this day, dear Lord, grant us to have no regrets for the past or fears for the future, and praise shall be thine forever, Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On June 18, 1946:

H. R. 1852. An act for the relief of R. H. White Transfer & Storage Co., of Nashville, Tenn.;

H. R. 2337. An act for the relief of H. H. Hood; and

H. R. 5718. An act to facilitate the liquidation of Washington Railway & Electric Co.

On June 19, 1946:

H. R. 1782. An act for the relief of Ida F. Braun, Alice Braun Menges, and Carl J. Braun, individually and as executors of the estate of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as legatees and beneficiaries of the will of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and as the sole parties in interest by succession under the last will and testament of Hedwig W. Braun, deceased, and under the last will and testament of Herman W. Braun, deceased; and

H. R. 5060. An act to amend section 1 of the act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the United States Park Police force, and the Fire Department of the District of Columbia," approved May 27, 1924.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4983. An act to provide for adjustments in connection with the Crow irrigation project, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 5444. An act to revive and reenact and amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the county of Gallatin, State of Illinois, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near the city of Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Ill., to a point opposite thereto in the county of Union, State of Kentucky," approved July 18, 1939;

H. R. 6195. An act to amend section 1 of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751), entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658);

H. R. 6572. An act to provide military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines in establishing and maintaining national security and to form a basis for participation by that government in such defensive military operations as the future may require; and

H. R. 6699. An act to decrease the amount of obligations, issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, which may be outstanding at any one time.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5626. An act to authorize the Veterans' Administration to appoint and employ retired officers without affecting their retired status, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2133. An act to amend further the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1460. An act to fix the salary of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 2091) entitled "An act for the relief of Joseph E. Bennett," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HUFFMAN, and Mr. WILSON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 2192) entitled "An act for the relief of Andre Dacharry," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. O'DANIEL, and Mr. WHERRY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 5244) entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers in the classified grades," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GEORGE, Mr. GREEN, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5605) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 66 and 67 to the foregoing bill.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

JUNE 19, 1946.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,

House of Representatives.

SIR: From the secretary of the Commonwealth of the State of Pennsylvania, I have received the certificate of election of Hon. FRANK BUCHANAN as a Representative-elect to the Seventy-ninth Congress from the Thirty-third Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Samuel A. Weiss.

Very truly yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

Mr. BUCHANAN appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION ACT, JUNE 30, 1947

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. CURLEY, Mr. KOPPELMANN, Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana, Mr. TIBBOTT, and Mr. HORAN.

REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5356) to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask a conference with the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. DREWRY, Mr. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, and Mr. COLE of New York.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 162]

Adams	Gifford	Peterson, Ga.
Andrews, N. Y.	Gore	Philbin
Baldwin, Md.	Gossett	Ploeser
Baldwin, N. Y.	Granger	Powell
Barden	Hall	Reece, Tenn.
Bates, Mass.	Leonard W.	Robertson,
Bell	Halleck	N. Dak.
Bennet, N. Y.	Hancock	Roe, N. Y.
Bloom	Harness, Ind.	Rogers, Fla.
Boren	Harris	Sadowski
Boykin	Hart	Sasser
Bradley, Mich.	Heffernan	Shafer
Buckley	Heseltun	Sharp
Bunker	Hook	Sheridan
Butler	Jackson	Slaughter
Byrne, N. Y.	Jensen	Sparkman
Byrnes, Wis.	Kee	Starkey
Campbell	Keefe	Stewart
Cannon, Fla.	King	Stigler
Clason	Klein	Sumner, Ill.
Cochran	Lane	Sundstrom
Colmer	LeFevre	Tarver
Cooley	Lemke	Taylor
Courtney	Lesinski	Tibbott
Cox	Luce	Tolan
Curley	Ludlow	Torrens
Dawson	Lynch	Traynor
De Lacey	McCowan	Vinson
Dingell	McGehee	Voorhis, Calif.
Domengeaux	McMillan, S. C.	Wasielewski
Dondero	Mankin	Welch
Doyle	Mansfield, Tex.	West
Durham	Morgan	Wickersham
Engle, Calif.	Morrison	Winstead
Fallon	Norrell	Wintner
Fellows	Norton	Wolfenden, Pa.
Folger	O'Brien, Ill.	Woodhouse
Fuller	O'Hara	
Gardner	Patrick	

The SPEAKER. On this roll-call 318 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

Mr. BIEMILLER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 308, nays 2, answered "present" 2, not voting 120, as follows:

[Roll No. 163]

YEAS—308

Abernethy	Barrett, Pa.	Bradley, Pa.
Allen, La.	Barrett, Wyo.	Brehm
Almond	Bates, Ky.	Brooks
Andersen,	Beall	Brown, Ga.
H. Carl	Beckworth	Brown, Ohio
Anderson, Calif.	Bender	Bryson
Andersen,	Bennett, Mo.	Buchanan
August H.	Biemiller	Buck
Andrews, Ala.	Bishop	Buckley
Angell	Blackney	Buffett
Arnold	Bland	Bulwinkle
Auchincloss	Bonner	Bunker

Butler	Hartley	O'Brien, Mich.
Byrne, N. Y.	Havenner	O'Hara
Camp	Hays	O'Konski
Canfield	Healy	O'Neal
Cannon, Mo.	Hébert	O'Toole
Carlson	Hedrick	Outland
Carnahan	Hendricks	Pace
Case, N. J.	Henry	Patterson
Case, S. Dak.	Herter	Peterson, Fla.
Celler	Heseltun	Pfeifer
Chapman	Hess	Phillips
Chelf	Hill	Pickett
Chenoweth	Hinshaw	Pittenger
Chipfield	Hobbs	Plumley
Church	Hoch	Pratt
Clark	Hoeven	Price, Fla.
Clevenger	Hoffman, Mich.	Price, Ill.
Clippinger	Hoffman, Pa.	Priest
Coffee	Hollfield	Quinn, N. Y.
Cole, Kans.	Holmes, Mass.	Rabaut
Cole, Mo.	Holmes, Wash.	Rabin
Cole, N. Y.	Hope	Rains
Combs	Horan	Ramey
Cooper	Howell	Randolph
Corbett	Huber	Rankin
Cravens	Hull	Rayfiel
Crawford	Izac	Reed, Ill.
Crosser	Jarman	Reed, N. Y.
Cunningham	Jenkins	Rees, Kans.
Curtis	Johnson, Calif.	Resa
D'Alesandro	Johnson, Ill.	Rich
Daughton, Va.	Johnson, Ind.	Richards
De'aney,	Johnson,	Riley
James J.	Lyndon B.	Rivers
De'aney,		Rizley
John J.		Robertson, Va.
D'Ewart	Jonkman	Robinson, Utah
Dirksen	Judd	Robson, Ky.
Dolliver	Kean	Rockwell
Doughton, N. C.	Kearney	Rodgers, Pa.
Douglas, Calif.	Kefauver	Roe, Md.
Douglas, Ill.	Kelley, Pa.	Rogers, Fla.
Doyle	Kelly, Ill.	Rogers, Mass.
Drewry	Keogh	Rogers, N. Y.
Dworshak	Kerr	Rooney
Earthman	Kilburn	Rowan
Eaton	Kilday	Russell
Eberharter	Klinzer	Ryter
Elliott	Klwan	Sabath
Ellis	Knutson	Sasser
Elsaesser	Kopplemann	Savage
Elston	Kunkel	Schwabe, Mo.
Ervin	LaFollette	Schwabe, Okla.
Feighan	Landis	Scrivner
Fenton	Lanham	Short
Fernandez	Larcade	Sikes
Fisher	Latham	Simpson, Ill.
Flannagan	Lea	Simpson, Pa.
Flood	Lewis	Smith, Maine
Fogarty	Link	Smith, Ohio
Forand	Luce	Smith, Va.
Fulton	Lynch	Smith, Wis.
Gamble	McConnell	Somers, N. Y.
Gardner	McCormack	Spence
Gary	McCowan	Springer
Gathings	McGlinchey	Stefan
Gayin	McGregor	Stevenson
Gearhart	McKenzie	Stockman
Geelan	McMillen, Ill.	Sullivan
Gerlach	Madden	Summers, Tex.
Gibson	Mahon	Taber
Gillespie	Manasco	Talbot
Gillette	Mansfield,	Talle
Gillie	Mont.	Thom
Goodwin	Marcantonio	Thomas, N. J.
Gordon	Martin, Iowa	Thomason
Gorski	Martin, Mass.	Towe
Graham	Mason	Trimble
Granahan	Mathews	Vorvys, Ohio
Grant, Ala.	May	Wadsworth
Grant, Ind.	Mcrow	Walter
Green	Michener	Weaver
Gregory	Miller, Calif.	Welch
Griffiths	Miller, Nebr.	White
Gross	Mills	Whitten
Gwinn, N. Y.	Monrone	Whittington
Gwynne, Iowa	Mundt	Wigglesworth
Hagen	Murdock	Wilson
Hale	Hagen	Winter
Hall	Murray, Tenn.	Wolcott
Edwin Arthur	Murray, Wis.	Wolverton, N. J.
Hare	Neely	Woodruff
Harless, Ariz.	Norblad	Worley
	Norrell	

NAYS—2

Lyle Poage

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Balley Hand

NOT VOTING—120

Adams	Baldwin, N. Y.	Bennet, N. Y.
Allen, Ill.	Barden	Bloom
Andrews, N. Y.	Barry	Bolton
Arends	Bates, Mass.	Boren
Baldwin, Md.	Bell	Boykin

Bradley, Mich.	Harness, Ind.	Powell
Brumbaugh	Harris	Reece, Tenn.
Byrnes, Wis.	Hart	Robertson,
Campbell	Heffernan	N. Dak.
Cannon, Fla.	Hook	Roe, N. Y.
Clason	Jackson	Sadowski
Clements	Jennings	Shafer
Cochran	Jensen	Sharp
Colmer	Johnson,	Sheppard
Cooley	Luther A.	Sheridan
Courtney	Johnson, Okla.	Slaughter
Cox	Kee	Sparkman
Curley	Keefe	Starkey
Davis	King	Stewart
Dawson	Klein	Stigler
De Lacy	Lane	Summer, Ill.
Dingell	LeCompte	Sundstrom
Domengeaux	LeFevre	Tarver
Dondero	Lemke	Taylor
Durham	Lesinski	Thomas, Tex.
Ellsworth	Ludlow	Tibbott
Engel, Mich.	McDonough	Tolan
Engle, Calif.	McGehee	Torrens
Fallon	McMillan, S. C.	Traynor
Fellows	Maloney	Vinson
Folger	Mankin	Voorhis, Calif.
Fuller	Mansfield, Tex.	Vursell
Gallagher	Morgan	Wasielewski
Gifford	Morrison	Welch
Gore	Norton	West
Gossett	O'Brien, Ill.	Wickersham
Granger	Patman	Winstead
Hall	Patrick	Wolfenden, Pa.
Leonard W.	Peterson, Ga.	Wood
Halleck	Philbin	Woodhouse
Hancock	Ploeser	Zimmerman

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Ploeser.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Adams.
Mr. Barry with Mr. Jennings.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Allen of Illinois.
Mr. Boykin with Mr. Keefe.
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Jensen.
Mr. Jackson with Mr. Harness of Indiana.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Andrews of New York.
Mr. Hook with Mr. Gifford.
Mr. King with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. De Lacy with Mr. Fuller.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Fellows.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Engel of Michigan.
Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Dondero.
Mr. Patman with Mr. Clason.
Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. LeFevre.
Mr. Folger with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.
Mr. Klein with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. Sparkman with Mr. Vursell.
Mr. Powell with Mr. Sundstrom.
Mr. Torrens with Mr. Robertson of North Dakota.
Mr. Voorhis of California with Mr. Sharp.

Mr. MARCANTONIO changed his vote from "nay" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6024, I may have permission to revise and extend the remarks

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 26, 1946
For actions of June 25, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 123

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HIGHLIGHTS. House agreed to conference report on price-control bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on selective-service bill. House committee reported resolutions for disapproval of President's reorganization plans. Senate passed bill to return USES employment offices to States; received USDA Solicitor's letter saying farm-placement provisions wouldn't interfere with USDA farm-labor program. Rep. Rogers submitted resolution asking Secretary to submit information on feed shortage in Mass. President approved bill to extend period during which alcohol plants may produce sugars and sirups. President approved bill to authorize USDA to condemn unfit materials in process or renovated butter.

HOUSE

1. **PRICE CONTROL.** Agreed, 265-105, to the conference report on H. R. 6042, to continue and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7637-49), after rejecting, 150-221, a motion by Rep. Rizley, Okla., to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to remove all controls from livestock, dairy, meat, and meat products (pp. 7648-9).
2. **SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Agreed, 259-110, to the conference report on H.R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (pp. 7615-24).
3. **INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL.** Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6335, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 7627-37). Agreed to the amendment providing \$3,340,000 for water conservation and utilization projects (p. 7635).
4. **STATISTICS.** Recommitted, 167-161, H. R. 5857, to provide basic authority for Census Bureau activities (pp. 7614-5).
5. **TREASURY-POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.** House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5452 (p. 7615). Senate conferees were appointed June 21.
6. **D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5990 (pp. 7624-7).
7. **LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6429 (p. 7651).

8. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee report ed with amendments H. R. 6702, to clarify the rights of former owners of real property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944 (H. Rept. 2337)(p. 7662).
9. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Rogers, Mass., inserted a telegram she had received discuss ing grain shortage in Mass. and blaming "unrealistic price pattern" (p. 7653).
10. TRADE-MARKS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1654, to provide for registration of trade-marks used in commerce, to carry out international con- ventions, etc. (pp. 7649-50). The Senate has not yet received the report.

SENATE
11. PRICE CONTROL. Received the conference report on H. R. 6042, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7589-93).
12. SELECTIVE SERVICE. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6064, to continue the Selective Training and Service Act (p. 7606). This bill will now be sent to the President.
13. RESEARCH; UTILIZATION. As reported (see Digest 122), S. 1908 provides as follows: Directs the Secretary of Agriculture (1) to devise methods of utiliz- ing surplus and inferior grades of agricultural commodities through development of new uses and markets and improved methods of handling, and (2) to dissemi- nate information so developed. In connection with this work, authorizes the Secretary to operate demonstration plants and projects; utilize Government plants and facilities and, by agreement, private plants and facilities; and cooperate with and furnish financial assistance to private or governmental bodies. Authorizes the Secretary to utilize or provide for utilization of surplus, deteriorating, and inferior grades of surplus commodities by (1) mak- ing Government plants and other property available to private and governmental bodies, (2) providing for handling such commodities, and (3) operating Govern- ment facilities. Provides that the Secretary is to accomplish the objectives of the bill insofar as possible through private enterprise. Authorizes the Secretary, as a condition to furnishing assistance, to require (1) agreements regarding use of Government property, (2) contributions to any operation regard- ing which assistance is furnished, and (3) free use of inventions, etc. Authorizes transfer from any other Government agency of any Government property which the Secretary deems essential to operations authorized by the bill.
14. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. Passed with amendments H. R. 4437, to provide for the re- turn of the USES' offices to the States (pp. 7574-89, 7594-603). During the debate Sen. Mead, N. Y., stated that the Federal Government has an obligation to maintain an adequate employment system for veterans and inserted a VFW letter on the subject (pp. 7579-80); Sen. Donnell, Mo., discussed with other Senators the methods of reemployment of Federal employees (pp. 7585-6); Sen. Morse, Oreg., discussed farm-placement functions and inserted an Oreg. Farmers Assn. statement opposing the inclusion of the farm-labor work under the Labor Department (p. 7597); and Sen. Tunnell, Del., inserted and discussed with other Senators a letter from the USDA Solicitor expressing the opinion that the farm-labor provision of the bill would not interfere with continuation of the farm-labor supply program of this Department (pp. 7602-3).
15. LIBRARY SERVICE. The Education and Labor Committee reported (June 21) with amendments S. 1920, which authorizes appropriations to be paid to State library agencies by the Office of Education for demonstrating library service, primari- ly in rural areas, over a 5-year period (S. Rept. 1575).

ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 6429, the legislative appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$187,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$65,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 54.

EMMET O'NEAL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
HARVE TIBBETT,
WALT HORAN.

Managers on the Part of the House.

MILLARD TYDINGS,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CLYDE M. REED,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1 to 39, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriates for salaries and other items, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 40 and 41, relating to the House: Adjust the salary of one employee and correct

the total for items in the paragraph, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 42, relating to Capitol buildings: Appropriates \$415,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$409,500, as proposed by the House.

No. 43, relating to the Senate Office Building: Appropriates \$518,400, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$517,600, as proposed by the House.

No. 44, relating to general repairs, etc., Library of Congress: Appropriates \$187,100 instead of \$209,600, as proposed by the Senate, and \$164,600, as proposed by the House.

No. 45, relating to furniture, etc., Library of Congress: Appropriates \$65,340 instead of \$77,680, as proposed by the Senate, and \$53,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 46, relating to salaries, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$2,100,000 instead of \$2,203,370, as proposed by the Senate, and \$2,004,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 47, relating to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$526,925, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 48, relating to the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$425,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 49, relating to printing and binding, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$281,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$369,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 50, relating to printing catalog cards, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$447,482, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$410,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 51, relating to salaries, Library buildings: Appropriates \$437,760, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$427,600, as proposed by the House.

No. 52, relating to contingent expenses, Library buildings: Appropriates \$34,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$32,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 53, relating to the Government Printing Office: Includes a provision permitting the purchase of uniforms for guards, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENT REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 54, relating to the prohibition against the payment of salary to employees who are members of an organization that asserts the right to strike against the Government or advocates the overthrow of the Government by force or violence: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

EMMET O'NEAL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
HARVE TIBBETT,
WALT HORAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HOUR OF MEETING ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

RECOMMITTING BILL TO THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, H. R. 2200, to revise, codify, and enact into positive law title 18 of the United States Code entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure" be recommitted to the Committee on Revision of the Laws with authority to re-report with committee amend-

ments and that such re-reporting shall not affect the calendar position of the bill nor the special rule which has been reported thereon.

I further ask unanimous consent that such committee amendments may be printed in roman type when the bill is rereported.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT ON H. R. 6702

Mr. MANASCO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Expenditures may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill (H. R. 6702) to clarify the rights of former owners of real property to reacquire such property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Mr. DREWRY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 5356) to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5356), to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a Naval Establishment, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 4 and 5.

Amendments numbered 1 and 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 2, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Strike out all of section 1 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the President is authorized, whenever in his discretion the public interests render such a course advisable, or will assist in relieving United States forces of duty in China or putting the Government of the Republic of China in better position to protect or improve the safety of navigation in its waters, to provide to the Republic of China such naval services, training, plans, and technical advice as he may deem proper; and to dispose of naval vessels and craft, not to exceed two hundred and seventy-one vessels and craft under authority of this Act, which are in excess of the naval needs of the United States, floating drydocks of capacity sufficient to accommodate any vessel or craft disposed of under authority of this Act, and material necessary for the operation and maintenance of the vessels and craft disposed of under authority of this Act and for the training of the crews of such vessels and craft, to the Republic of China by sale, exchange, lease, gift, or transfer for cash, credit, or other property, with or without warranty, or upon such other terms and conditions as he may deem proper: *Provided*, That prior to the disposition under the authority of this Act of any battleship, aircraft carrier of any type, cruiser, destroyer (but not destroyer escort), or submarine the President

shall first obtain the authority of the Congress in each instance: *Provided further*, That no information, plans, advice, material, documents, blueprints, or other papers, bearing a secret or top-secret classification shall be disposed of or transferred under authority of this Act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Strike out all of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The President is authorized, upon application from the Republic of China, and whenever in his discretion the public interests render such a course advisable, to detail not to exceed one hundred officers and two hundred enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps to assist the Republic of China in naval matters: *Provided*, That United States naval or Marine Corps personnel shall not accompany Chinese troops, aircraft, or ships on other than training maneuvers or cruises: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of Navy is authorized to pay to such persons such additional compensation as may be necessary to make appropriate adjustment for increased cost of living occasioned by reason of detail to such duty: *And provided further*, That while so detailed such officers and enlisted men shall receive the pay and allowances thereunto entitled in the United States Navy or Marine Corps and shall be allowed the same credit for longevity, retirement, and for all other purposes that they would receive if they were serving with the forces of the United States."

And the Senate agree to the same.

PATRICK H. DREWRY,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
STERLING W. COLE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

DAVID I. WALSH,
MILLARD E. TYDINGS,
CHARLES W. TOBEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5356), to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2: The first amendment provides, as an additional reason for helping the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, that it will assist in relieving United States forces of duty in that area or putting the Government of that Republic in a better position to protect or improve the safety of navigation in its waters. The second amendment forbids the disposal or transfer under the authority of this act of any information, plans, advice, material, documents, blueprints, or other papers bearing a secret or top-secret classification.

Included in the amended amendment as agreed to by the conferees are the words "under authority of this Act", which were inserted after the expression "not to exceed two hundred and seventy-one vessels and craft". Without this insertion it is felt that the act may be construed to prevent the transfer of more than 271 vessels and craft to China under any provision of law, including the Surplus Property Disposal Act, while the original intent was that it would apply only to the provisions of this act.

Amendment No. 3: Before the first proviso the Senate struck out the words "naval matters" and inserted in lieu thereof the words "training its personnel to operate the

ships and equipment herein transferred". The amendment agreed to in conference restores the material stricken out in the Senate and inserts in lieu of the Senate amendment the following: "*Provided*, That United States naval or Marine Corps personnel shall not accompany Chinese troops, aircraft, or ships on other than training maneuvers or cruises:". The Senate amendment is considered too restrictive, while it is believed that the change agreed to in conference will accomplish the same purpose. In other words, United States naval personnel cannot be used on Chinese ships except for purely training purposes.

Amendments Nos. 4 and 5: It is felt that amendment No. 5 is unnecessary to protect the interests of the Maritime Commission and that its enactment will only involve a much lengthier and involved procedure in administering the act. Only the oilers and repair ships which are intended to be transferred to China under the provisions of this legislation could possibly be suitable for conversion to merchant use and it is felt that even these vessels will not be found suitable for conversion; accordingly, the Senate recedes from its amendment. Amendment No. 4 strikes out the termination date as passed by the House.

P. H. DREWRY,
LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
W. STERLING COLE,

Managers on the Part of the House.

ADMISSION OF PERSONS OF RACES INDIGENOUS TO INDIA

Mr. LESINSKI, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill H. R. 3517, an act to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to India, to make them racially eligible for naturalization, and for other purposes, for printing in the RECORD:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3517) to authorize the admission into the United States of persons of races indigenous to India, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate and agree to the same.

JOHN LESINSKI,
EDWARD H. REES,
N. M. MASON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

J. W. FULBRIGHT,
HOMER FERGUSON,
JOSEPH H. BALL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3517) combining the principal features of H. R. 776, granting certain privileges in the immigration and naturalization laws to Filipinos, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report, namely:

That the substance of the amendments offered by the Senate in effect represent the substance of action taken by the House on separate bills dealing with East Indians and Filipinos. The managers on the part of the House recede from their disagreement so that the bill may pass both Houses in order to become law before July 4, 1946, the day on which the Philippines will receive their independence. The managers believe that at

a later date minor desirable amendments can be introduced and enacted.

JOHN LESINSKI,
EDWARD H. REES,
N. M. MASON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. DOUGLAS of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HOOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter with regard to the British loan.

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement from the Congress of Civilian Rights.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ROWAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post of today.

Mr. THOM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a clipping from the North Canton Sun, and a letter from the Department of Agriculture on the sugar situation.

Mr. WEICHEL asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on three subjects.

Mr. FULTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD, and also to have printed three columns of Mr. Stokes as written concerning the American Veterans Committee in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mr. MUNDT (at the request of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts) was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the legislative business of today and any other special orders, I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CLASON. Mr. Speaker, I was present and voted against the motion to recommit the conference report on the extension of the Office of Price Administration. I then returned to my office to transact some business but was unable to return until after my name had been called the second time. Had I been present at the time my name was called I would have voted "yea" for the passage of the conference report to extend the Office of Price Administration.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

JUNE 25, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. O'NEAL, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6429]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$187,100; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$65,340; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$2,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 54.

EMMET O'NEAL,
CLARENCE CANNON, -
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
WALT HORAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.
MILLARD TYDINGS,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
STYLES BRIDGES,
CLYDE M. REED,
HOMER FERGUSON,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Nos. 1 to 39, inclusive, relating to the Senate: Appropriate for salaries and other items, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 40, and 41, relating to the House: Adjust the salary of one employee and correct the total for items in the paragraph, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 42, relating to Capitol buildings: Appropriates \$415,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$409,500, as proposed by the House.

No. 43, relating to the Senate Office Building: Appropriates \$518,400, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$517,600, as proposed by the House.

No. 44, relating to general repairs, etc., Library of Congress: Appropriates \$187,100 instead of \$209,600, as proposed by the Senate, and \$164,600, as proposed by the House.

No. 45, relating to furniture, etc., Library of Congress: Appropriates \$65,340 instead of \$77,680, as proposed by the Senate, and \$53,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 46, relating to salaries, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$2,100,000 instead of \$2,203,370, as proposed by the Senate, and \$2,004,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 47, relating to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$526,925, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$500,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 48, relating to the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$425,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 49, relating to printing and binding, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$381,500, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$369,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 50, relating to printing catalog cards, Library of Congress: Appropriates \$447,482, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$410,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 51, relating to salaries, Library buildings: Appropriates \$437,760, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$427,600, as proposed by the House.

No. 52, relating to contingent expenses, Library buildings: Appropriates \$34,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$32,000, as proposed by the House.

No. 53, relating to the Government Printing Office: Includes a provision permitting the purchase of uniforms for guards, as proposed by the Senate.

AMENDMENT REPORTED IN DISAGREEMENT

No. 54, relating to the prohibition against the payment of salary to employees who are members of an organization that asserts the right to strike against the Government or advocates the overthrow of the Government by force or violence: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

EMMET O'NEAL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
WALT HORAN,
Managers on the Part of the House.

○

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated third deficiency appropriation bill. House passed bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans, with amendment providing for FCA study of how similar loans could be made through land-bank system. Senate continued debate on conference report on price-control bill. Senate committee reported Government corporations appropriation bill. Rep. LeFevre blamed OPA and strikes for farm-machinery shortage. Rep. Jensen criticized export subsidies on soil-depleting crops and lack of export subsidies on beef and pork.

HOUSE

1. **THIRD DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Began debate on this bill, H.R. 6885 (pp. 7743-67). Agreed to resolution waiving points of order (p. 7743). Most of the debate was on the UNRRA item.
As reported (see Digest 124) this bill also included an item of \$57,000 for packing, transporting, etc., of household goods and personal effects of employees transferred from D.C. in order to be restored to duty in decentralized agencies after service in the armed forces.
2. **LAND BANK COMMISSIONER LOANS.** Passed with amendment H.R. 6477, to authorize continuation of Land Bank Commissioner loans until July 1, 1951; to limit such loans to refinancing for the period July 1, 1946, to July 1, 1951, except as may be otherwise specified by Congressional resolution; and to authorize repayment to the Treasury of capital in excess of that necessary to carry on the functions of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (pp. 7767-74). During the debate Rep. Flannagan, Va., explained the provisions of the bill, commended FCA, and listed those for and against the bill (pp. 7768-73).
Agreed to Rep. Flannagan's amendment to provide for an FCA study of how similar loans could be made through the land-bank system (p. 7773).
3. **NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947.** Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6496 (pp. 7733-5).
4. **D.C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947.** Agreed to conference report on this bill, H.R. 5990, and acted on amendments in disagreement (pp. 7735-43).

5. HOUSING. Passed without amendment S. 2341, to amend the National Housing Act so as to extend the authority of the Federal Housing Administrator to insure mortgages on existing houses, which otherwise would expire June 30, 1946 (p. 7767). This bill was reported earlier in the day (p. 7778).
6. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for the inclusion of the Secretary of Agriculture as a member of the Export-Import Advisory Board and of the National Advisory Council of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7778.)
7. PENALTY MAIL. Received from the Postmaster General a tabulated report by departments and agencies on penalty mail for the period July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946. To Post Office and Post Roads Committee. (p. 7778).
8. BANK HOLIDAYS. The D.C. Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6744, to provide that every Saturday shall be a holiday for banks and building and loan associations (H.Rept. 2386) (p. 7778).
9. WAR POWERS. Received the conference report on H.R. 5716, to continue parts of the Second War Powers Act, including priorities powers (p. 7767).
The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6890, to amend the First War Powers Act regarding claims for property transferred to the Alien Property Custodian (H.Rept. 2398) (p. 7778).

SENATE

10. PRICE CONTROL. Continued debate on the conference report on H.R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7783-862). There was discussion of prices on agricultural products throughout the debate. In urging removal of price controls on livestock and meat, Sens. Moore (Okla.) and Wilson (Iowa) quoted Secretary Anderson's testimony before congressional committees (pp. 7789-93, 7803-4).
11. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6777 (S.Rept. 1617) (p. 7780). Sen. McKellar, Tenn., gave notice of a motion to suspend the rule and propose an amendment to this bill to provide that: "In order to meet emergencies or contingencies arising subsequent to approval of the Budget and not provided for in the Budget program, a corporation or agency covered by the provisions of this act may, with the approval of the President, adjust its budget program to provide, within the limits of available funds and borrowing authority, for the immediate initiation of programs authorized by law and not specifically set forth in the Budget." (p. 7782.)
12. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6837 (S. Rept. 1590) (p. 7780).
13. COAST GUARD APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 6428 (S.Rept. 1616) (p. 7780).
14. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Both houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6429 (pp. 7732, 7745, 7802). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. TRADE MARKS. Agreed to reconsideration of the vote for agreement to the conference report on H.R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of



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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, high above all, wrapped in tranquil infinity, yet in mercy dost Thou look upon this world with its tragedies, its storms and defeats. We praise Thee for the care and the love which have gone into Thy children. Wherefore may we not glory in wealth, or in man, or in station, but in the everlasting gift with which we have been endowed. Look into our hearts, and mayest Thou hear the music of charity and justice to all men. Make it gloriously possible for us to do the utmost things for those whose lives are dark and flat and sorely distressed. Thou great Shepherd of the sheep, lend us strength and courage to smite temptation and guard Thy fold from polluting taint of any kind. Forgive our sins and bridge our weakness; increase our sense of the divine until Thy excellence, purity, and love appear in everything. Through Jesus our Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6335) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, 85, 87, 115, 141, 166, 239, 272, 276, and 277 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4512) entitled "An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for re-

search relating to psychiatric disorders and to aid in the development of more effective methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of such disorders, and for other purposes."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include certain excerpts and copies of letters from constituents.

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute on the subject The OPA and Our Present Food Prices and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. MASON addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEFEBVRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial by Mark Sullivan.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution adopted by the Reserve Officers' Association.

Mr. HEALY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a speech by Mr. Leon Henderson.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a baccalaureate sermon by Dr. James A. Reeves, at Seton Hill College, Greensburg, Pa.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and include certain newspaper articles.

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances.

Mr. TRAYNOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include quotations.

Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include several newspaper articles.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD of Tuesday, June 25, volume No. 92, page 7661, in the first column, second paragraph, by striking out the word "President" and inserting the word "Speaker."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RIVERS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the grounds upon which he seeks recognition on a question of personal privilege.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 180]

Adams	Gamble	Norton
Anderson, Calif.	Gardner	O'Brien, Mich.
Andresen	Gearhart	O'Hara
August H.	Geelan	Pace
Andrews, N. Y.	Gibson	Patrick
Bailey	Gillespie	Patterson
Baldwin, Md.	Granger	Peterson, Ga.
Barden	Grant, Ala.	Powell
Barry	Gwinn, N. Y.	Ramey
Bates, Mass.	Hagen	Reece, Tenn.
Beall	Hall, Edwin	Robertson
Bell	Arthur	N. Dak.
Bennet, N. Y.	Hancock	Robinson, Utah
Boren	Harness, Ind.	Roe, Md.
Boykin	Harris	Roe, N. Y.
Bradley, Mich.	Heseltan	Rooney
Bradley, Pa.	Hoch	Sabath
Buffett	Hoffman, Mich.	Sharp
Camp	Holifield	Short
Cannon, Fla.	Izac	Somers, N. Y.
Case, N. J.	Jackson	Sparkman
Clark	Johnson, Okla.	Starkey
Clippinger	Jones	Stevenson
Cochran	Kee	Stewart
Coffee	Keefe	Stigler
Cole, N. Y.	Kefauver	Stockman
Colmer	Kelly, Ill.	Sumner, Ill.
Courtney	Kerr	Sumners, Tex.
Cox	King	Talbot
Cravens	Lea	Tolan
Crawford	LeCompte	Torrens
Crosser	Lewis	Vinson
Curley	Ludlow	Wadsworth
Davis	McGehee	Weaver
Dawson	McKenzie	Welch
De Lacy	Madden	West
Domengeaux	Mahon	Wickersham
Douglas, Calif.	Mansfield	Winstead
Doyle	Mont.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Engel, Mich.	Mansfield, Tex.	Wood
Ervin	Marcantonio	Woodhouse
Fellows	Miller, Calif.	Worley
Fernandez	Murphy	
Fogarty	Norrell	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 303 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from New Jersey to correct the RECORD.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 178, on June 26, a quorum call, I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and JOURNAL be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

CHARLES MARVIN SMITH

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 4492) for the relief of Charles Marvin Smith, be restored to the Private Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1947

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 25, 1946.)

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi, and I ask unanimous consent that he may be permitted to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

SMEAR ATTACKS AND FAKE LAWSUITS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, first I want to thank the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] for giving me this time. I would not ask it, but I am compelled to leave for home today.

A vicious smear campaign against me has been carried to its ultimatum in the filing of a couple of fake lawsuits here in the District of Columbia, one by a man who calls himself Holdridge and the other by what he calls the Veterans' League of America, of which he claims to be the head.

He attributes to me a statement over the telephone that I never made, and is doing this in order that it may go into the press and affect my primary, which takes place next Tuesday.

I do not believe in all the history of Congress I have ever known a man to be the victim of so much vilification and abuse as I have had to take, and as the other members of the Committee on Un-American Activities have had to take, coming from those elements that are largely dedicated to the overthrow of this Government.

I want to show you who this man Holdridge is. He entered the Military Academy in 1913, on June 14, under the name of Herbert Charles Heitke. I am reading now from the record of the Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy. Later his name was changed by the War Department. This is the first time I ever knew that the War Department had the right to change anybody's name. It was changed to Herbert Charles Holdridge. He served under that name until he was recently discharged from the United States Army; that is, he was retired, and I am going to quote from a secret document from the War Department showing you what he was retired for. He was retired for incapacity, and that incapacity was psychoneurosis. So he sues me because he says that I said he was crazy.

The gentleman from Nebraska, sitting before me, Dr. MILLER, who in civil life is a practicing physician, and a very able one, told me that this man Holdridge came to his office for an interview, and that he was thoroughly convinced that the fellow was demented.

He claims to be the head of this American Veterans League. I am reading now from a letter that is being sent out by the American Veterans League attempting to raise money to be sent into my district with which to fight me. They are

either violating the laws of the State of Mississippi and the laws of the United States against corrupt practices or else they are using the mails to defraud, to raise money under false pretenses. That is the reason these suits are filed.

This letter reads:

Veterans' League of America, national headquarters, 45 Astor Place, New York 3, N. Y., Gramercy 5-0085, Brig. Gen. H. C. Holdridge, chairman, legislative committee.

On May 9 this confidential letter they are sending out—and it is marked "Confidential"—went to people all over the State of New York, I presume, because several of them were sent to me by the ones who received them.

It says:

JOHN E. RANKIN, of Mississippi, is up for reelection this year. There is an excellent possibility that he may be defeated in the primary by a progressive veteran.

It goes on to say:

Five thousand dollars, beyond the funds already available, are needed immediately.

It goes on to say that the Veterans' League down there, of which nobody ever heard, has called on them, and I quote him again:

We urge you to make a generous contribution. You will thus be doing your share to strengthen the democratic forces in Congress. Your check should be made payable to the Veterans League of America and sent in the enclosed stamped envelope as quickly as possible.

That letter is signed by several men. The first man who signed it is A. Philip Randolph, the Negro who is the head of the pullman porters' union.

The next one who signed it is a man named Davidson, Ben Davidson, then Charles Davis, George S. Counts, Albert Sprague Coolidge, and Horace M. Kallen.

There is also enclosed a little blank for them to fill in and send in for the amount of money they are contributing to my opposition.

In addition, they enclose a stamped, addressed envelope with a special delivery stamp on it, which I hold in my hand. It is addressed as follows:

To: Messrs. Coolidge, Counts, Davidson, Davis, Kallen & Randolph, c/o Veterans League of America, 45 Astor Place, New York 3, N. Y.

Now let us see who those people are—but first, before we go that far, let us see about this man Holdridge. I have in my hand some speeches he has made, one of them is headed, "Why I shall vote for the Socialist Party."

It is useless for me to read that speech to you, because you can understand what kind of quirk any man has who will vote the Socialist ticket. He proceeds here to malign both the Democrats and Republicans. Another one of his speeches is headed, "Why I shall vote for Norman Thomas." I suppose that cinches it, and leaves no doubt as to where he stands.

Then I have another one which is headed "The Enemy—Capitalism." And he goes on to argue that capitalism must be destroyed. What does he mean by capitalism? He simply means the system of free enterprise that enables you and me or anyone else to own our homes; to own our farms; to own our factories; to own our business establishments. In

expended without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes to 10 percent as proposed by the Senate instead of 5 percent as proposed by the House.

No. 20: Clarifying amendment.

No. 21: Makes the appropriation for public works outside the United States available for expenditure without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes as proposed by the Senate.

No. 22: Permits disbursements and accounting of appropriations for public works as one fund as provided by the Senate.

Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26: These amendments all deal with the appropriations for the Bureau of Aeronautics. The effect of the action taken is to appropriate \$805,760,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$812,845,800 as provided by the Senate but with certain redistributions of the appropriation as proposed by the Senate. The Senate increase which was eliminated was for the production of training devices. It is the intention of the conferees that the appropriation for "Research, Navy," may be available for the production of these devices.

No. 27: Appropriates \$5,963,000 for the pay and allowances of the Marine Corps Reserve as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,634,000 as provided by the House.

No. 28: Corrects a total.

Nos. 29, 30, and 31: Appropriates, in each instance, 50 percent of the increase added by the Senate for the pay of civilian employees of the Marine Corps.

No. 32: Corrects a total.

No. 33: Appropriates \$2,857,000 for general expenses of the Marine Corps Reserve as proposed by the Senate instead of \$4,800,000 as provided by the House.

Nos. 34 and 35: Corrects totals.

Nos. 36 to 45, inclusive: Appropriates, in each instance, 50 percent of the increase added by the Senate for the pay of civilian employees in the various bureaus and offices in Washington.

No. 46: Adopts Senate language clarifying intent of the House provision.

Nos. 47 to 54, inclusive: Appropriates, in each instance, 50 percent of the increase added by the Senate for the pay of civilian employees in the various bureaus and offices in Washington.

No. 55: Corrects a total.

No. 56: Appropriates \$1,500,000 for contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Hydrographic Office instead of \$1,425,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,650,000 as provided by the Senate.

No. 57: Eliminates language inserted by the Senate permitting, under certain conditions, time studies to be made of work performed by Government employees of the Navy Department.

No. 58: Action same as that taken on amendment No. 14.

No. 60: Clarifying amendment.

No. 61: Adopts language inserted by the Senate preventing the use of funds appropriated in the bill for expenses incident to the care of surplus materials.

Nos. 63 to 70, inclusive: These amendments all deal with the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration. Under the House provisions the War Shipping Administration would become merged with the Maritime Commission on July 1, 1946, and the War Shipping Administration would be liquidated by December 31, 1946. The Senate provided that the merger would take place on October 1, 1946, with liquidation to follow on March 1, 1947. The amendments as agreed to will require the merger to take place on September 1, 1946, and liquidation to become effective on December 31, 1946.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 1, relating to cost-of-living allowances for civilian employees of the Navy Depart-

ment in foreign countries. The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 12, relating to the naval procurement fund: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 18, relating to use of public works funds: The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

No. 59, relating to limitations on expenditure of funds to pay salary and wages of anyone who engages in a strike against the Government, or who is a member of an organization that asserts the right to strike against the Government, etc.: The House managers will move to recede and concur.

No. 62, relating to language permitting the Secretary of the Navy to delegate certain authority. The House managers will move to recede and concur with an amendment.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,

ALBERT THOMAS,

THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO, JR.,

CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,

WALTER C. FLOESER,

NOBLE J. JOHNSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, this is the legislative branch appropriation conference report. There is absolute unanimity on the part of the conferees as to what is contained in the report. Unless the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] desires recognition, I will move the previous question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing in dispute in the bill. I have nothing further to say.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 54: Page 57, strike out all of section 107 and insert a new section, to read as follows:

"SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the

above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 25, 1946.)

Mr. GARY (interrupting the reading of the statement). Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as there is nothing controversial in the conference report or the statement which the Clerk is reading until the amendments in disagreement are reached, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement may be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 1, line 8, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$10,000,000."

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1.

May I say, however, in making this motion that the House did not include this amount in its bill because they felt it was a legislative matter. The amendment was added by the Senate. The House managers felt that they were under instructions from the full committee.

The motion is made, however, for the sole purpose of bringing the matter before the House. Some members of the subcommittee feel that an increase in the amount is justified and the motion is made without prejudice to their right to take any position they wish.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FLOOD moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 and concur in the same.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, when the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia had this bill under consideration the matter of the Federal contribution was discussed. It was generally believed by the majority of the membership of the subcommittee that while the sum of \$6,000,000 which represents the Federal contribution to the District of Columbia was out of date the committee itself was powerless to include that it in its bill for presentation to the House because it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that Public Law No. 225 of the Seventy-sixth Congress specified that Federal lump sum should be \$6,000,000, the committee felt that the legislative committee on the District of Columbia should go into this matter, study it and bring in some authorization legislation. When the bill reached the Senate, that body increased the Federal contribution from the authorized amount of \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Your committee reached an agreement with the leadership to bring the report here and give the House an opportunity for a separate vote on the problem of Federal contribution to the District of Columbia.

For the information of the House, may I say that in 1923 the Federal contribution was on a 60-40 basis. Before that it was on a 50-50 basis. Public Law 225 of the Seventy-sixth Congress authorized the Federal contribution, as I said before, of \$6,000,000. In 1924 the contribution of the Federal Government to the District was over \$9,000,000; in 1925, \$9,000,000; in 1931 it was nine and a half million dollars; and then it started dropping down in 1933, at which time it was \$7,775,000; in 1934 and 1936 it was \$5,700,000; and in 1937, 1938, and 1939 it was \$5,000,000 even. Therefore, the Federal Government was paying more back in 1923, when the budget for the District of Columbia was around \$19,000,000, than it is at the present time, when the budget is around \$76,000,000. It is generally thought that the real-estate tax here is very low, and I agree that it is. Many people in Washington feel the same way. The nontaxable land, such as the Federal Government property, runs over \$708,000,000. The nontaxable District land is over \$91,000,000, and the land belonging to foreign governments and foreign people, which is not taxable, runs over \$122,000,000. Therefore, this cuts the taxable land down to around 49 percent. However, that is not the entire picture, and the taxpayers of the District of Columbia really have a case in point here. For this reason, your committee thought we should bring this question out in the open and see how the Members felt about it.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. At what rate is real estate taxed in the District of Columbia?

Mr. STEFAN. At \$1.75 a hundred, or \$17.50 per \$1,000.

Mr. DONDERO. On what basis is real estate assessed in the District of Columbia?

Mr. STEFAN. I will tell the gentleman from Michigan that it is supposed to be assessed at actual valuation, but my information is that it is not entirely on complete full assessed valuation. I agree that the taxes of real estate are low in the District of Columbia, and no one is arguing that point. Certainly it is lower than in my State of Nebraska.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. The members of the legislative committee for the District of Columbia, and the Members of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia, have had this problem and challenge before them for many, many years. The gentleman from Nebraska, now speaking, has given most careful attention to the considerations involved. I think that I should say for the record that I made a special study of this matter and I am of the considered opinion that the Federal contribution is not commensurate with that which the District of Columbia deserves. I trust that the contention made by the gentleman now speaking and others who join him will be given favorable consideration by this House of the proposal offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Representative FLOOD.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that contrary to a popular opinion that our constituents do not desire adequate Federal contribution that the opposite is true. I believe that the men and women throughout America take justifiable pride in their national capital, and they desire the Congress always to be fair about a problem of this type, and I do commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] and I join him heartily in his movement.

Mr. STEFAN. We want to do what is fair.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield in order that I may propound a question to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. If the gentleman and his committee, who are charged with the legislative duty and responsibility of reporting legislation affecting the interests of the District of Columbia feel that the Federal contribution to the District of Columbia should be increased, why does not the gentleman's committee bring legislation before the House to increase it rather than to urge the Committee on Appropriations to legislate on the subject?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, I think the inquiry made by the gentleman from Georgia is certainly pertinent to this discussion. I do not have the responsibility now of the chairmanship of the District of Columbia Committee, and I cannot speak for our able chairman except to say that as a member of that committee, and in the past its chairman, we did bring from time to time such legislation before the House of Representatives.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], a member of the District of Columbia Legislative Committee and also the Committee on Appropriations, and interested in the appropriations for the District of Columbia, will remember that not once but many times the legislative committee has acted for an increased Federal contribution. I have always supported such efforts.

Mr. STEFAN. Your subcommittee is bringing this matter before you, following the gentleman's suggestion in the committee that there should be some legislation, but we are in a different position now. The Senate has written an increase into this bill and we bring that to you for the consideration of the House, to vote it up or vote it down.

Mr. TARVER. Will the gentleman continue to yield to me in order that I may address a further inquiry to the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. If I understood the gentleman correctly a few moments ago, he undertook to speak for the Committee on the District of Columbia and to voice its views.

Mr. RANDOLPH. No, I spoke individually and so stated at the very outset of my remarks.

Mr. TARVER. Very well. The gentleman's committee has not reported the legislation up to this time, during the present Congress.

Mr. RANDOLPH. That is correct.

Mr. TARVER. When they did report it during previous Congresses, it was overwhelmingly rejected by this House.

Mr. RANDOLPH. It was rejected by the House. I once again say to the gentleman from Nebraska and Georgia that I speak individually. I am in favor of the proposal which is made and will support it just as vigorously as I can, with my voice and vote.

Mr. STEFAN. We bring it again before the House for rejection or adoption. I feel, however, that there should be some real consideration given to the taxpayers of the District of Columbia, especially in view of the rising prices of everything, the shrinkage in the amount of land, and many other circumstances which work to the disadvantage of the taxpayers of the District. I am told we have several thousand Nebraska people here. Many have purchased property. They want representation.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. As a member of the subcommittee, may I say that it was natural that this matter should come before the subcommittee. We reviewed past appropriation totals; inquired as to taxing rates, and discussed all forms of revenue-raising. We were convinced that the Federal participation in the expenses of the District of Columbia should be increased if the expansion program of the Commission is to prevail. At the same time we feel that every taxing method should be reviewed by the Legislative Committee and appropriate suggestions made by them. I am sure that if the Legislative Committee holds hearings it will arrive at the same conclusion. I do

leather, cotton, hard minerals, oil, and dozens of other commodities that are being subsidized from the bottom and black marketed from the top?

In the ninth report of the House Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, Appendix No. 4, page 42, are listed 64 items on which controls have been removed and on which the price history is specific. The price on 18 items remained unchanged, 8 rose 5 percent or less, 7 rose 10 percent or less, the increase in 20 items was in excess of 10 percent, and the price on 11 items has actually fallen below the previous OPA ceiling.

The United States Department of Agriculture, with respect to the demand in the price situation on meat, in the March 1946 publication of the Bureau of Agriculture Economics, forecast that—

Present indications are that without ceilings retail meat prices would advance 15 to 20 percent.

According to the admissions of the Secretary of Agriculture and a wealth of other testimony submitted to the House and Senate committees, this increase must be under the black-market prices today.

The same bureau, with respect to livestock and wool, in their March and April 1946 publications, says:

If price ceilings on meat were removed, the average retail meat price in the second half of the year probably would be 15 to 20 percent above present reported levels and somewhat higher than this for the better grades and more desirable cuts. Present reported levels are OPA retail ceiling prices.

The recent experience in the strawberry market is an example of what production can and will do to prices. Following OPA's release of controls, prices rose sharply, but today, strawberries are selling below the former ceiling. The strawberry crop is fair. Supply, demand, and competition fixed the price, strange as it seems, without the aid of OPA. Nowhere is there evidence to support the claim that termination of OPA would result in runaway prices.

OPA officials have had much to say about the experience of price increases on citrus fruit following suspension of price controls. Let it be noted that price controls on grapefruit and other citrus fruits were removed just ahead of the 1945 Christmas holidays, at the tail end of a short crop. Mr. Carl Loos, representing the California Fruit Growers Exchange, told the House Banking and Currency Committee on March 20, that in spite of the statements to the press by OPA, prices at the peak of the non-ceiling rise reached a maximum average of only approximately 2 percent above ceiling prices and had dropped to below ceiling prices at the time OPA reinstated price control. He pointed out that the peak rise during Christmas week was due almost entirely to a shortage of Florida citrus fruit because of bad weather and the inability of the California growers to get their products to eastern markets because of the acute freight car shortages. The witness stated that the citrus fruit industry—oranges, grapefruit and lemons—had increased its production an average of 50 percent over prewar levels.

Can there be any fear of runaway prices in this industry if price controls are removed?

As a further example of the dishonest propaganda that is chilling the housewives of this country with fear, Mr. Chester Bowles, the Don Quixote of OPA, in a clash with the windmills over the radio April 24, 1946, said:

For 15 months in 1919 and 1920 prices and rents zoomed upward at a dizzy pace and then came the crash and huge paper profits were turned to losses.

Corporation profits were entirely wiped out in a single year. There were 106,000 bankruptcies, and don't let's forget that this time things could be a whole lot worse.

What are the facts? Dun & Bradstreet report 6,546 bankruptcies in the year 1919, 8,880 in 1920, 19,656 in 1921, 23,676 in 1922, and 18,720 in 1923.

In the depression years of 1931 and 1932 we had 28,284 and 31,824, respectively. Mr. Bowles' hand has been forcibly called on this gross misrepresentation by at least one radio commentator and numerous editorial comment. I have not seen or heard of any defense or explanation from Mr. Bowles. The reason is plain. Dishonesty is indefensible.

Those of us who were in business following World War One and those who remember or will take the time and care to check the facts, will find that Mr. Bowles' statements with respect to prices and business failures are simply not true. If it were possible to compare postwar prices after World War One to the inflation that we are suffering today under subsidies, deterioration of quality, black markets, and high ceilings for products of new manufacturers, made of shoddy and cheap materials, we would certainly find the balance strongly in favor of World War One prices. The business failures of 1919-20-21 and 22 are a mere drop in the bucket compared to the thousands of small businessmen who are closing their doors today because of OPA regulations and the impossible situation under which they are forced to conduct business. I am told by an employee of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that every mail brings stacks of final reports from small businessmen who are closing out. Which is better—a free enterprise and an honest bankruptcy, or to be driven from business by a Government that is leading us to governmental monopoly and regimentation?

I emphatically deny that the termination of OPA would result in runaway inflation. High prices in themselves are a cure for high prices, because when prices reach a peak beyond which the public will not pay, business is forced to bring them down in order to survive. Shortages and nonproduction are the seeds of inflation. High production is the antithesis of inflation. We are constantly told that when production is in balance with demand, price controls will be removed. The OPA has repudiated this statement by its actions with respect to many industries, such as oil, meat, fruit, and vegetable.

So far as durable consumer goods are concerned, we can never have production in balance with demand so long as price controls remain.

The greater part of my life has been spent in business. I think I have some conception of the factors upon which production must be predicated. Every businessman of experience knows that production does not roll up of its own accord. It is something that does not just happen. Production is dependent upon labor, markets, financing, and the availability of raw materials. Production programs include expansion and the building of factories, increased pay rolls, advertising campaigns, the building up of inventories, sales, and marketing surveys and campaigns, all of which must be planned 2, 3, or 5 years ahead. But what businessman today would risk his capital or his credit to increase production when he knows that young, inexperienced, left-wing experimenters in Washington are in control of the prices he can charge for his product? Where could business turn for private financing under these circumstances? What banker of experience would risk his depositors' money in a venture under the circumstances existing today? These are the things that the OPA boys do not understand. They do not understand them because they are men without experience and who are out of sympathy with our capitalistic system. But men of experience who realize and take seriously the responsibility they owe their stockholders and their investors will not venture capital under such circumstances. That is the reason we cannot have production of durable consumer goods until price controls are removed.

These facts are simple. They are true. They cannot be refuted. And if the Congress is to put this country on its feet again, we must recognize these simple truths.

In the fields of basic raw materials such as oil, coal and hard minerals, and agricultural products and livestock, it is possible for good fortune and nature to give us production equal to our demands, notwithstanding planned production programs. Such, however, is not true of durable consumer goods that must be manufactured and marketed to the public through a system of wholesale and retail distribution.

Does anyone who will examine the operations of the OPA, its unreasonable regulations, its Gestapo methods, its complete disregard for constitutional rights and guaranties, doubt that the underlying objective is the implanting in this country of a controlled economy? Let me read from a recent letter of Chester Bowles, speaking of the housing shortage. Listen:

No one believes for a moment that we can get this housing by giving the construction industry its head. No one who argues for reliance on the industry and upon traditional methods is arguing that we ignore the problem we face. * * * If we are going to achieve our goal, I believe we have to abandon traditional methods, just as we abandoned them during the war.

Is there anyone who fails to understand this language? Is it not clear that the inner circle of the planners believe that we must abandon our American tradition of private enterprise and substitute therefor a system of planned economy under a centralized authority?

Representatives of the lumber industry have paraded before committees of both the House and the Senate by the score, explaining that the housing shortage cannot be relieved until we do give the building industry its head and until building materials may be produced free of the restrictive hand of government.

Millions of veterans are tramping the streets of our cities today looking for shelter for themselves and their families. They have long ago ceased to express any choice as to where or how they will live. Any shelter will do. To these homeless men and women the regimenters are holding out the propaganda of price control, priorities, and the revolting promise of a socialized housing plan. Take controls off building material, curtail our exports, and this country will experience a building boom the like of which we have never seen, and, what is more, the competition of such a program will bring the price of houses within the purchasing range of the buyers. The truth about this so-called veterans' housing program is that the veteran's name is being used and the veteran is being duped to make it politically possible. The veteran who was told that he was fighting for a free society is being used to bring about a controlled society.

One of the important supports on which the OPA has relied is rent control. I readily recognize the serious situation confronting some 16,000,000 tenants in this country, and if it should be deemed wise that protective measures must be taken against the pressure of increased rents because of the severe shortage in which we find ourselves, and if the Federal Government is to undertake this task, there is no reason why this authority cannot be transferred to the National Housing Agency, or other appropriate agency. Certainly the retention of rent control should not be used as an excuse to perpetuate OPA and all of the iniquities that go with it. It is my own opinion that the States themselves are entirely qualified to administer any rent-control law that the people may find they need. Varying circumstances and conditions in the various States would make State control of rents where necessary far more practical in my view. Certainly it would be more in keeping with our constitutional system of government by and for the people.

It is clear from even a casual survey of OPA operations that they have resulted in shortages, high prices, and poor quality goods. I think it clear that the productive forces of this country are such that competition in a free market would in a short time level prices off to pre-war relationships. But, for the sake of argument, let us agree that high prices would follow termination of OPA. I pause to ask the very serious question—Are high prices too great a price to pay for liberty and freedom, the preservation of constitutional government, and the continuation of our private enterprise? The founders of this great country found that the dangers and hardships of a revolution preferable to the tyranny of taxation without representation. Are

we today to be less mindful of the blessings of liberty than the men and women of '76?

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54 to the bill, and concurred therein.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5990) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67 to the bill and concurred therein, that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71 to the bill and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1 to the bill.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, 1947—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. OVERTON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6429) making appropriations for the legislative branch, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$187,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 45: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$65,340"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 54.

MILLARD TYDINGS,
JOHN H. OVERTON,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
DENNIS CHAVEZ,
STYLES BRIGES,
CLYDE M. REED,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EMMETT O'NEAL,
CLARENCE CANNON,
HERMAN P. KOPPLEMANN,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
WALT HORAN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the conference report.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will not the Senator state briefly what the report covers?

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the House agreed to all the amendments of the Senate with the exception of two. One related to furnishings in the Library of Congress. The other had to do with salaries in the Library.

The result of the conference was that the increases made in the Senate were reduced by one-half. The changes I have mentioned were the only ones made.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I have no objection.

Mr. OVERTON. I move the adoption of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS OF 1942—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed consideration of the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6042) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. WILSON obtained the floor.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILSON. For what purpose does the Senator ask me to yield?

Mr. TAFT. For the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, there are very important committee meetings being held at the present time, and I know that Senators attending them are anxious to complete their work. I will not yield for the purpose of the Senator suggesting the absence of a quorum. I would appreciate it if the majority leader would return to the floor. He has been temporarily called out.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair). The Chair has no control over the majority leader.

Mr. WILSON. Perhaps a message could be sent to him.

[PUBLIC LAW 479—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 530—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6429]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, namely:

SENATE

SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000.

There shall be paid to each Senator after January 1, 1946, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1947, \$360,000, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 1, 1946, to June 30, 1946, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$15,000.

Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$6,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; Journal clerk, \$6,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; principal clerk, \$4,000 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; legislative

clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; printing clerk, \$3,540 and \$960 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk, \$3,180 and \$920 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of stationery, \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,900, one at \$3,600 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, one at \$4,000, two at \$3,180 each, one at \$2,880 and \$540 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, one at \$2,880, one at \$2,760, two at \$2,640 each, clerk in disbursing office, \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, five at \$2,400 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740 each; additional clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the disbursing office, \$4,020; two assistants in library at \$1,800 each; special officer, \$2,460; special officer, \$2,280; assistants at the press door—one at \$2,200, one at \$1,900; messenger, \$1,320; laborers—one at \$2,040, one at \$1,680, five at \$1,500 each, two at \$1,440 each, one in Secretary's office, \$1,740, one \$1,620, one \$1,320; in all, \$178,000.

DOCUMENT ROOM

Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assistants, at \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,440; in all, \$19,280.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks and messengers to the following committees: Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appropriations—clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800; assistant clerk, \$3,600 for the office of the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him; three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,180; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference Majority of the Senate—

clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$15,000. Conference Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$15,000. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk, \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Finance—clerk, \$4,200 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; special assistant to the committee, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two experts (one for the majority and one for the minority) at \$3,600 each; messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Immigration—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800. Library—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; special assistant, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two assistant clerks at \$1,800 each; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Patents—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,520; three assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800. Printing—clerk,

\$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges and Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk, \$3,900 and \$200 toward the preparation biennially of the Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; additional clerk, \$1,800; in all, \$607,600.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of the committees specially provided for herein, as follows: Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; and seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assistant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; messenger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each, one for each Senator, \$172,800.

Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each, one for each Senator, \$172,800.

Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one for each Senator from each State which has a population of three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any State which has a population of ten million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any State which has a population of five million or more inhabitants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000: *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled.

For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) at the rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator, \$483,840.

For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) at the rate of \$2,400 per annum for each Senator, \$230,400.

Senators and chairmen of standing committees may change the number of employees in their respective offices or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month: *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided further*, That no

salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a rate in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$5,040 per annum: *Provided further*, That Senators and committee chairmen, before the day on which they are to become effective, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter shall pay such employees in accordance with such certifications.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical assistants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such death shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective salaries for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*, That any such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll shall, while so continued, perform their duties under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove from such pay roll any such clerks who are not attending to the duties for which their services are continued: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to clerical assistants of standing committees of the Senate when their service otherwise would continue beyond such period.

In all, clerical assistance to Senators, \$1,877,040: *Provided*, That all clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks under this heading shall be ex officio clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000; two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minority), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long as the respective positions are held by the present respective incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and \$980 additional each so long as the respective positions are held by the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms and storekeeper, \$4,800 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one, \$3,300; one, \$3,120; one, \$2,500; one, \$2,120; one, \$1,800; one to the secretary for the majority, \$2,640; one to the secretary for the minority, \$2,640; assistant doorkeeper, \$2,880; messengers—three (acting as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,400 each; one at \$1,980; twenty-nine (including four for minority) at \$1,740 each; four at \$1,620 each; one at card door, \$2,640, and \$240 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk on Journal work for Congressional Record to be selected by the Official Reporters, \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780; one \$2,300; one, \$2,220; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer, \$2,220; janitor, \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; five skilled laborers, \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,800 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; four female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms, at \$1,560 each; three female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms, Senate Office Building, at \$1,560 each; telephone operators—chief, \$3,000;

assistant chief, \$2,400; thirteen at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as authorized by Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,402.50; laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space, \$1,260; Press Gallery—superintendent, \$3,660; assistant superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintendent, \$1,920; messengers for service to press correspondents—two at \$1,620 each, two at \$1,500 each; Radio Press Gallery—superintendent, \$3,000; two assistant superintendents at \$1,960 each; laborers—two at \$1,500 each, one at \$1,380, twenty-six at \$1,320 each, three at \$540 each; special employees—seven at \$1,000 each; twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$5 per day each during the session, \$19,005; in all, \$287,347.50.

Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Captain, \$3,000; two lieutenants at \$2,000 each; two special officers at \$2,000 each; four sergeants at \$1,920 each; sixty privates at \$1,800 each; in all, \$126,680.

POST OFFICE

Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant postmaster, \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon master, \$2,280; assistant, \$1,740; twenty-six mail carriers at \$1,740 each; in all, \$59,600.

FOLDING ROOM

Salaries: Foreman \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one at \$2,400, two at \$1,740 each; folders—chief, \$2,040; thirteen at \$1,440 each; in all, \$29,640.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Vice President, \$4,000.

Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, \$65,450.

Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture, \$12,000.

Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, \$250,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as authorized by law, \$50,000.

Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

For materials for folding, \$1,500.

Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September 9, 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress), \$45,400.

Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$8,760.

Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$401,762.

Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$3,000.

Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the Senate as authorized by law, \$10,249.66.

The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of obtaining and laying factual data and information before the committee for its consideration in the discharge of its functions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1947, \$50,000 in pursuance of the purposes set forth in said resolution: *Provided*, That whenever any person has left or leaves any civilian position in any department or agency in the executive branch of the Government in order to accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be carried on the rolls of such committee and shall be solely employed by such committee, and responsible only to it; but he shall be entitled upon making application to the Civil Service Commission within thirty days after the termination of his employment by such committee (unless such employment is terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in the same or any other department or agency where an opening exists, comparable to the position which, according to the records of the department or agency which he left to accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or in the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, such person would be occupying if he had remained in the employ of such department or agency during the time he was employed by such committee; and such person shall be restored to such position with the same seniority, status, and pay as if he had remained in the employ of the department or agency which he left, during such time. This section shall not be construed to require any person to be restored to a position in any department or agency after the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to the position which he left to accept employment by such committee.

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, toll charges on not to exceed fifty strictly official long-distance telephone calls, aggregating per month for each Senator not more than two hundred and fifty minutes, to and from Washington, District of Columbia.

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-distance telephone calls originating

and terminating outside of Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$450 per year for each Senator, payable semiannually.

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate charges on official Government business paid and collect telegrams when so designated in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the President of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for committees and offices of the Senate, \$46,300.

Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public documents, \$2,000.

The last paragraph (relating to contingent expenses of the Senate) under the caption "Senate" in Public Law Numbered 812, Seventy-sixth Congress, "An Act making supplemental appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes", approved October 9, 1940, is hereby repealed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SALARIES, MILEAGE, AND EXPENSES OF MEMBERS

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

For mileage and expense allowance (2 U. S. C. 31a), authorized by law of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$1,266,000.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker, \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

Salaries: Parliamentarian, \$6,000, and \$3,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; Assistant Parliamentarian, \$4,000, and \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; messenger to Speaker's table, \$2,400; in all, \$18,400.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally clerk, at \$7,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$5,000, to continue available, under the limitations of

House Resolution Numbered 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960, and \$2,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk, \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,900 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of the House of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$3,600, and \$1,400 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760 and \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at \$2,460 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160 each; assistant in disbursing office, at \$1,800; additional clerical assistance in disbursing office in accordance with the provisions of House Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and 679, adopted December 16, 1942, December 20, 1943, and December 14, 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assistants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$2,500; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; three messengers at \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560; laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260 each; telephone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-three at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as authorized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,085; operators and extra services of regular employees, when required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinetmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant custodians at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer, \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all, \$217,025.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following committees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; assistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$62,880, thirteen clerk-stenographers at the annual rate of \$2,400 each, one for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction over a regular annual appropriation bill as shall be designated by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and to be appointed by the chairmen of the subcommittees so designated, subject to the approval of the chairman, and one for the office of the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him, \$31,200. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Census—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition of Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Education—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.

Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,760. Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,900, and \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer, \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560. Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Merchant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260. Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor, \$1,260. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public Lands—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Territories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-American Activities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,580; clerk for minority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560; two at \$1,260 each. World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; for an additional amount for clerks of the committees pursuant to the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public, 512), \$22,880; in all, \$421,540.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT-AT ARMS

Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assistant cashier, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; two bookkeepers at \$3,360 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600; special assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$3,000 and \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present

incumbent; pair clerk and messenger, \$2,820; stenographer, \$2,500; skilled laborer, \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600; in all, \$43,400.

Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three lieutenants at \$2,000 each; one special officer, \$2,000; five sergeants at \$1,920 each; sixty-four privates at \$1,800 each; in all, \$132,800.

OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000; superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants to the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at \$3,000, and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—superintendent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at \$1,560; superintendent of the House Periodical Press Gallery, \$2,700; chief janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; messengers—one chief messenger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messengers at \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each; laborers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at \$1,380 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloakroom) at \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' reception room, \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180 and \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief clerk to superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks at \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two telephone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of telephones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each additional so long as the respective positions are held by the respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$5 per day each, \$45,250; superintendent of document room (Elmer A. Lewis), \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent of document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk, \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440; messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560; maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500; in all, \$285,670.

SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

For the minority employees authorized and named in the House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11, 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, one at \$3,000 and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, two at \$3,000 each and \$500 each additional so long as the positions are held by the present incumbents respectively, one at \$3,600 and \$300 additional while the position is held by the present incumbent (minority pair clerk, House Resolution Numbered 313 of August 7, 1935); in all, \$24,350.

Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913, \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

Successors to any of the employees provided for in the two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of Representatives at any time.

Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant legislative clerk, \$3,000; clerk, \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000; one assistant clerk, \$1,800; stenographer, \$2,000; for official expenses of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution Numbered 101, Seventy-first Congress, adopted December 18, 1929, \$2,000; in all, \$16,740.

Office of minority floor leader: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees to be appointed by the minority leader.

Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each; in all, \$3,480.

Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each; in all, \$4,000.

Technical assistant in the office of the attending physician, to be appointed by the attending physician; subject to the approval of the Speaker, \$3,600.

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER

Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster, \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend transportation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers and extra services of regular employees, when required, at the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740; laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails, \$2,200.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant clerk, \$3,200; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all, \$71,700.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS TO COMMITTEES

Salaries: Six reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all \$60,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the sale of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees reported by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury as "Miscellaneous receipts".

Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June 30, 1947, inclusive.

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge

of his official and representative duties, as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture repair shops, \$100,000, of which \$50,000 shall be immediately available.

Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$5,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to furnish a packing box to any Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner for any session of Congress unless request therefor has been made not later than thirty days after the sine die adjournment of any such session.

Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Representatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-sixth Congress), and materials for folding, \$186,000, of which \$100,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries of three additional laborers authorized in section 2 of House Resolution Numbered 385 of the Seventy-eighth Congress adopted December 17, 1943.

Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, \$27,500.

Special and select committees: For expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as authorized by law, \$50,000.

Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations contained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of any committee consisting of more than six persons (not more than four from the House and not more than two from the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representative of his office, and except the widow or minor children or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident Commission from Puerto Rico.

Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, \$300,000.

Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the first session of the Eightieth Congress, and for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

Attending physician's office: For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room and for the attending physician and his assistants, including an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940, \$6,985.

Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Sergeant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850.

Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per person, \$30,000.

Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in compiling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing the daily calendars of business; preparing the official statement of Members' voting records; preparing lists of congressional nominees and statistical summary of elections; preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for recording and filing statements of political committees and candidates for election to the House of Representatives pursuant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S. C. 241-256); and for such other assistance as the Clerk of the House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct of the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to augment the annual salary of any employee of the House of Representatives.

Speakers' automobile: For exchange, driving, maintenance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker, \$4,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uniforms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services performed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police Board, \$9,400.

Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police Board to provide additional protection during the present emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power Plant, \$8,000. Such sum shall only be expended for payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to make such details upon the request of the Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period of such detail, serve under the direction and instructions of the Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority as members of such Metropolitan Police and members of the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries

and other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made to the government of the District of Columbia, and any sums so reimbursed shall be credited to the appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries and expenses are payable and be available for all the purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person detailed under the authority of this paragraph or under similar authority in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia shall be deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during the period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same extent as though such detail had not been made, and at the termination thereof any such person who was a member of such police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with respect to rank, pay, allowances, privileges and benefits which is not less than the status of such person in such police at the end of such detail.

One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police" shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as authorized by law, \$105,000, of which \$55,000 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and \$50,000 by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

For the preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the statements for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the work.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant Architect of the Capitol (whose compensation shall be at the rate of \$7,000 per annum), Chief Architectural and Engineering Assistant, and other personal services at rates of pay provided by law; and the Assistant

Architect of the Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no Architect, and, in case of the absence or disability of the Assistant Architect, the Chief Architectural and Engineering Assistant shall so act; \$92,840.

Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the sum of \$1,500.

Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$300.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art; purchase or exchange, maintenance and driving of motor-propelled passenger-carrying office vehicle; not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of technical and necessary reference books, periodicals, and city directory; not to exceed \$150 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related to work under the Architect of the Capitol; \$415,500.

Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings; Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes, \$153,600.

Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, alterations, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental expenses, \$20,500.

Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the subway system connecting the Senate Office Building with the Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track, and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$2,000.

Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel and for personal and other services, including four female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500 each, for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building; to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$518,400.

House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items, and for all necessary services, \$563,000.

Capitol Power Plant: For lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage, and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and power therefor whenever available; personal and other services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor, advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel in connection with the maintenance and operation of the plant \$1,068,000.

The appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases for executive departments.

The Government Printing Office and the Washington City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is furnished during the fiscal year 1947, and the amounts so reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

Hereafter, the Architect of the Capitol in expending appropriations under his control may acquire supplies, materials, equipment, furniture, and other items from Government agencies disposing of such property under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and shall be accorded the same priority as granted other Government agencies under that Act.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$151,600.

Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings on Sundays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$12,850.

General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expenditures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings and grounds, \$187,100.

For furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and electrical work pertaining thereto and repairs thereof, and the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$65,340, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$114,000; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements: For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operating, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees, shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous supplies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for use by employees in connection with their work; not to exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants, not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); office equipment and contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of insect and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of materials, and procurement of personal services by contract without regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair, maintenance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motortrucks, and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and improvements to director's residence; and all other necessary expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$20,000.

No part of the appropriations contained in this Act for the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution, by congressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other nursery stock.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Librarian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, including special and temporary services and extra special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000) at rates to be fixed by Librarian, \$2,100,000, of which \$57,000 shall be immediately available.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$526,925.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data servicable to Congress, and committees and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of public general bills, miscellaneous printing, supplies and materials, and including not to exceed \$20,000 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$425,000, of which \$5,700 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That not more than \$25,000 of this sum shall be used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$30,000 for employees engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$314,300.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$85,600.

UNION CATALOGUES

Salaries and expenses: To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$86,200.

MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

To enable the Librarian of Congress to develop, record, store, and service motion pictures, including personal services, traveling expenses, rental of storage space and all other necessary expenses incidental to the development of the motion-picture program, \$100,000.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General increase of Library: For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase,

gift, bequest, or exchange, \$370,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1948.

Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books and for legal periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the increase of the law library, \$125,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1948.

Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$20,000.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding \$40,000 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000 for books in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000 for sound-reproduction records and for the maintenance and replacement of the Government-owned reproducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind and not exceeding \$1,000 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.

PRINTING AND BINDING

General printing and binding: For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of Library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$381,500.

Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, \$35,000.

Printing catalogue cards: For the printing of catalogue cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the distributions of printed cards, \$447,482.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$35,000.

For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplications, \$33,200.

Penalty Mail Costs, Library of Congress: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the Library of Congress as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$12,500.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, including special and temporary services and special services of regular employees in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750) at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$137,760.

For mail, delivery, including purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings, \$34,000: *Provided*, That any appropriations under the control of the Librarian of Congress may be expended without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) in any case when the total amount of the purchase involved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$500.

Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1947, but the Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such appointment a person in any of the three categories specified in such section 206 who possesses the special qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise meets the general requirements for employment in the Library of Congress.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

To provide the Public Printer with a working capital for the following purposes for the execution of printing, binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other authorized work of the Government Printing Office for the various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compensation, or wages of all necessary officers and employees additional to those herein appropriated for, including employees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned material for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of law granting holidays and half holidays and Executive orders granting holidays and half holidays with pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of law granting leave to employees

with pay, such pay to be at the rate for their regular positions at the time the leave is granted; rental of buildings and equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current, gas and electric fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles for the carriage of printing and printing supplies, and the maintenance, repair, and operation of the same, to be used only for official purposes, including operation, repair, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use of the officers of the Government Printing Office when in writing ordered by the Public Printer; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, typewriters, and carpets; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions when authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing; stationery, postage, and advertising; directories, technical books, newspapers, magazines, and books of reference (not exceeding \$750); adding and numbering machines, time stamps, and other machines of similar character; purchase of uniforms for guards; rubber boots, coats, and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,000); equipment, and for repairs to machinery, implements, and buildings, and for minor alterations to buildings; necessary equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency room for the use of all employees in the Government Printing Office who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; other necessary contingent and miscellaneous items authorized by the Public Printer; for expenses authorized in writing by the Joint Committee on Printing for the inspection of printing and binding equipment, material, and supplies and Government printing plants in the District of Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding \$1,000); for salaries and expenses of preparing the semimonthly and session indexes of the Congressional Record under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing (chief indexer at \$3,948, one cataloger at \$3,618, two catalogers at \$2,826 each, and one cataloger at \$2,430); and for all the necessary labor, paper, materials, and equipment needed in the prosecution and delivery and mailing of the work; in all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be charged the printing and binding authorized to be done for Congress including supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations; the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301, 317) (not exceeding \$500,000); for the printing and binding of the supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations, as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 311), \$100,000; the printing and binding for use of the Government Printing Office; the printing and binding (not exceeding \$5,000) for official use of the Architect of the Capitol upon requisition of the Secretary of the Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding \$4,200,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of such working capital shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than twelve months after the close of the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of \$4,200,000 shall be used for printing and binding part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture).

Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report con-

taining an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

During the fiscal year 1947 any executive department or independent establishment of the Government ordering printing and binding or blank paper and supplies from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon by the Public Printer and the department or establishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received from sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and condemned property; and for losses or damage to Government property; shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for the working capital of the Government Printing Office and be subject to requisition by the Public Printer.

No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing Office while detailed for or performing service in the executive branch of the public service of the United States unless such detail be authorized by law.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assistant superintendent and other personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and compensation of employees who shall be subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40), \$1,300,000.

General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, typewriters, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains, books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage, carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, express, freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, elevators, and machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sanitary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery and office printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies, catalogs, and indexes; for supplying books to depository libraries; in all, \$370,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval by the Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That the Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the quota that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Definitive Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner,

serving during the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written application therefor.

COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$353,000.

SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases for executive departments.

SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1947 within or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discontinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the heads of the respective departments or independent establishments for public inspection.

SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation or designation of any position appropriated for herein is different from that specifically established for such position by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of the position, or either, appropriated for or provided herein, shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and the authority for any position specifically established by such Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall cease to exist.

SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid as compensation to any person appointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member of the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to be prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police Board: *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby authorized to detail police from the House Office, Senate Office, and Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol Grounds.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate.

and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1947".

Approved July 1, 1946.

